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HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY  
OF THE  
CITY OF YORK;

*The East Riding of Yorkshire;*

AND A  
PORTION OF THE WEST RIDING;

EMBRACING

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN,  
AND A GENERAL HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF  
THE COUNTY OF YORK.

BY J. J. SHEAHAN AND T. WHELLAN.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. II.

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# HISTORY

OF THE

## Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

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ANCIENT historians have ascribed the foundation of this town to that victorious and renowned monarch, Edward I., in the year 1296; but a learned writer of the present day has proved, beyond dispute, that this opinion is erroneous, and that Hull was a place of opulence and note more than a century prior to that period.\* From the earliest times on record, the mouth of the river Hull was the site of a *Wyk*, or harbour for shipping, and the ancient appellation of the town was *Wyke*, or *Wyke-upon-Hull*. According to Verstegan, the Saxon word *Pic*, *Wic*, *Wyk*, *Wyke*, *Wick*, or *Wich*, signified a port, refuge, or retreat,† and hence the application of this word as a component part of the names of several English sea-ports, as Harwich, Ipswich, Sandwich, Woolwich, and Greenwich. The word *Wick* is frequently found as a termination in the names of villages in the district of Holderness, which is immediately adjacent to Hull, as Atwick, Burstwick, Bewick, Bonwick, Oustwick, Welwick, and Witherwick. One of the significations of the word *Wic*, given by Vossius, and also by Ducange, upon the authority of Rhedanus, is “*fluminis ostium*,” or the mouth of a river. The word *Hull* is derived from *Hol*, or *Ol*, which is Gaelic for water. (In some ancient documents the name is spelt *Hul*.) *Hol* is a prephenon in many compound names, implying water, stream, and its varieties, thus—*Holland*, *Holbeck*, *Holgate*, *Holvingham*, now *Hovingham*, *Holburn*, &c.

Mr. Frost, a learned and most respectable member of the legal profession at Hull, tells us, in the work just referred to, that the early history of this

\* Charles Frost, Esq., F.S.A., in his *Notices relative to the Early History of the Town and Port of Hull*, 4to., 1827.

† *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence in Antiquities*, p. 329.

town has been peculiarly neglected and misrepresented, even by the time-honoured antiquarians, Leland and Camden. The former, who commenced the collection of materials for his *Itinerary* in 1538, and completed it in 1545, visited this town in the former year, and "he has done little more regarding Hull," says Mr. Frost, "than hand down to us the loose and unauthenticated traditions which he collected during his visit." "The towne," he says, "was in the tyme of Edward the 3. but a meane fischar toune, and longid as a membre to Hasille Village, a 2. or 3. mile of upper on Humber. The first great encreasing of the toune was by passing for fisch into Iseland, from whens they had the hole trade of stoke fisch into England, and partly other fisch. In Richard the 2. dayes the toune waxid very rich, and Michael de la Pole, marchaunt of Hulle, and prentyce, as sum say, to one Rotenhering, of the same toune, cam into so high favor for wit, actyvite, and riches, that he was made Counte of Southfolk, wherapon he got of King Richard the 2. many grauntes and privileges to the toune; and yn his tyme the toune was wonderfully augmentid yn building, and was enclosid with diches, and the waul begon, and yn continuance endid, and made al of brike, as most part of the houses of the toun at that tyme was."\* And again he says, "The toune of Kingeston had first by graunt custodem, then bailives, then maire and bailives, and in King Henry the 6. tyme a maire, a shirive, and the toun to be shire ground by it self. One told me, that their first great corporation was grauntid to Kingeston a 180 yere syns."†

Camden (who finished his *Britannia* in 1607), trusting to the authority of Leland, is equally incorrect in the account which he gives of the origin of this place. "It is," he writes, "a town of no great antiquity. Edward I., who for his princely virtues deserves a place among our first and best kings, observing the advantageous situation of the place, which was before called Wik, purchased it by exchange of the Abbot of Meaux, and instead of the vaccaria and bercharia, by which I understand pens for cattle and sheep, which he found there, built a town, which he called Kingstone, or the King's Town, establishing there, as the record sets forth, a port and free borough, making the inhabitants free burgesses, and granting them various privileges."‡ This venerable writer then follows the popular tradition, that the town rose to a state of affluence in the reign of Richard II., partly in consequence of the privileges granted to it through the intercession of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and partly through its trade in stockfish.

\* Itin. ed. T. Hearne, fol. 53.      † Itin. ed. T. Hearne, fol. 56.

‡ Cam. Brit. (Gough's edit., 1806), vol. iii., p. 247.

Speed's account of its origin is as follows:—"Places for trade and venting forth their commodities are many, yet none of such convenience as Kingston-upon-Hull, which, notwithstanding, cannot fetch her beginning from any great antiquity (being before time called Wyke). King Edward I. built this town, making a haven, and granting many privileges to the burgesses, so that it is risen to great state, both for stately buildings and strong block-houses, for ships well furnished, and for store of merchants, and is now become the most famous town of that country, whose greatest riches is ascribed to the gainful trade they have by Iceland fish, dried and hardened, commonly called stockfish."\*

The Rev. Abraham de la Pryme, Divinity Reader and Curate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, for three years, ending in 1701, compiled the first detached History of Hull, "from the records, charters, deeds, mayor's letters, &c., of the said town." This work, which exists yet in manuscript only, and a copy of which is to be found in the Warburton Collection, among the Landesdowne MSS., in the British Museum, formed the basis and groundwork of all subsequent accounts and histories of the town. Gent, Hadley, and Tickell, relying upon the accredited source from which de la Pryme drew his information, without further enquiry, followed his authority in their Histories of Hull, and thus fell into the common error, that the town was founded by Edward I., in 1296; and that Wyke, which, with reference to that period, is incorrectly represented by them, as having been situated not where Kingston-upon-Hull now stands, by a quarter of a mile to the west of it, then consisted of little more than cribs and folds, with perhaps some places of shelter to defend the shepherds from the extremities of the seasons.

We are told by Mr. Frost, in the preface to his interesting work, that for some years he had the sole management of the defence of a suit, instituted for the recovery of tithe throughout the township of Melsa or Meaux, a few miles from Hull, which had formerly belonged to a body of Cistercian Monks, and whose extensive possessions included the entire soil upon which the town of Hull now stands; and that the facts which came under his notice in the course of the investigation necessarily attendant on that defence, confirmed the inference previously drawn by Macpherson, from the authorities which he has given, that Hull, as a place of importance, was of greater antiquity than that assigned to it by historians.\* Being possessed of peculiar facilities of prosecuting a more minute enquiry into the origin of the place, and feeling

\* Theatre of Great Britain, p. 81, edit. 1676.

\* Annals of Commerce, vol. i., pp. 358, 372, and 462, in notes.

it, as he tells us, a sort of heresy to question the high authorities already quoted, Mr. Frost is of opinion that "the source whence the error has arisen, is clearly to be traced to the language of adulation or gratitude, which our ancestors adopted in expressing their obligations to King Edward I., under whom, by his recent acquisition of the absolute property of the town, their place of habitation was elevated to the rank of a Royal Borough, and from whom they had themselves received, by charter, many valuable privileges." He tells us, that in a petition, which the burgesses presented to that monarch in the year 1300, shortly after the imposition of the new title of Kingston, they acknowledge him, in direct terms, as the founder of their town; and that through such means a belief became prevalent that the town had been actually built by the monarch to whom it owed so many favours. The King himself, in a Writ of *ad quod damnum*, issued in consequence of that petition, seems to have accommodated himself to their language, by styling the place his own *new* town; and in the 44th of Edward III. (1371), in the pleadings in a suit between the Archbishop of York and the burgesses of Hull, one of the parties alleged, and the other did not deny, that his late Majesty Edward I., "*Villam ædificavit*," on the site of Wyke, "*et ibidem quondam portum fecit*," where he had customs taken to his use.\*

"These apparently strong authorities," continues Mr. Frost, "are sufficient to account for, as well as to excuse, the error committed by Leland, and adopted by Camden, in describing the origin of the town; and it is not surprising that, sanctioned and supported by such names, it obtained a credit which succeeding writers did not venture to impeach."

Verstegan informs us that the Saxons, whose language was altogether different from that of the Britons, "left very few cities, towns, villages, passages, rivers, woods, fields, hills, or dales, to which they gave not new names, such as in their own language were intelligible, and either given by reason of the situation or nature of the place, or after some place in some sort like unto it in Germany, from whence they came;"† and from this Mr. Frost infers, that the name of Wyke, from the Saxon word *Pic*, indicates the existence of a town here in the Anglo-Saxon times.

Although Hull was a considerable port a century after the compilation of the Domesday Survey, and probably at a much earlier period, it is not mentioned in that ancient record, being at that time only a parcel of the manor of Myton, which is described as a berewick in the manor of Ferriby, hundred

\* Hargrave's Law Tracts, p. 69.

† Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, &c., p. 329.

of Hessle. Ralph de Mortimer was then Lord of the Manor, and had under him fourteen villains, or small farmers, occupying three carucates, or ploughlands, which amounted to 300 acres. Edina had nearly 1,000 acres in the same manor. There was here also a church, and a minister belonging to it, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The whole manor, and all the villages therein, were assessed at 100 shillings, but afterwards, on account of the repeated devastations made by the Danes, it was reduced to sixty. The villages and hamlets which then belonged to the manor were Kirk-Ella, in which were only two bovates of land that contained about 30 acres of tillage; Waudby, in which were about 100 acres in tillage; Ripplingham, in which were about 120 acres in tillage; Yorkfleet, containing about 100 acres of tillage; Woolferton, with about 140 acres in tillage; and Hassel (Hessle), in which were about 100 acres in tillage.

The greater part of these lands then lay waste, the country being not at that time recovered from the devastations of the Danes. In Hessle, four villains occupied one carucate more. In Sculcoates, or Cowscoates, the Archbishop of York had about 100 acres; and in Drypool nearly 20 more, with an arable close, which then lay waste. In the manors of Sculcoates and Drypool, Ote and Ravenhill possessed three bovates of land, which amounted to about 130 acres. Ralph de Mortimer, who was ancestor of the famous Earls of March, was lord of all the surrounding villages, and many other towns and domains in Yorkshire, as well as in several other counties in England. Soon after the period of the Domesday Survey, we find all the neighbouring towns and hamlets in a flourishing condition.

Among the documents relating to Wyke, the earliest notice met with is a grant, without date, of lands "del Wyke de Mitune," made to the monks of Melsa or Meaux, probably about the year 1160, by Matilda, the daughter of Hugh Camin. The original charter is preserved among the ancient muniments of the Corporation of Hull.\* From this charter we learn that, in addition to the lordship of Myton, there was also a town which bore that name, and which in early times had a chapel. The latter was destroyed by the monks of Melsa, who made atonement in the sixth year of the reign of King John (1204), for this and other transgressions, by paying 100 shillings as a compromise to Richard Ducket, then parson of the church of Hessle.†

The necessity of providing an additional place of public worship within the

\* A fac-simile of this curious relic is engraved in Mr. Frost's *Historic Notices*, p. 8.

† Lib. Melse ex MSS. nup. W. H. Smyth, arming. apud Heath, fol. 63.



parish of Hessle, for the peculiar use of the inhabitants of Myton and Wyke, affords strong evidence that the population of these towns was at that period not only considerable, but increasing; and the existence of Wyke as a separate town from Myton, might be inferred from the title "Myton et Wyke" occurring in the Meaux Chartulary; and from the names of Myton and Wyke being found separately in the index of places where the monks of Melsa had property. But the fact is clearly established, on the authority of the Book of Meaux Abbey, which records that in the year 1270, Richard, the tenth Abbot, gave half an acre of land in Wyke-upon-Hull to the Canons of Watton Abbey, in exchange for two tofts in Crauncewyk, and three tofts in North Dalton.\* And again, about the end of the reign of Henry III., or at the beginning of that of his successor, before surnames had come into common use, and when people chiefly derived their appellations from the towns which they inhabited, William de Wyke, the son of Simon de Wyke, granted to Walter Gifford, Archbishop of York, all his lands in Wyke, upon the river Hull, lying between the lands of Stephen, son of Robert de Wyke, and the lands which William de Wyke held of the Abbot of Meaux.†

"But, besides the name of Wyke," writes Mr. Frost, to whose excellent work we are chiefly indebted for the foregoing information, and for much that follows, respecting the antiquity of Hull, "the town was contemporaneously called *Hull*, as it is at the present day, from the port or river upon which its commerce was conducted; and, from the early use of the latter appellation, it may fairly be inferred that considerable mercantile traffic was there carried on, at a period long antecedent to the date of any historic evidence now extant on this subject. The proofs that the name of Hull was applied to the *town*, in common with the port, are of the same kind with those which have been adduced with respect to the existence of the town, under the name of *Wyke*. The Book of Meaux furnishes some early instances where Hull is mentioned as a place of residence:—in the year 1160, a croft in Sutton is described as having *formerly* belonged to Herneius (Qu. Henricus?) de Hull;‡ and soon after the commencement of the reign of Henry III., "Henricus de Hull, filius Rogeri de Hull," and "Agnes, filia Thurstani de Hull," appear in the list of benefactors to the Abbey.§ In addition to

\* Lib. Melse, fol. 192. † Lands. MSS. in Bibl. Brit. Mus., No. 402, fol. 82 (a).

According to Camden, surnames began to be taken up in England about the time of the Conquest, but were not fully settled among the common people until about the time of Edward II. (Remains, p. 109.)

‡ Lib. Melse, fol. 24. § Ibid, fol. 107, and Cott. MSS. Vitell. C. 6. fol. 6 (b.)

these instances, the Great Roll of the Pipe of 48th Henry III. speaks of Stephen de Hull, and Thomas de Hull.\* But Hull is likewise mentioned as a town in 1217, in a demise from Saer de Sutton to the Abbot and Canons of Thornton, in Lincolnshire, of common pasture in the territory and marshes of Sutton, *Hull*, Sudcoates, and Dripol, with free ingress and egress between Hull and Wilflet.† The Register of Walter Giffard also speaks of lands held by Walter de Gray in Sculcoates, Dripole, and Hull,‡ while the Lady Joanna de Stotevill's *Men of Hull* are mentioned in an agreement made between her and Archbishop Giffard, in 1269."§

The actual line which separated the two parishes of Hessle and Ferriby, has not been clearly defined; all that can be positively asserted on the subject is, that Trinity Chapel was within the limits of the former, and the Chapel of our Lady in the latter. The Domesday Survey describes Hessle parish as being half a mile in breadth, and that being about the distance from the Humber to the junction of Aldgate with the old river, leads to the supposition that Aldgate, or, as it was called by the Saxons, Ealdgate, formed the boundary between the two parishes. Aldgate extended in an interrupted line from east to west, commencing on the bank of the ditch, called Sayer's Creek (now the Old Harbour or river Hull), and extending across the *old* river Hull to the junction of the Beverley and Anlaby roads. The antiquity of this street increases the probability that it formed the original boundary between these parishes; its Saxon appellation, Ealdgate, intimating that it was not only in existence, but was considered an ancient street in their time, and probably formed a junction with the great north road of the Romans. It was subsequently divided into three parts, viz., the one now called Scale Lane, which extends from the banks of the Hull to the Market-Place; the other, called Silver Street, from thence to Trinity House Lane; and the third, Whitefriargate, which occupies the remainder of the line.

The Rev. Dr. Oliver, writing in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1836, says, "It appears that the town (villa) of Myton was situated to the westward of the river, at a very short distance from the bank, and the hamlet of Wyk was built on the shores of the Humber, occupying both sides of the mouth of Hull; although the principal part lay towards the east. And thus Wyk was in two separate Wapentakes, according to the Saxon arrangement, which were divided by this small river; one part being in Hassel hundred,

\* Mag. Rot. 48 Henry III., Tit. Ebor.

† Chart. Melse, fol. 173. ‡ In Registro Walt. Giffard's inter Archiv. Arch. Ebor.

• Landsd. MSS., No. 402, fol. 122 (b).

and the other in Holderness. It follows then that the vill of Myton and the hamlet of Wyk were contiguous, and ultimately blended with each other, and together constituted the one town of Hull, lying within the parochial jurisdiction of Hessle in all matters ecclesiastical and civil. And it is of importance to remark, that, for the Wyk, or harbour, the name of the river itself was, in these early times, frequently substituted. In the Chartulary of Melsa, the town is distinguished by the name of Hull at the very beginning of Henry the Second's reign, and in the time of his successor; and there is an abundance of records to prove that it was occasionally so denominated in every reign, down to the period when it had the proud honour of a royal designation conferred upon it by the munificence of King Edward I., although it was more frequently known by the name of Myton-Wyk." "In those days, when the immediate effects of the Norman Conquest had passed away," continues the same writer, in his *Inquiry*, "Myton-Wyk assumed the appearance of a substantial town, and was under the government of the Abbat of Melsa, whose bailiffs held courts, markets, and fairs, within its precincts; and the fruits of his judicious superintendence were a gradually increasing prosperity. Its traffic was considerable, and it stood high in rank amongst the most eminent ports in the kingdom. One great reason which induces me to think that the population of Myton-Wyk was of some magnitude in these early times, arises from the value of its annual rental. The vill of Myton, including the Wyk, contains something short of 180 acres; and the average rent of land was twenty shillings per hide, or twopence an acre; which would produce, exclusive of any other property that might be placed upon it, only thirty shillings a year. But the Abbat of Melsa had an annual rental in Myton-Wyk, amounting to £78. 14s. 6d.; and at Myton his rents were £24. 8s., after deducting reprises. Hence there was in both these places some species of property of greater value than the land; and this, in such a situation, could only be houses, shops, wharfs, and conveniences for traffic."

In the 6th of Edward I. (1278), the Abbot of Meaux petitioned that he and his successors might have a market on Thursday in each week, "at Wyke, near *Mitton-upon-the-Hulle*, and a fair there in each year on the vigil, the day, and the morrow of the Holy Trinity, and on the twelve following days. Soon after this petition was presented, a writ of *ad quod damnum* was issued, and an inquisition being taken at York, before Thomas Normanville, the King's steward, it was found by the jury that the Abbot and his successors might have a market and fair at "*Le Wyke*," without injury to the King, or the neighbouring markets or fairs. The importance of Wyke or Hull, both as a town and a place of trade, is testified by the grant

of this market and fair; as well as by the circumstance of a Royal mandate having been addressed, about this period, to the *Bailiffs of Hull*, in common with the bailiffs of other sea-ports, directing them to examine all merchants leaving the kingdom, in order to discover plates of silver, clipped and broken coin, &c., in their possession. The bailiffs of this place were, doubtless, those appointed by the Abbot of Meaux; that dignitary having assumed the entire dominion of the town. Indeed, the Abbot's bailiffs were soon after officially recognised as such, in a writ addressed in the 18th of Edward I. (1290), to the *Abbot of Melsa's Bailiffs of Hull*, requiring them to assist Torcius, the Fleming of York, to take "*rectas prisas*" of wines coming to the *Town of Hull*, and to gauge the wines there, in the same manner as was then done in other parts of the kingdom.

To the taste and industry of Mr. Frost we are then indebted for the knowledge that when Wyke or Hull, together with the manor of Myton, became the property of King Edward, it was not as the early writers have it—an obscure corner, hitherto neglected, and consisting of a few huts for shepherds and cowherds, but a place of importance, the property of the monks of Meaux therein being, as we have seen, considerable; and it must be recollected that the monks were not the sole proprietors of the place, as the Canons of Watton Abbey, the Archbishop of York, the family of Sutton, and others, had property there.

The histories of the Abbey of Meaux record the anxiety of the King (who had contemplated the advantage of the situation of the place for a fortified town, and a great commercial port) to obtain the possession of this property, and they relate the particulars of the exchange of it for lands in Lincolnshire. By a deed of feoffment, executed by the Abbey and Convent, in the beginning of the year 1298, the Monarch acquired the absolute ownership of Wyke, and he immediately dignified it with the appellation of Kingston, or King's Town, adding the terms *upon Hull*, to distinguish it from Kingston-upon-Thames; and having constituted it a manor independent of Myton, he built a Manor Hall, or royal residence, and issued a proclamation, offering great freedoms, privileges, and immunities, to all those who should fix their habitations there. He placed the town under the government of a Warden (*Custos*) and Bailiffs; and appointed Peter de Campana to value and let it. This new valuation amounted to £78. 17s. 8d. per ann., which corresponds within a few shillings with the sum stated to have been received for the rent of the same property by the Abbot of Meaux. The first person appointed to fill the high office of Warden was Richard Oysel, the King's bailiff of the seigniorship of Holderness, and keeper of the Royal Manor

of Burstwick. The earliest charter granted to the town is dated 1st of April, 27th Edward I. (1299), and was obtained by the inhabitants upon their petition being presented to the King in person, while he was keeping his Christmas at Barnard Castle, the seat of Lord Wake, at Cottingham, near Hull, on his return from the north. Hull was now constituted a free borough, and in the same year the harbour was finished.\*

"For the purchase of the extensive liberties and privileges granted by the charter," writes Mr. Frost, "the inhabitants of Kingston-upon-Hull offered only 100 marks, while the burgesses of Ravenser paid no less than £300. for a similar grant in their favour (in the same year); but this disparity affords no criterion for determining the relative importance of the two places. Ravenser had risen suddenly to the enjoyments of considerable commercial prosperity, and had become a formidable rival to the King's ports of Grimsby, Hedon, and Scarborough. Its merchants, neglecting no means of increasing their traffic, were ready to purchase their liberties at a price equivalent to the privileges to be conferred; while Hull, on the other hand, would naturally avail itself of the peculiar claim which it had on royal favour, in the circumstance of having so recently become the property of the King. To the relative situation, therefore, of the two places in this respect, may be attributed the regulation of the amount of the fines in the proportion mentioned. As a further proof that the disparity in the amount of these fines depended more upon such circumstances as we have alluded to, than on the ability of the parties to discharge them, it may be observed that the people of Hull paid a moiety of their fine immediately, and the remaining part in the following year, while the burgesses of Ravenser in the first year paid only £36. out of £300., leaving the remainder in charge in the Sheriff's account, until the 31st of Edward I."†

Amongst the privileges conferred upon the town by this charter, was a grant to the burgesses, and their successors, for ever, to hold two markets in every week, one on Tuesday, and the other on Friday; and an annual fair, to continue for thirty days—"on the day of St. Austin, after Easter, and for twenty-nine days next following."

From this period the increase and prosperity of the place have been remarkable, and it was soon regarded as one of the principal towns in the kingdom; so much so, that when an extensive coinage was appointed, it was

\* A literal translation of the charter is printed in Tickell's Hist. of Hull, p. 11; and in Frost's Notices, p. 45. There are two originals of it amongst the town's records.

† Frost's Notices, p. 56.

fixed upon as one of the places where mints were to be established. By degrees all the flourishing towns of these parts, such as Barton, Hedon, Patrington, Grimsby, and Ravenspurn, were drained of their chief inhabitants and trade—Hull monopolizing all to itself—so that as it continually increased, those towns proportionately decreased; and at present little, if any, commercial business is transacted in any of them, except in Grimsby, which, from its favourable position on the Humber, coupled with the formation of railways, has of late years risen rapidly in the scale of importance.

Edward I., in the course of a progress to the north, visited Hull in the year 1300. He crossed the Humber, from Barton to Hessle, on the 26th of May, and the passage of the royal party across the ferry appears to have occupied two days; the sum of 13s. having been paid for the wages of Galfrid de Seleby and other sailors, with eleven barges and boats employed during that time. The high road northward (*via regia*) lay at that time in a direct line from Hessle to Beverley; but the King took a circuitous route thither, solely for the purpose of viewing the state of the newly-created borough of Hull. His stay there was of short duration, but the effects of his visit were soon visible in the various improvements by which it was succeeded, and particularly in the pavement of the streets; for defraying the expense of which a grant was made soon after the King's departure, of certain tolls, to be levied on all goods coming to the town for sale, within the five succeeding years. The roads in the vicinity were also repaired; and in 1303 the three great roads from Hull to Holderness, Beverley, and Anlaby, were appointed to be made. In the 19th of this reign (1291), a ferry was established between Barton and Hull, the extreme value of which, in 1320, was 40s. In 1356 it was leased at the yearly rent of £535. 0s. 4d.; and in 1381, at a yearly rent of £800. The ferry now belongs to the Railway Company.

At a very early period, long anterior to the time that the situation of Hull attracted the attention of Edward I., the river Hull had experienced the change in its course, alluded to in the account we have given of that river in vol. i., page 32. As we have there shown, the old river was formerly on the west side of the town—the inlet, known by the name of Lime Kiln Creek being a part of it. The present river Hull, from the Humber to Sculcoates Gote, then called Sayer's Creek, but now the Old Harbour, is supposed to have been cut by Sayer de Sutton, to drain the marshes. The entire district for many miles round, being liable to violent floods, the country must have had the appearance of one vast lake, dotted with innumerable islands. Though it must perhaps remain undecided whether the diversion of the course of the river was the result of accident or design, it is not unreasonable

to suppose, from the frequent irruptions of the rivers Hull and Humber, and the incessant and violent inundations to which the neighbourhood of the town was subject, that it is to be attributed to the former.

"Holderness, which has been described as an island," says Mr. Frost, "together with the entire district for many miles round Wyke and Myton, was peculiarly liable to the attacks of sudden floods, and in 1256 an extraordinary influx of the sea, which, according to Stowe and Walsingham, overflowed the whole of the eastern coast of England, extended to the fisheries and woods of Cottingham, belonging to the monks of Melsa, and swept away numbers of people of both sexes, together with many head of cattle; it also washed into the Humber a considerable quantity of land, which the monks had in Myton, and which was afterwards regained. These inundations were attended with the most serious consequences, and the sufferings they occasioned are described in terms of horror in an official letter, addressed by Archbishop Corbridge to the Prior and Convent of Giseburn, in 1301, which states, that in conveying the bodies of deceased persons from the chapel at Kingston to the parish church of Hessle for interment, it often happened that the bodies and attendants were all washed away by the water of the Humber. So dangerous indeed had these floods rendered the travelling between Hull and Anlaby, that the Commissioners, who were charged with the superintendence of the banks, and the protection of the country against inundations, found it necessary, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, to raise the road six feet above its ordinary level; this great work was effected by taking earth from the lands which lay to the north of the road, and the expenses incurred were directed by the Commissioners to be paid by the inhabitants of 'Kyngeston sur Hull, Hesill, Feriby, Swanland, Braythwayte, Westelveley, Willardby, Wolfreton, and Anlagbby.'"\*

The irruptions of the Hull too were often attended with destructive consequences; and on one occasion the monks of Meaux complained of a loss from the inundations of that river and the Humber, of about six acres of arable land in Drypool, which was stated to be worth 2s. 6d. per ann.† Various ancient provisions have been made since the beginning of the reign of Edward II., for draining and embanking these parts. In the 30th of Edward III. (1356), it was reported to the King that the tides of the rivers Hull and Humber flowed four feet higher than usual, so that the road leading to Anlaby, and all the adjacent lands, were overflowed; his Majesty therefore granted letters patent for cleaning out the old ditch, and enlarging

\* Frost's Notices, p. 33.      † Lib. Melse. fol. 355.

it twelve feet; and for cutting a new ditch, twenty-four feet broad, right through the pasture of Myton, into Hull, by which the waters might pass to and fro; and also for raising the road considerably higher. In the same year an ordinance was made by the Mayor and Commonalty, that all their lands without the walls, beyond the west postern, reaching from Lyle Street (now Mytongate) to the river Humber, should be let, free of rent, to such persons as would undertake to maintain the banks of the Humber in front of those lands, with a view to the safety and protection of the town and the adjacent country. The tides still continuing to rise higher than formerly, various commissions were issued to obviate this calamity; and in 1366 the tide rose so high, that the banks between Sculcoates and Hull gave way, and the water breaking in, not only swept away the cattle, but numbers of people were drowned in the general inundation, which flooded the whole country.

"In the reign of Richard II.," says Mr. Frost, "the possibility of the port being annihilated by the influx of the sea, was contemplated in the judgment pronounced against Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and in the time of Henry VI., the river had shifted so far from the town, that the greatest apprehensions were entertained, not only of the entire destruction of the port, but of the consequent desertion and depopulation of the place. With a view to prevent the occurrence of such a calamity, the King granted his license to the Mayor and Commonalty to purchase land to the extent of £100. per annum, for the reparation and protection of the port."\*

The town and port were again threatened with destruction from the ravages of the Humber in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but by subsequent provisions the country was not only secured, but the low lands, which were unwholesome, not so much from their situation as from the effects of stagnant waters, rendered more healthy. The fact that this locality was subject to such dreadful inundations, scarcely leaves room for a doubt that the change in the course of the river was the effect of accident, occasioned by the breach of the bank under the influence of some overwhelming torrent, and Mr. Frost seems inclined to fix the period when this accident occurred, at the time of the great flood in 1256. In an agreement, made in 1269, between the Lady Joanna Stuteville and the Archbishop of York, mention is made of the former and her predecessors having had long previously enjoyed the privilege of putting down an iron chain across the river Hull at a place called Stanfordsdrak, from sunset to sunrise, in the time of war and tumult, for the security of the country against foreigners and disturbers of the peace.

\* Frost's Notices, p. 35.



After the change in the course of the Hull, the buildings were gradually transferred from the banks of the old river to those of the new channel; and when the town had attracted the attention of Edward I., sufficient time had elapsed to render the transfer and general appearance of the town complete. The recent edifices had spread over the greater part of the space which may now be denominated the old town, and nearly all the principal streets there were at that time in existence. From Hull Street (now High Street), which lay parallel with the river, to the quays and wharfs, where the business of the port was transacted, there were several communications by means of staithe or narrow passages, most of which yet remain. The freedom of passage conferred upon the burgesses by their charter, caused them to establish a ferry across the Hull; but Sir John de Sutton, Knt., then Lord of the Manor of Sutton, and owner of the lands on the Holderness side of the river, where the ferry lay, claimed, by descent from his ancestors, the exclusive right of passage across that river at Drypool, as appurtenant to his lands there. Having procured a writ of *ad quod damnum* to be directed to the Sheriff of Yorkshire, an inquisition was taken thereof, in the 35th of Edward I. (1307), when the jurors recognized the complainant's right to the ferry.

A few particulars of the death of Edward I., the *reputed* founder of the town, will be found in vol. i., page 133, of this history. In the 10th of Edward II. (1317), Sir Robert Hastings, Knt., was, by letters patent, made Custos or Warden of Hull during life; and for his courage and valour, as well as some noble and heroic deeds that he had done against the Scots, he was high in favour with his Sovereign. He had, moreover, the grant of the King's fee farm rents issuing out of this town, Myton, and Tupcoates, amounting in the whole to £70. per annum.\* This year the King issued a proclamation to the Sheriff of Yorkshire, that no goods should be sold in the port of Hull before they were landed. Two years after Sir Robert Hastings waited upon the King, at York, and obtained a grant of him to lay a toll for the space of seven years, upon all such commodities as should be exposed in the market for sale, and the money to be employed in the paving of the streets. This toll, which was upon every quarter of corn, one farthing; upon every horse, mare, or cow, one penny; upon every salmon, one farthing; upon every lamprey, one farthing; upon every hundred of alum and copperas, one halfpenny; upon every hundred of stockfish, one halfpenny, &c., proved sufficiently productive for the purposes for which it was designed; the streets were everywhere well-paved and made commodious

\* Tickell's Hull, p. 16.

and neat. Historians tell us that all the stones made use of for this purpose were brought in ships from abroad. Leland says, that "at such tyme as al the trade of stokfisch for England cam from Isleland to Kingston, bycause the burden of stokfisch was light, the shipes were balissed with great coble stone brought out of Isleland, the which yn continuance paved al the toun of Kingston thoroughout." Camden gives pretty nearly the same account. Tickell thinks it more probable that they were brought from the Spurn Head, or places adjacent, where plenty of them were to be had; but Mr. Frost tells us, that in the year 1400, paving stones constituted a part of the cargoes of two Dutch vessels, which arrived in that year, the *Mariknight*, of Amsterdam, having brought to the port 40,000; and the *Skenkewyn*, of Dordrecht, 16,000. In both of these instances, he continues, the paving stones appear to have been imported on account of the masters of the vessels, and it is therefore not improbable that they were brought for the two-fold object of ballast while on board, and of sale for paving the streets when landed.\*

In 1322 many of the burgesses petitioned the King, for the greater safety and preservation of the place, to grant them a royal license for encompassing the town with ditches and castellated walls. The prayer of the petition was readily granted, and the fortification of the town commenced. In aid of the expenses of carrying on the work, a grant was made of certain tolls for five years; but the completion of the walls requiring further aid, another grant was made in 1325, of one penny in the pound, on the value of all goods and merchandise coming into the town, as well by land as by water. The walls were standing in the reign of Henry VIII., when that monarch's librarian (Leland) peregrinated England and Wales. That celebrated antiquary, "who notid a hole worlde of thinges very memorable," writes, that in the reign of Richard II., "The towne of Kingston-upon-Hull waxed very rich, and Michael de la Pole, merchant there, was made Count of Suffolk; in whose tyme the towne was wonderfully augmented in building, and was enclosed with ditches, and the wall begun, and yn continuance endyd and made all of brike, as most part of the houses of the towne at that tyme was. In the wall (he adds) be four principal gates of brike, and yn one of them a posterne. Betwixt Miton-gate and Hazelle (Hessale) gate there be three tours of brike; and from them to the haven mouth be five tours of brike. Michael de la Pole builded a goodly house of brike again the north end of St. Mary's Church, like a palace, with goodly orchard and garden enclosed with brike. He also builded three houses in the towne, whereof every one has a tour of brike."† Camden likewise describes the walls as being built of brick.

\* Frost's Notices, p. 61.    † Itin., vol. i., p. 49.

Antiquarians differ as to whether the original fortifications of Hull consisted of a ditch only, or if there was a wall as well as a ditch, and whether the wall was built of stone or brick. Leland tells us that the art of brick making, or, as they had been anciently called, wall tiles, which had been lost, or had fallen into disuse since the Roman period, was revived in Britain in the reign of Richard II.; and, as we have just seen, that the walls of Hull were built of brick in that reign.

Gent, in his History of Hull, says, that by the charter of Edward II., in 1322, "the inhabitants were empowered to build their houses for the future of lime and stone, and to make a wall, as designed by his predecessor, with a mote for their greater security." Dr. Charles Littleton, late Bishop of Carlisle, and President of the Society of Antiquaries in 1757, who wrote a Dissertation on the antiquity of brick buildings in England posterior to the time of the Romans, which was read before that society on the 20th of January, in the same year, has "no doubt that a stone wall was then built, and a moat made in consequence of this grant," for in the first of Richard II. (1378), according to Gent, he adds, that King "sent to Hull, to have the town put into a posture of defence, the long and happy reign of his predecessor having rendered their walls and ditches useless; but now the case being altered, the King commanded them to be repaired at the expense of the town." In the same paper the Bishop states that in September, 1756, he carefully examined the walls of Hull, and found part of the towers between Beverley and North Gates still standing, and entirely composed of brick; but that the part which stretched from the north Blockhouse towards Drypool Church, for a considerable length, was built of stone, but faced with brick. "This might lead one to suspect," he writes, "that the whole wall which surrounds the town had been faced in the same manner, and consequently might have been the work of a later age than the time of Richard II. I should indeed," he continues, "have embraced this opinion, had the town been first strengthened with a wall by De la Pole, as Leland asserts; but as Mr. Gent mentions a royal charter from King Edward II., to empower the inhabitants to build a stone wall, as designed by his predecessor; and a toll granted in consequence thereof; and we find Richard II. sending his orders to repair their walls, on an apprehension of the French and Scots invading England; I see no room to doubt of De la Pole's repairing with brick the old stone wall, and building the towers of the same materials."

Mr. Frost contends that the walls were built originally of brick, in the year 1322, and as to the use of the words stone and lime in the grant of Edward II., he thinks it was probably the usual language of licenses to

fortify, adopted in consequence of stone being the principal material then used for the fortification of buildings. Tiles, he says, were partially used in Hull in the reign of Edward II., and in proof of this assertion he states, on the authority of the town's records, that in a requisition taken in 1321, respecting the state of the manor of Myton, it is mentioned, that Sir Robert de Hastang, Knt., then Custos of the manor, had, in the preceding year, *unroofed* the buildings of a messuage in Lyle Street (now Mytongate), and had sold 8,000 tiles belonging to it for the sum of 10s. "The fact of the walls having been made of brick," continues the same writer, "is not only supported by the testimony of many persons now living, within whose memory they were taken down, but by the exposure of the foundations, which have been lately dug up in different places. The bricks taken from these foundations, like those in the chancel of Trinity Church, at Hull, are of Flemish shape, and similar to those which are groined in between the stone ribs of the vaulting over the passages through the Checquer or Western Gate of the Cathedral Close at Lincoln, the date of which is about the year 1350." He moreover states that in 1321, which was about the time when the walls were raised, William De la Pole had a tilery or brick yard, without the north gate of the town.\* The town's records mention that a new brick yard was established here in 1357, at the west side of the Humber. The walls of Hull were frequently repaired and strengthened, and the town, from its situation, was considered an impregnable fortress. From an accurate measurement, taken before the military works were demolished, it appears that the walls of Hull were 2,610 yards in circuit, being 30 yards less than 1½ mile. For several centuries after the building of its walls, the town was confined between the Humber to the south, the Hull to the east, and the walls to the north and west; beyond these limits all is modern. In the 5th of Edward III. (1331) the office of Custos or Warden of Hull was abolished, and the government of the borough was confided by royal charter to a Mayor and four Bailiffs, to be chosen annually.

In the reign of Edward II., the family of De la Pole flourished at Hull; and as the history of that illustrious house is intimately connected with that of Hull, we shall here briefly review it. Few towns can boast of having given rise to so celebrated a family; emerging from comparative obscurity to eminence, flourishing in such splendour, and experiencing such a variety of fortune. William de la Pole, second son of a knight of that name, was a native of Ravenspur, and an eminent merchant in that once rich and popu-

\* Frost's Notices, pp. 141, 142.

lous seaport. In consequence of the decline of his native town, he took up his abode at Hull, where he carried on an extensive commerce, and acquired immense wealth.

In 1332 Edward III., on his way to join his army in the north, paid a visit to Hull, and was entertained by William de la Pole with the greatest possible magnificence. Being highly pleased with the excellent fortifications of the place, and the reception he had met with, the monarch knighted his generous host before he took his departure. Tickell tells us that it was on this occasion he changed the government of the town from a Bailiff to the more honourable degree and dignity of a Mayor and four Bailiffs; but Mr. Frost states that the charter conveying this grant is dated 6th of May, 1331.\* Sir William de la Pole filled the office of Mayor in 1333, and again in the year 1335;† and other authorities state that he was the first Mayor of Hull, and that he continued in that office for the first three years.

During the war with France, which followed Edward's claim to that kingdom, from which he was excluded by the Salic law, the reader of English history is well aware of the straits to which that monarch was reduced, through the want of money to support his army. During his long stay at Brabant he endeavoured to borrow of all the foreign Princes who were able to supply him, and he even found himself under the necessity of applying to private persons to take up such sums as they were willing to lend.‡ Sir William de la Pole, who was then at Antwerp for the management of his mercantile concerns, not only supplied the King with a large sum of money, which he had with him, but he also mortgaged the whole of his estates for his use. This loan amounted to £18,500., and Sir William was styled by the King "Dilectus Mercator noster," and "Mercator Regis."§ This act of loyal devotion was generously rewarded by Edward. He made Sir William a Knight-banneret in the field, and by letters patent conferred on him and his heirs 500 marks per ann. in crown rents, with a promise of an additional thousand marks per annum, in case he recovered his right of inheritance within the kingdom of France. As soon as the King returned victorious from France, he made Sir William first gentleman of the bed-chamber, then Lord of the Seigniorship of Holderness, and he afterwards advanced him to other places of honour and emolument, and at length made him a Baron of the

\* Frost's Notices. † Tickell's Hull, p. 21. ‡ Rapin, Hist. Eng., vol. i., p. 418.

§ This was an immense sum in those days, when wheat could be bought for 3s. 4d. a quarter, a fat sheep for 6d., and six pigeons for 1d., and when the daily pay of an Earl attending the King in time of war was 6s. 8d., in modern times the exact cost of a few minutes interview with an attorney.

Exchequer. In every stage of his progress Sir William continued a constant benefactor to the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and availing himself of the favour of his Sovereign, he obtained for it an increase of its privileges and immunities; and the De la Poles became to this place what the Cliffords were to Skipton, and the Talbots to Sheffield. Before his death, which happened in 1856, he founded a monastery and hospital here, to the glory of God and the benefit of the poor; but he was summoned from this world before the house was complete, and his son and successor, Sir Michael de la Pole, completed the pious work.

Sir Michael was no less a favourite with Richard II. than his father had been with Edward III. In 1386 that monarch made him Lord Chancellor of England; and having married Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir John Wingfield, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Gilbert Granville, Earl of Suffolk, he was advanced to that Earldom, and a revenue of £520. per ann. was granted him for the support of his dignity. The newly-created Earl erected a splendid mansion in Hull, called afterwards Suffolk's Palace, opposite to the west end of the church of St. Mary, "in a place at that time called Marketgate," but now known as Lowgate, and extending backwards as far as Parliament Street. The entrance to this spacious edifice was through a lofty and grand gateway, over which were erected two chambers. At the end of a passage leading to the gateway, upwards of thirty yards long and six broad, stood a spacious and handsome tower, three stories high, covered with lead, in which were chambers, eighteen feet square. Adjoining this tower was a court yard, containing two roods of ground, neatly covered with a large square pavement, and each side of the yard was adorned with elegant buildings. At the west end was a beautiful range of buildings, which occupied the whole side of the square; on one side was a large hall, built of brick and stone, sixty feet long and forty broad; and on the other side were pantries, with lodging rooms over them, a large kitchen, twenty feet square, and other offices. North of this court lay another yard, neatly walled, containing about an acre of land, ornamented with fish ponds, and a beautiful dove-cote; and to the west of this was a pleasant spot of ground, containing two acres of pasture, enclosed with a brick wall, nine feet high. Before the great hall window was a delightful flower garden, of upwards of an acre, and contiguous to it was the kitchen garden. On the north side of a court, of about one rood in extent, stood a beautiful chapel, supposed to have been dedicated to St. Michael. This chapel, which was twenty-eight feet in length and fifteen in breadth, was built of brick and stone, and was covered with lead. Besides this noble palace, the Earl of Suffolk erected

three other splendid houses, adorned with stately towers, two of which stood within the town, but the other was situated a short distance from it, and commanded an extensive and delightful prospect of the country adjacent.\*

The Earl, with other court favorites, became obnoxious to the people, by whom he was stigmatised as a flagrant public peculator. In less than a year of his being made Chancellor, he, by farming the King's customs, and by other emoluments, had purchased lands to the amount of £1000. per annum, besides accumulating large sums of money; and it was strongly suspected that he could not so suddenly have amassed so much wealth, but by the abuse of the royal favour. The Parliament therefore presented an address to the King, desiring that the Treasurer, John de Fordain, Bishop of Durham, and the Earl of Suffolk, might be dismissed from their offices. To this address Richard indignantly replied that the Parliament ought to attend to the business about which they were called, and not to meddle with what did not belong to them; and he haughtily added, that to please the Parliament he would not turn out the meanest scullion in his kitchen. The indignation of the Parliament was now aroused—the King was no longer able to protect his favourite, and the Earl was not only removed from his office of Chancellor, but also summoned to give an account of his administration. The Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of Arundel, with other Lords in commission, examined and tried him, and being found guilty of peculation or mal-administration, he was compelled to restore all the grants he had received from the King, and was confined to Windsor Castle.† But no sooner was the Parliament broken up, than the King recalled him to court, together with his other favourite, Robert de Vere, Duke of Ireland, whose estate had been confiscated. These two noblemen and Alexander Neville, Archbishop of York, were the only persons in whom Richard placed confidence. The Earl and the Duke were loaded with fresh favours, and as if he had intended to make satisfaction to the Earl for what he had suffered, the King caused him to be clothed in royal robes, and to sit at table with him.‡ The restored favourites endeavoured to improve the royal favour to their own advantage, and the ruin of their enemies, among whom the chief were the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Arundel, who, by a strict examination of their conduct, had occasioned their condemnation; but the Duke of Gloucester and the other lords seeing their destruction determined on, assembled an army of about 40,000 men, marched at their head to the King, and denouncing the

\* Tickell's Hull, pp. 39, 40. + Knighton's Collection, p. 2680.

‡ Daniels's Hist. England contd. p. 257.

ministers as traitors, demanded their removal and punishment. The King found it necessary to give a favourable answer; and the accused peers consulted their own safety by absenting themselves from court. They were afterwards accused in Parliament of high treason, and the Earl of Suffolk and the Archbishop of York were condemned to exile, and their estates confiscated. Thus hurled from his high state of greatness and splendour, Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, retired into France in 1389, and died at Paris in the same year.

In 1402 Michael de la Pole, the second Earl of Suffolk of that name, was restored to the titles and estates of his father, and accompanied Henry V. in his first expedition to France. During the siege of Harfleur he greatly distinguished himself, and gave many signal proofs of his courage and military capacity. But the fatigues of the siege, and the unusual heat of the season, produced a malignant disease, which made dreadful ravages in the army, and the Earl fell a victim to it on the 18th of September, 1415, leaving his honours and estates to his eldest son Michael, who had likewise attended the King in this expedition, and was then at Harfleur. This, the third Earl of Suffolk, did not long enjoy his title, for in a few weeks after the death of his father, he was slain, valiantly fighting by the side of his Sovereign, in the memorable battle of Agincourt, which was fought on the 25th of October, 1415. Two of his brothers also, not long after, lost their lives in France in the same contest.

William de la Pole, the fourth Earl of Suffolk (brother to the third Earl), was distinguished alike in the field and in the cabinet. He made twenty-four campaigns in France, and served seventeen years on the continent without ever returning to his native country. When the English were extending their conquests in France, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI., this Earl bore a distinguished part in the war, and gained many signal victories; and on the death of that renowned general, the Earl of Salisbury, at the memorable siege of Orleans, in 1428, the chief command of the besieging army devolved on the Earl of Suffolk, who continued the attacks with unabated vigour. But the laurels which the army had gathered began to wither in his keeping; the heroic deeds of that military and political prodigy—the Maid of Orleans—turned the fortune of the war, and ultimately expelled the English from the French territory. After the return of William de la Pole to England, he was employed in some important embassies, and it was he that proposed the marriage of the King (Henry VI.) with Margaret of Anjou, daughter of Rene, titular King of Sicily, Naples, and Jerusalem, and Duke of Anjou. The negotiation of this marriage was also confided to the Earl,



and he, with a splendid train of Lords, was empowered by the King to espouse the Princess Margaret in his name, and to conduct her into England. At the same time he was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Suffolk. The nuptials were accordingly solemnized by proxy in the church of St. Martin, at Tours, in the presence of the King and Queen of France, the Dukes of Orleans and Bretagne, and of seven Earls, twelve Barons, and twenty Bishops, besides an immense number of Knights and gentlemen. In the month of May, 1445, the Queen arrived in England, and on the 30th of the same month she was solemnly crowned. Suffolk afterwards sunk in public estimation, but rose in favour at court, and in 1448, he was, through the influence of the Queen, created Duke of Suffolk.

In the following year the war between England and France was renewed, and the loss of Normandy, which followed, was attributed to Suffolk, and the whole kingdom rang with complaints against him. He was publicly accused of having delivered Maine, the key of Normandy, to the French, for the accomplishment of a marriage advantageous to none but himself—the whole province of Maine having been ceded to France, as one of the conditions of the treaty of marriage between the King and Margaret of Anjou.\* He was further charged with having murdered the Duke of Gloucester, and with having removed from the King's presence all virtuous counsellors, and filled their places with his own creatures. These and several other crimes, some of them indeed improbable, were imputed to him, and the popular clamour was loud against him. In a word, his name was become odious, and every mismanagement in the administration was imputed to him as its author. In the beginning of the year 1450 the Parliament met, and the Commons presented to the Lords an indictment against him, containing for substance the charges before mentioned, with some others.† The Duke answered those charges by a formal denial of the greatest part of them, and challenged his accusers to produce their proofs; but the court, alarmed at his situation, and desirous to withdraw him from the impending storm, devised an expedient to preserve him from that fate which there was reason to apprehend might be the consequence of a formal trial. The Duke was advised to refer himself to the King's award, who, by his own authority, banished him for five years. This irregular mode of proceeding was adopted in the hope that the hatred of his enemies might abate, and the clamours of the people subside by that time, after which he might return to England, and have ample compensation made him for his sufferings. But his enemies foreseeing

\* Rapin, vol. i., p. 569.    † Ibid, with Tindall's notes, vol. i., p. 574.

that on the first favourable opportunity he would be recalled, and reinstated in his former power, were determined on his destruction. He was accordingly met on his passage to France by an English ship, called the *Nicholas*, belonging to his enemy the Duke of Exeter, Constable of the Tower, the captain of which seized the Duke, brought him into Dover road, and struck off his head on the side of a long boat. Thus fell the most powerful man in the kingdom—who, in twenty-four campaigns, distinguished himself at the head of the English armies in France, and had lost his grandfather, his father, two uncles, and his brother, in the wars of that kingdom; who had ruled the cabinet of London, had been a Privy Councillor fifteen years, and for thirty years a Knight of the Garter; and no enquiry was made after the perpetrators of this illegal act of violence. His mutilated body was found upon the sands at Dover, by one of his chaplains, and buried, as Hall informs us, in the Collegiate church of Wingfield, in Suffolk, but, according to Stowe, in the Charter House of Kingston-upon-Hull.\* By his will, dated January, 27th, 1450, he desired that his “wretched body” should be buried “in the Charter House at Hull, with a fair monument.”

Whatever might be his errors as a minister of state, William de la Pole was to Hull a distinguished benefactor, and this town received through his influence numerous marks of royal favour. From this unfortunate nobleman was descended John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who married Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister of King Edward IV. and Richard III., and by her had issue John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln. This Earl aspired to the throne, and Richard III., after the death of his only son, the Prince of Wales, declared the Earl of Lincoln presumptive heir to the Crown. But the battle of Bosworth Field, which was fought on the 22nd of August, 1485, destroyed these aspiring hopes, by placing Henry, Earl of Richmond, on the throne. Lincoln submitted to this disappointment with an ill grace, and he resolved to lose no opportunity that might present itself, for accomplishing the ruin of the young monarch. Accordingly he was one of the leaders in the rebellion which broke out the next year in Ireland, in favour of the impostor, Lambert Simnel, who personated the Earl of Warwick. (See vol. i., p. 173.) Lincoln was killed in a battle, fought between the insurgents and the King's forces, at Stoke, in Nottinghamshire, and his brother, Edmund de la Pole, was the last of that family who bore the title of Earl of Suffolk. This unfortunate nobleman was, through the jealous temper of Henry VII., detained a prisoner in the Tower for seven years, on a charge of conspiring against the state;

\* Hall, fol. 158. Stowe, p. 398.

and he was beheaded by order of his successor, Henry VIII., without the formality of a trial, in the 4th year of that monarch's reign. Historians are not agreed concerning the motives that induced Henry to commit this act of violence on a person from whom he could have nothing to fear. By the attainder of the last Earl of Suffolk, all the revenues and manors of that noble family were confiscated to the King's use, and the family, which arose from a mercantile station, and flourished in great splendour for about 120 years, became extinct in the male line by the death of the younger brother William, who fled to Italy, and was killed at the battle of Pavia in 1525.

Besides the splendid family mansion at Hull, the De la Poles had a magnificent palace at Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, built by William, Earl of Suffolk, about the year 1424. This Earl had the manor of Ewelme in marriage with Alice, widow of the Earl of Salisbury, and the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Chaucer, Knt., son of Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry.

The celebrated Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, was allied to the De la Poles of Suffolk. This distinguished prelate was the youngest son of Sir Richard Pole, a gentleman of an ancient family in Wales, and Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., and also to Elizabeth, the last Earl of Suffolk's mother; whence it appears that the Cardinal's mother was the Earl's first cousin.

Having thus sketched the history of the De la Poles, who greatly contributed to the prosperity of Hull, we must now return to what more immediately relates to the town, and view its continual progress in trade and opulence.

So early as the year 1314 about thirty ships were required by Edward II. to assemble at Kingston-upon-Hull, preparatory to an expedition against Scotland; and on that occasion two ships were to be furnished by Hull, and one each by Ravenser, Barton, Grimsby, and Boston; Yarmouth being the only port which was to provide three. In the 38rd of Edward III. (1369), Hull had attained a considerable rank in the list of maritime towns, for in that year, the King, having resolved to invade France, sent to every sea-port within his kingdom, requiring of each a certain number of ships and mariners, according to the ability of the place; and the quota for Hull consisted of 16 ships and 466 seamen; whilst 25 ships and 662 mariners was the whole complement furnished by London; and 17 ships and 314 seamen for Newcastle. Until the 14th century this country possessed no regular navy, the maritime force of the kingdom consisting only of merchants' ships and vessels, which were pressed into the service whenever any extraordinary occasion rendered their assistance necessary. But beside the occasional employment of merchants' vessels in the King's service, barges were frequently required

to be built at the expense of the inhabitants of maritime towns, towards forming a permanent navy.

Since the foundation of the town, the inhabitants of Hull had ever laboured under great inconvenience for want of fresh water; and in the last year of this reign (1876), the Mayor and Burgesses represented to the King that the town being situated upon the coast of the river Humber, and built upon a salt soil, was greatly deficient in that important article; nor could they procure any but such as was brought in boats out of Lincolnshire at a considerable expense; that the neighbouring towns of Hessle, Anlaby, Cottingham, and others, unmoved by their distress, had combined together, and absolutely refused them any supply of their fresh water; and that the town of Hull would, in a short time, be totally ruined, unless his Majesty would be graciously pleased to point out some method by which their want of water might be effectually relieved. The King immediately issued a commission to Michael de la Pole and others, who met and determined that a large canal should be immediately cut, from Anlaby spring, forty feet wide, to convey fresh water to Hull. The inhabitants of the adjacent towns, however, complained to his Majesty, and among other objections, stated that the making of such a canal would considerably injure their lands; whereupon another commission was issued, and a jury empannelled. In the midst of these contentions died the valiant and renowned King Edward III., in 1377, in the 64th year of his age, and 51st year of his reign, and was succeeded by his grandson, the unfortunate Richard II., son of Edward the Black Prince.

Long, and in some instances fatal, contests existed between the town of Hull and the villages, upon the subject of fresh water, for some years, till at length the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome found it necessary to interpose the authority of the Vatican.

The town of Kingston-upon-Hull did not rank high at this period as regards its population. The number of its inhabitants was estimated at about 2,000. The number of persons in the town above 14 years of age, that was taxed in 1387, and from which taxation the population was calculated, was 1,557. The number of persons taxed at the same time in the neighbouring town of Beverley was 2,663.

From a very early period the Archbishops of York, lords of the town of Beverley, claimed and possessed the right of *prisages* on wine,\* and customs

\* *Prisage* means "the right of taking two tuns of wine from every ship, English or foreign, importing into England twenty tuns or more; one to be taken before, and the other behind the mast."—Blackstone's Com., vol. i., p. 315. Each cask may be redeemed by a money payment of 20s.

on other merchandise brought into the river or port of Hull. A charter, granted so early as the 51st of Henry III. (1267), mentions it as a prescriptive right to the See of York. The town of Hull now began to contest the rights of Beverley on the river, which they had formerly passed "as freely as the winds of heaven;" and to nullify the Archbishop's claim to prisage within the town and port. The merchants had already resorted to some fraudulent practices, for the purpose of evading the payment of these prises. To elude this claim, they had adopted the nefarious custom of delivering their cargoes in the Humber, and sending the contents into the harbour in vessels of smaller dimensions; by which the Archbishop was unjustly deprived of his prisage. This practice had been occasionally carried on for more than half a century, and he now determined to enforce, in person, the restitution of his ancient rights. Several suits at law were ineffectually prosecuted; and the Archbishop still maintained his ancient privileges. The people of Hull seemed now determined to obtain by violence what could not be accomplished by due course of law. A favourable opportunity soon occurred. Archbishop Neville being at Hull, and personally contending the matter with the Mayor, Sir Thomas de Waltham, was attacked by the latter and his bailiffs, and a long train of followers. The Mayor suddenly wrested the crozier out of the prelate's hands, and striking one of the Archbishop's attendants with it, was the signal for a general assault, and some blood was spilt in the scuffle. "The enraged Knight," says Tickell, "perhaps to give weight to his argument, wounded several of the Bishop's party with the crozier." Complaint of this outrage being made to the King, the Mayor, his bailiffs, and several others, were summoned to Westminster, to answer for the riot, but there are no records to shew how the affair ended. But after the lapse of a whole century of expensive litigation between the Crown and the Archbishop, judgment was given for the King, chiefly on the ground that the charter did not contain the words "*Prisas Vini*" in express terms. After this decision the Archbishops did not claim prisage, but there were other franchises and liberties which, as lords of the port of Hull, they still claimed in the river.

During the reign of Richard II., the kingdom was threatened with great danger; the French, with a powerful army, ready to invade it; the Scots, their allies, had taken possession of Berwick; and the King was at variance with his nobles. At this critical juncture the town of Hull, grateful for the many privileges which it had received, raised many soldiers, and fitted up two large ships, well equipped and manned, for his Majesty's service.

The fortifications of Hull underwent considerable repairs about the same

time, the ditches were cleansed, and a strong Castle, for the security of the town and harbour, was erected on the east side of the river Hull.

In 1382 this monarch, to whom the town of Hull has been indebted for many favours, obtained doubtless at the solicitation of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, revived all the old charters, and enlarged the privileges of the town ; and towards the latter end of his reign he granted to the burgesses and their successors for ever, the river or haven of the town, then known as Sayer's Creek, from Sculcoates gate to the middle of the stream of the Humber.

In 1385 Richard, in consideration of their loyalty, promised the inhabitants of the town, that neither he nor his successors would ever mortmain any lands to their detriment, and that they should have a large common seal, consisting of two parts, the upper part to remain in the custody of the Mayor, and the other part to be deposited in the hands of a clerk appointed by the King or his successors.

In the spring of the year 1392 about 1,000 of the inhabitants of Cottingham, Woolferton, Anlaby, and other neighbouring villages, assembled in a tumultuous manner to obtain satisfaction from the people of Hull, for depriving them of their fresh water. They laid siege to that town, threatening to raze it to the ground, diverted the course of the canals, and filled them up ; and they also prevented provisions from being conveyed into the town from the country. Finding that they were not able to intimidate the inhabitants of Hull, they withdrew in great disorder, and encamped at Cottingham. How long they continued together, or what other acts of hostility they committed, is not recorded, but at the Yorkshire Assizes following many of them received sentence of death, and were executed, and others were pardoned on certain conditions. In 1399, when the Duke of Lancaster (afterwards Henry IV.), landed at Ravenspurne, and was joined by several of the discontented nobles, (See vol. i., page 146) for the purpose of deposing the King, the town of Kingston-upon-Hull continued firm in its loyalty to Richard, though this part of the country was in general well affected to the Duke. When the Mayor (John Tutbury) heard of their approach, he ordered the bridges to be drawn up, the gates to be shut, and the burgesses to stand to arms ; and when the Duke and his followers appeared before the town, and demanded immediate entrance, the Mayor refused the request, and told the Duke that he had sworn to be true to his Sovereign Richard II., and faithfully to keep the town for his use, and that he was fully resolved to do his duty, and never to prove false to his oath nor a traitor to his King. On receiving this loyal and resolute answer, the Duke and his associates withdrew, and immediately marched to Doncaster.

In the 2nd of Henry IV. (1401) the inhabitants again complained respecting the inconvenience they were put to in procuring a supply of fresh water. It was then decided that a canal, twelve feet broad, should be cut from Julian's Well into the fields of Anlaby, to be connected with the wells of Derringham and the spring of Haltemprice, and a decree was obtained for the purpose. But another riot ensued. A number of the neighbouring villagers attacked and abused the workmen engaged in digging the canal, and annoyed them in every possible manner, by filling up the canal, and by committing several other outrages. But as the number of the rioters was not very considerable, they were soon after dispersed, and many of them taken prisoners. After being detained for some time in prison at Hull, these delinquents were pardoned on condition that they publicly prayed mercy and forgiveness from the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, and went "bare hede, and bare fote, naked of bodi in serk and breke, before processyon on the Friday in the Fest of Nativiti of our Ladi, ilk one wyth a serge in his hand of thre pond wax birnand in his hande, about the Kirk of the Trinity, and held ye serge birnand in the chancel, fro beginning of the Mass unto time of offering, and then offerod the serge up, to bryne in Halidays, whilk wil last in remembrance in part of satisfauccion of their trespasus;" and this they were to do every year.

In 1413, and for some years preceding, the inhabitants of Hessle, Anlaby, and Cottingham, notwithstanding the severities inflicted upon former offenders, frequently corrupted the fresh water, by throwing in carrion, or letting salt water into the canals; and damaged the works that had been made for conveying the water to Hull. The magistrates of Hull, who had in vain offered great rewards for the discovery of the offenders, became, at length, so incensed at the obstinacy of these malicious and daring offenders, who could not be restricted through fear of temporal punishment, that they earnestly besought Pope John XXI. to make use of the censures of the church against them. But instead of hurling against them the thunders of the Vatican, the Holy Father issued an extraordinary writing, dated at Rome the 20th of July, 1413, reminding those, who, at the instigation of Satan, had endeavoured to ruin the inhabitants of a large and flourishing town, by depriving them of water, that they must give a strict account of their deeds at the day of judgment, to receive according to their works; and exhorting and praying every one of them, by the bowels of charity, to contribute freely to the maintenance of the water courses, by which means they would in some measure atone for their past offences. And all who should be instrumental in promoting this public work, by generously contributing thereto, were pro-

mised the release of 100 days in any penance that was already or might hereafter be enjoined them. The good effects of this instrument were astonishing, all attempts to corrupt or poison the water, or to fill up the canals, ceased, and the town, from that time, has been plentifully supplied with the pure beverage of nature.

Henry V. granted a new charter to the town of Hull, and the town supplied the King with several ships of great burthen, and many soldiers for his expedition against France.

Henry VI., in 1431, confirmed the old charters and granted a new one, by which the town was erected into a county, its jurisdiction extending over the towns and parishes of Hessle, North Ferriby, Swanland, West Ella, Kirk Ella, Tranby, Willardby, Wooferton, Anlaby, and the site of the Priory of Haltemprice. The same charter constituted Kingston-upon-Hull a Corporate town, and granted that instead of a Mayor and Bailiffs, there should be a Mayor, Sheriff, and twelve Aldermen, who should be Justices of the Peace within the town and county; likewise, that the Mayor should be chosen by the burgesses from the Aldermen; the Sheriff and two Chamberlains from the burgesses; that the Mayor should be the King's escheator to determine what forfeitures of lands fell to the Crown for want of heirs; the Sheriff to be his assistant, and both to have such powers as are granted to officers of that rank in other parts of the kingdom. For crimes committed within the town, the burgesses were to answer before the Mayor and Sheriff; but if the case could not be decided before them, then it was to be referred to the Judge of Assize. The sword and mace was also granted to the Mayor, with a Cap of maintenance.

Henry being unsuccessful in the war he was waging with France, having lost many of the towns which his father had taken in that country, sent a letter, dated at his manor of Skene, the 24th of August, 1441, addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen of Hull, to solicit a loan of a certain sum of money, to enable him to prosecute the war. The King's request was generously complied with, but the sum advanced on this occasion is not recorded. In 1441 it was ordained, by common consent, at the Town Hall, that the Mayor, during his year of office, should not sell ale or wine in his house; that whenever he appeared in public, the sword should be carried before him, and his officers should attend him; that the Sheriff should always attend church and council meetings in his gown, with the mace carried before him, and his officers waiting upon him; and that no Aldermen should keep alehouses or taverns, nor discover what passed in their councils, under heavy penalties. In 1443 the town was divided into six wards, each of them governed by two



Aldermen, and the Mayor presiding as head of the whole. The Aldermen were obliged to reside within their respective wards; and for crimes committed in each of these divisions, the offenders were tried and disposed of by the Aldermen of the ward wherein they had transgressed, and not before the Mayor. By this division the town was, as it were, cantoned out into six little territories, which had bars and gates that were shut up every night. These divisions were called—Humber Ward, Austin Ward, Trinity Ward, White Friar Ward, St. Mary's Ward, and North Ward.

The anniversary of the dedications of churches, commonly called *Feasts*, *Wakes*, or *Ales*, which were first instituted for good and pious purposes, and which had for a long time been devoutly and religiously kept, had now lost their religious character, and those anniversaries were frequently spent in riot and debauchery. The feasts of the dedication of the churches of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity at Hull, fell on the 8th and 10th of March, which being in Lent, the magistrates petitioned the Archbishop of York to translate them to other days more convenient, and order the celebration of them both to be on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Thomas à Becket. The Archbishop complied with the petition, and these revels were continued here upon that day till the reign of Charles I.\*

On the 25th of June this year, the King granted another charter to the town of Hull, by which the Corporation were empowered to purchase to the value of £100. per ann., to enable them to defend and preserve the town from the inundations of the river Humber. In 1447 the King confirmed the privileges, both of the town and the new made county; and he granted that, after the decease of the Duke of Exeter and his son, they might choose an Admiral, whose jurisdiction was to extend over the whole of the county of Kingston-upon-Hull, the village and precincts of Drypool, and all the river Humber; and that no other Admiral of England should have power or authority within his limits.

In the month of September, 1448, Henry made a progress into the north, and having passed some days with the Duke of Northumberland at Leckon-

\* On the evening preceding the Saint's day, in whose honour the church was consecrated, it was usual for the religious people to assemble in the church, and there *watch* and pray all night; and this watching or *waking*, being kept on the eves of the festivals, were called *Vigils*. The first intention of this watching was good and pious, but, by degrees, greater numbers attending, less devotion and reverence were observed; till at length, from hawkers and pedlars coming thither to sell their petty wares, the merchants came and set up stalls and booths in the church-yards; and not only those who lived in the parish, to whom the church belonged, resorted thither, but others from all the neighbouring towns and villages.

field, he honoured Hull with a visit, and was received by the people with the loudest demonstrations of joy and loyal affection ; and was entertained by the Corporation for two or three days, with all possible magnificence.

During the great civil war between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, the inhabitants of Hull were not unmindful of the obligations they owed to their Sovereign, and to the last they continued firm and unshaken in their fidelity to Henry. According to the town's records, large levies of men were made during the contest, and a debt to a very large amount was contracted. In the battle of Wakefield, Richard Hanson, Esq., the brave Mayor of Hull, having greatly distinguished himself by his valour and intrepidity, fell covered with wounds, in the moment of victory, in the presence of the Queen. At Towton, too, the blood of the people of Hull, who had volunteered in Henry's cause, flowed freely ; and such indeed was the loyalty of the inhabitants, that, in 1462, when the public treasury of the borough was exhausted by the expenses of the war, the Corporation took down a large and stately market cross, which had been erected at a great expense about thirty years before, to raise money, by the sale of the materials, for the support of the royal cause. When this cross was erected, Robert Holme, a wealthy Alderman, and who had thrice the honour of filling the civic chair, was the chief contributor. In gratitude, and to perpetuate his memory, we are told by Tickell, that the Corporation ordained, when the cross was taken down, that 3s. 4d. should be given yearly for saying a dirge in the church of St. Mary, for the rest of his soul, to be sung by twelve priests and a clerk, who were to have 2s. 2d. divided amongst them ; for ringing the bells on the day of celebration, 6d. was given, and the same sum for wax candles to be burnt about his grave ; the bellman for crying his name 2d., and a penny for a mass penny, which the Mayor for the time being was yearly to offer.\*

On the elevation of Edward IV. to the throne, the town of Hull reluctantly acknowledged him as their Sovereign ; but no sooner had Henry VI. again resumed his royal seat, by the support of the Earl of Warwick, than they again professed their cordial allegiance to the restored monarch. And when Edward IV. landed at Ravenspurne, in 1471, with an army of 2,000 men, he marched by the way of Beverley to York, without venturing to attack Hull, being aware of the people's attachment to King Henry.

In 1464 the haven of Hull was so warped up, that it was in danger of being totally ruined. To aid in liquidating the expense of clearing and restoring it to its former utility, a tax of 3s. 4d. was laid upon every ship of 100 tons burden, each time that it entered the harbour.

\* Tickell's Hist. Hull, p. 117.

In 1472 Hull was visited by the plague, which swept off a great number of the inhabitants, and amongst its victims was John Whitfield, Esq., the chief magistrate. For four years the disorder seemed to have ceased, but in 1476 it broke out again with increased fury, and John Richardson, Esq., the Mayor, was of the number of its victims. Two years afterwards it raged so violently that 1,580 persons died in a short time, and Thomas Alcock, Esq., the Mayor, his wife, and all his children, died of the fatal distemper. On the 17th of October, 1483, the proclamation of Richard III., declaring the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Dorset, Sir William Noreys, and others of the Duke's adherents, traitors, was publicly read at Hull; when a large reward was offered for the apprehension of these noblemen. (See vol. i., p. 171.) In 1508, by the attainder of Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, all the revenues, manors, lands, and estates, of that noblemen were confiscated and forfeited to the King's use; amongst which was the manor of this town, with Myton and Tupcotes. The stately mansion called Suffolk Palace now fell into the hands of the King, but his Majesty granted the lady of the unfortunate Earl, the profits issuing out of the manor of Kingston-upon-Hull during the term of her life. In 1514 King Henry VIII. granted the whole manor of this town, with Myton and Tupcotes, to Sir William Sidney, Knt., but the King became again Lord of those manors, but by what means, whether by purchase, exchange, or seizure, does not appear.

In 1515 a quarrel took place between the Prior of Haltemprice and Mr. Mattison, Sheriff of Hull, under the following circumstances:—The monastery of Haltemprice was a member of the county of Hull, but the Prior had, for several years preceding, refused to admit the Sheriff into his liberties, which he affirmed (including Willardby and Woolfreton) was not of the Shire of Hull, but in the lordship of Cottingham. The Prior had complained against former Sheriffs in the Star-Chamber, and that court referred the matter to the arbitration of the Abbot of Meaux, Sir William Constable, and others, who determined in favour of the Prior. Notwithstanding the above decision, the Sheriff, with about 200 of the inhabitants of Hull, proceeded, on the 6th of October, to Woolfreton, to keep his turn as usual. The Prior being previously informed of his design, raised his tenants, armed his monks, and resisted the approach of the Sheriff and his attendants. The Sheriff and his party not being willing tamely to submit to this opposition, used some insulting and abusive language, whereupon a cruel battle ensued. For some time they fought with alternate success, and victory fluctuated from side to side, till at length the monks gave way, and fled for sanctuary to their priory. Thither they were pursued by the Sheriff and his party, threatening to pull

down the building; and this, it is probable, they would have done, had not the Mayor of Hull received timely intelligence of the affray, and with about sixty horsemen, which he had hastily drawn together, repaired to the scene of action, and prevented further mischief. To obtain satisfaction, the Prior filed a bill in the Star-Chamber against the Sheriff and his party; and indicted them, not only for a riot, but as offenders against several statutes. These proceedings occasioned various suits to commence, which continued for three years; when at length the whole matter was left to the decision of John Eland, Esq., Mayor, and George and Edward Maddison, Aldermen of Hull, as the sole arbitrators of the contested affair. After mature deliberation, they determined that if the monks, on their part, would yield to the inhabitants of Hull all manner of right and claim they had to the fresh-water springs of Anlaby, the Mayor and Burgesses, on the other part, should give up to them the royalty of Willerby and Newton. This decision was agreed to by both parties, and thus all animosities, which had so long subsisted between them, entirely ceased.

In the same year a dispute, between the Mayor of Hull and the Prior of the Charter House, was amicably adjusted. The Mayor claimed annually the sum of 6s. of the monks, and fealty for the occupation of a lane, called Pole Street, running from the town's moat, through the grounds called Trippet, to the Maison-dieu, near the Priory, to which the ground belonged. This had long been a matter of contention between the monks and the town, but the controversy was ended by the religious granting a lease of the said ground to the Mayor and Commonalty, for the term of eighty-nine years, at an annual rent of £4., renewable at the expiration of the said term.

In 1517 the Rev. John Riplingham, D.D., President of the Beverley College, built a fish-shambles in Fish Street, Hull, solely at his own expense; and soon afterwards founded an hospital in Vicar Lane for twenty poor people. The King this year being engaged in a war with the French and Scots, received of the town of Hull, by way of loan, the sum of £265. 11s. 4d. His Majesty's letter of application for this loan, is amongst the records of the town; as well as another letter which he sent soon after, thanking the inhabitants for their diligence in seizing some corn, that was intended to be conveyed from this port to Scotland.

Though great pains had been taken about the middle of the 14th century, by elevating the roads, and repairing the banks, to guard against the unusual swell of the tides, which prevailed for some years in the Humber, yet in 1527 the tide rose to such a height, as to overflow the banks, and much damage was done thereby, both to the town and to the adjacent country; even

in the most elevated parts of the town the waters rose at least one foot, and the goods that were lodged in low rooms and warehouses, were either destroyed or very materially injured; all the low grounds, for many miles round, were laid under water, and many farmers were deprived of all their stock.

In 1534 an Act of Parliament was passed, by which provision was made for twenty-six Suffragan Bishops, whose office was to supply the places of the Bishops absent on embassies, or other secular business; and Hull was among the towns appointed for Suffragan Sees. Before the Reformation, these extraordinary prelates, or assistant Bishops, borrowed their titles in *Partibus Infidelium*, and they were commonly called Bishops in Partibus; but by the above statute they had English titles conferred upon them. They were styled Lords, but enjoyed neither baronies nor jurisdiction. Their office was nearly the same with the *Chorepiscopi*, or Bishops of the country in the primitive church; but this office had been discontinued for nine centuries, till it was now again revived in England. The offices which these Bishops were permitted to perform before the Reformation, were, according to Strype, as follows:—They confirmed children; blessed altars, vestments, and sacred vessels; suspended profane and unconsecrated places, and reconciled polluted churches and church-yards; they consecrated and dedicated new churches and chapels; they conferred the minor orders; and blessed chrism and holy oil, and consecrated bells. They likewise performed all prelatical duties in such monasteries as were exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. There was no distinct revenue provided for these Suffragans by the act of Henry VIII.; but they being dignitaries of the church, were possessed of considerable livings, the act allowing them to have two benefices, with cure, for the better maintenance of their dignity. Queen Mary restored the Bishops in Partibus, but Queen Elizabeth suppressed them, and the replaced English titles continued almost till the end of her reign. Dr. Brett, in a letter quoted by Tickell, says that he has not met with the consecration of a Suffragan Bishop since 1592, when John Sterne was made Bishop of Colchester. Robert Purseglove, consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Hull in 1552, seems to have been the last of that order here. Before the dissolution of monasteries he had been Prior of Guisborough. He enjoyed his episcopal dignity twenty-seven years, died in 1579, and was buried in the parish church of Tideswell, in Derbyshire, the place of his nativity. How many of these extraordinary prelates have been consecrated to the See of Hull is not known, the archives being silent on that head; but as the act was passed in 1534, and John Sterne, the last of the Suffragan Bishops, was consecrated in 1592, a space of only fifty-eight years, it is evident there could not be many. The Bishops

of Hull had a magnificent palace in the High Street, mostly built of free stone, and adorned with pointed windows, and with spacious gateways and lofty towers.

On the dissolution of Religious Houses, in this reign, a strong spirit of discontent manifested itself at Hull and elsewhere. The lesser Monasteries, with a revenue under £200. a year, being so denominated, were first suppressed, and all those of Hull and its county fell under that description. These were the White Friary, St. Austin's Friary, the Carthusian Monastery, and the Priors of Ferriby and Haltemprice. As we have already shewn at page 189 of vol. i., an insurrection, called the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, occurred in 1537, and a division of the insurgents, conducted by one Hallam, took Hull by surprise, and repossessed the ejected monks and friars of their houses. The triumph of the insurgents was however of short duration, as they were soon dispersed, and the ringleaders of the party that attacked Hull, were soon after tried by a special commission at that place, where they were convicted of rebellion, and executed. Mr. William Rogers, Mayor of the town, Alderman Eland, and Mr. Knowles, who were instrumental in seizing Hallam and others of the party, as well as in dispersing the rebels who had possession of Hull, soon after received the honour of Knighthood from the King, and were amply rewarded for their services. Many insurrections succeeded this in the north of England.

In 1537 a rebellion broke out in the north and east of Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Settrington, Scarborough, and other places, headed by Sir Francis Bigot and others. The rebels marched in a body towards Hull, but Sir Ralph Ellerker and Sir John Constable, Knights, who resided in the neighbourhood, hearing of their intention of attacking the place, collected some forces, threw themselves into the town, shut the gates, and determined to defend it to the utmost. Scarce were they entered into the town than the rebels appeared before it, and being exasperated that their design of securing it was defeated, they revenged themselves on the surrounding wind mills, all of which they set on fire. After this effort of revenge they laid close siege to the town for several days, and in very haughty and menacing language demanded entrance. The garrison, however, despising their threats, gave them an absolute denial, and after some fruitless attempts to reduce the fortress, they raised the siege and retreated. Mr. John Harrison, the Mayor, Sir Ralph Ellerker, and Sir John Constable, with a strong party of the townsmen, pursued them, fell upon their rear, slew several, and took many prisoners. The rebels had no sooner raised the siege then Sir Robert Constable and some others, who had favoured the insurrections, made use of a

stratagem, and entering the town disguised as market people, yet secretly armed, they seized the gates, let in the remainder of their followers, and secured the town. Sir Robert assumed the title of Governor, sent ships into foreign parts for forces to assist him, imprisoned such persons as he suspected to be unfavourable to his designs, and provided and laid up stores of provisions, ammunition, and whatever else was necessary to maintain and support them against a siege. Thus he continued master of the fortress for about a month, but receiving intelligence that his partisans in the country were either slain, dispersed, or taken prisoners, by the King's forces, his fortitude entirely abandoned him, and he and the most faithful of his party exhibited great distraction and consternation. The loyal Magistrates and inhabitants of Hull seized a favourable opportunity of recovering the town, fell upon the rebel Governor and his unfortunate adherents in the middle of the night, and quite overpowered and secured them. The Duke of Norfolk was commissioned to examine and try those unhappy prisoners at Hull, and many of them were executed, several being hanged and quartered. Sir Robert Constable, as being their chief, was hung in chains over Beverley gate; and thus was the insurrection effectually quelled, and Henry's authority proportionately increased.

This year, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Council, fearing that the King might be tempted to seize the Corporation Plate (which was worth several hundred pounds sterling, in the same manner in which he had served the Religious Houses a little before), unanimously agreed to dispose of it by public auction, and to apply the money so raised, to defray the expenses of their representatives in parliament, to repair the church of the Holy Trinity, and to other public and necessary uses.

The insurrections being entirely quelled, the King made a progress to the north, in the month of August, 1541, and made an unexpected visit to Hull, accompanied by his Queen (Catherine Howard), and attended by a train of courtiers. The Sheriff, with a numerous train of gentlemen, met his Majesty with his retinue at the "Bordenbrig,"\* on the confines of the county, and the royal cavalcade was received at the Beverley gate by the Mayor and Aldermen in their scarlet robes. The usual formalities over, the procession proceeded, amidst the acclamations of the populace, to the Manor Hall, then the Mayor's residence. After remaining in Hull three days, during which time they partook of the hospitalities of the Corporation, and his Majesty received from the Mayor, in the name of the town, a present of £100., the

\* Bordenbrig, or Boarden'd Bridge, was a boarded bridge across the river at Newland.

royal personages and their courtiers set out for York, where Henry stayed for twelve days, in expectation of seeing his nephew the King of Scotland. On the 29th of September, Henry, disappointed and enraged at the refusal of the Scottish King to meet him, left York abruptly, and that night the royal visitants lodged at Leckonfield, the seat of the Earl of Northumberland. The next day, being that appointed for the election of a new Mayor, the inhabitants of Hull, having no idea that their Sovereign was so near, were assembled in the Town Hall in order to proceed to the election, when a messenger announced that his Majesty intended that day to dine in the town. The people were surprised at this unexpected intelligence, and on Mr. Thomas Dalton being suddenly elected to the office, he, fearing he might have some difficulty in discharging the duties, not only refused to stand, but immediately left the hall, and proceeded, with many others, to meet the King. On his arrival in the town, Henry, being informed of the matter, ordered the Corporation to re-assemble, and to proceed to a fresh election; he commanded farther, that Sir John Eland, Knt. (who had served the office three times before), should be nominated, with Mr. Dalton and his opponent, as a candidate for the office, which being done, the King honoured Sir John with his vote, who was, after so open an interposition of the Monarch, no doubt unanimously elected. His Majesty immediately took his sword from his side, and presented it to the Mayor elect, in honour of the Corporation at large, and the remaining part of the day was spent in feasting and recreation.\* The next morning the King took an accurate view of the town, and having shaken off all submission to Rome, he was somewhat jealous of certain parties; and for the greater strength and security of this important place, he gave orders for erecting a Castle, and two strong Blockhouses, and other fortifications, on the east side of the river Hull.† He also ordered that the bridge now called the North Bridge be built, so as to have ready access to these fortifications from the town; and among the other improvements which he commanded to be made, was the cutting of a new canal for fresh water from Newland to Hull, and the putting in thorough repair the stately Manor Hall, formerly called Suffolk's Palace. The Manor of Hull being the pro-

\* Though this sword is still in the possession of the Corporation, it is not the one now used on occasions of state.

† The first brick of the new Blockhouses was laid Feb. 22nd, 1541. (Lands.\*MS.) Tickell says the Castle was built in 1877 (1st Richard II.), but an unpublished MS., in the library at Burton Constable, states that the Castle was not built at that time, on account of the expense, but was raised subsequently by Henry VIII., at a cost of £28,000. According to Dr. Chambers' MS., the cost was £28,155. 17s. 5d.



party of the Crown, the King defrayed the expense of all these alterations, which cost him upwards of £23,000. At this time Henry caused Castles and Blockhouses, to be erected with all possible speed in all needful places throughout the realm.

After remaining five days in Hull, the King and his retinue crossed the Humber to Barrow-haven, whence they proceeded to Thornton Abbey, in Lincolnshire. The monks met the royal party in solemn procession, and entertained them splendidly in that very monastery which, a very short time after, Henry obliged them to relinquish; and commanded the edifice itself, one of the most splendid buildings in Lincolnshire, to be laid in ruins. Soon after the King's arrival in London, he appointed Sir Richard Long, Knt., to be Governor of Hull; and Michael Stanhope, Esq., to be his Lieutenant, with power to levy forces whenever occasion required. These appointments were intended for the greater security and defence of the town, till the Castle and fortifications were finished.

In 1545 the King suppressed the Colleges, Chapels, Chantries, Hospitals, and Fraternities, and seized their revenues. Amongst the Hospitals whose foundations Henry dissolved at Hull, four of them, namely, Gregg's and Riplingham's Hospitals, Trinity House, and the Charter House, were re-founded in the succeeding reign, and remain even to this day.

In 1551 King Edward VI., in consideration of the great loyalty of the inhabitants of Hull, both to himself and his ancestors, granted to the burgesses the entire manor of the town, with all its members and appurtenances; the sixth part of that of Sutton; the patronage of the Charter House Hospital, together with all the messuages, lands, tenements, mills, meadows, pastures, rents, revenues, waters, fisheries, tolls, markets, customs, natives and villains, both male and female, in and over the town and county of Kingston-upon-Hull, and all the towns belonging thereunto, and in Sutton, Sudcoates, Stoneferry, Roxton, &c. He likewise gave and confirmed to the Corporation the custody and charge of the Castle and Blockhouses, and appointed them to be Keepers and Governors of the same; the Mayor and burgesses agreeing to keep them in sufficient repair, at their own cost, and to safely keep all such ammunition and ordnance as were to be kept therein for the defence of the town. And the King further granted that, from thenceforth the precincts of the Castle, &c., should be no longer considered within the limits of the county of York, but for the future be a part of the county of Kingston-upon-Hull. The Sovereign, likewise, by this charter, granted to them the nomination, election, and appointment, of all such persons as should have the custody, government, or keeping of the said

Castle and Blockhouses; and he moreover gave them, towards the maintaining and supporting the premises with the jetties and banks, £50. annually, issuing out of his manors of Myton and Tupcoates; and the advowson, gift, presentation, and right of patronage of the hospital of the Holy Trinity, in this town. Accordingly the Mayor and burgesses were empowered, as often as vacancies occurred, to present "an able and honest person" to be master and incumbent, and from time to time, for ever, to exert their utmost influence that the revenues of the hospital be employed, as far as possible, in the maintenance of the poor inmates, according to the original intent of the founders. To the due performance of all which the Mayor and burgesses bound themselves, and all their successors, in the sum of £2,000.

That singular and fatal malady called the Sweating Sickness, this year ravaged the kingdom, and its dreadful effects were severely felt in this town. The number of its victims was very great, but how many is not particularly recorded. In the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary a long pending suit between the inhabitants of the towns of Hull and Beverley—the people of the latter place having refused to pay the toll demanded of them for their vessels which passed through the bridge at Hull—was left to the decision of Robert Constable of Hotham, Anthony Smethby of Brantingham, Thomas Grimston of Godmanham, Esquires; and Thomas Dowman of Pocklington, gentleman. Both parties bound themselves in an obligation of £200. to submit and stand by their award. The event was unfavourable to the town of Hull, for it was awarded that the Mayor and burgesses should for ever in future permit, not only the vessels belonging to Beverley, but also the vessels of all other towns adjoining the river, freely to pass through the bridge with their masts standing, if they thought proper to pass in that manner.

In 1564 Sir William Knowles, Knt., Alderman and Merchant of this town, presented the Corporation with a gold chain, weighing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  oz., to be for ever kept and worn by every succeeding Mayor, during the year of his mayoralty, on Sundays, great holidays, and on all extraordinary occasions, under a penalty of £40. for every omission. The chain was afterwards enlarged by this Knight's widow, then married to John Gilford, Esq., by adding to it the value of £10. in angel gold. Mrs. Thurcross added the value of £3. more to it, so that the whole chain consisted of 317 links, and weighed 11 oz. 7 dwt. 8 gr. The Cloth Hall of Hull was let this year to John Thornton, Esq., Mayor, for a term of forty years, at the yearly rental of £6. 18s. 4d. In former times all the cloths brought here were examined in this hall before they were exposed to sale by strangers, under the penalty of 8s. 8d. for every neglect. This custom had for some time been discontinued, but was now revived.

Mary's short reign passed over without making any important additions to the records of Hull, and it does not appear that any person was executed there, either for treason or religion, during all the reign; indeed the rapid and repeated changes in religion, under Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth, seem to have excited here no very material sensation.

In the 2nd of Elizabeth (1559), an obstinate gentleman of the name of Gregory, was chosen Sheriff of Hull, but from some motive not recorded, he refused to fulfil the duties of the office. The magistrates represented the matter to the Queen in Council, and he was ordered to be fined in the sum of £100., as well as disfranchised and turned out of the town; all which was executed accordingly.

In October, 1569, the Lord Regent of Scotland, the Lord Morton, and several other Scottish noblemen, came to this town on their way to London; and were nobly entertained for two days. About the same time the Earl of Sussex, Lord President, and Lieutenant-General of all her Majesty's forces in the north, spent some days in Hull. The principal object of his visit was to survey the state of the fortifications, and to examine whether the town was in a fit condition to withstand a foreign invasion. He ordered the walls and gates, which were at that time in a bad condition, to be immediately repaired, and the moat to be cleaned out. In this year, when the last public attempt was made to restore the Catholic religion (See vol. i., p. 207), the rebels sent a party to surprise Hull, where, it is said, they expected to receive considerable aids from abroad. They had corrupted a party in the town, the chief of whom was one Smith, who had engaged, in the night time, to throw open the gates, and admit the insurgents. But before they could put their designs into execution, the plot was discovered; Smith was apprehended, and upon examination confessed all he knew of the affair, and discovered his accomplices, who were all immediately secured, and the design was thus prevented.

In 1571 there happened another destructive tide in the river Humber. The waters rose higher than the highest point to which they had ever before attained, and covered the streets to a considerable depth, and for many miles round the country was deluged. The injury sustained both in town and country by this dreadful inundation was immense.

Some years after the reformed religion had been firmly established in this kingdom, the Rev. John Tickell tells us, that "the sins of fornication and adultery were so prevalent at Hull, that the magistrates were obliged to issue out the strictest orders relative to those vices, and use all the means in their power to suppress them. They even," he continues, "wrote to the

Archbishop of York for his approbation of what they had done, and to request his advice how they might most effectually punish the offenders.\* That high dignitary, in his reply, which is dated at Bishopthorpe, 20th of July, 1574, sanctions the punishment of persons charged with the commission of these "abominable and heinous crimes," \* \* \* "according as has been used in the city of London, or other well governed cities or towns corporate." The Churchwardens and Sidesmen† were then directed to visit the alehouses, and search the streets and closes, and to present the names of all such as were sinfully spending or idly wasting their time, when they should have been attending in some place of worship.

In 1576, that dreadful distemper, the plague was brought into this town by some seamen, from neglect of quarantine. It was, however, confined to Blackfriargate, which was so deeply infected that it was judged necessary to wall up all the avenues leading to that street, leaving open only two doors, where watchmen were placed to take in provisions and medicines, and to see that none of the infected made their escape. These wise though rigorous precautions had the desired effect, the epidemic soon subsided, and not more than one hundred of the inhabitants became its victims.

Hull was now enjoying a flood tide of prosperity, and the wealth of her ships tempted the cupidity of the pirates, by which the seas were then infested. The Humber's mouth, as well as all the eastern coast, were so harassed and obstructed by them, that scarce a merchant ship could sail with safety. To remedy this evil, the Lord High Admiral of England required the town of Hull to fit up two stout ships of war to protect their own vessels, and to assist in scouring the adjacent coast. These ships being well equipped and manned, sailed in quest of the maritime robbers, and they had soon the good fortune to capture several of them, and to bring them into Hull. The pirates were soon after tried by a special commission, at which

\* Tickell's History of Hull, p. 226.

† Synod's men, and by corruption Sidesmen, were creditable persons, which it was customary for the Bishops to summon out of every parish to attend the ancient episcopal Synods for the purpose of giving information of, and attesting the disorders of, clergy and people. They were called *Testes Synodales*, and were bound upon oath to present all heretics and other irregular persons. They were sometimes called *Quest-men*, from the nature of their office, in making enquiries concerning offences.—Burn's Eccles. Law, vol. i.

Though this office has fallen into disuse in most parts of the kingdom, yet in the town of Hull it exists still; for there are six of these officers chosen annually for the parish of Holy Trinity, and two for St. Mary's. They are assistants to the Churchwardens, and are chosen every Easter Monday.

the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President of the North, presided, attended by the Mayor and Aldermen as judges. Six of the misguided men were found guilty, and, in virtue of their sentence, were executed and hung in chains in different places on the neighbouring coasts.

In 1582 the Archbishop of York granted an ecclesiastical commission to authorize and empower the Mayor and Aldermen of Hull to suppress the gross immoralities of the times, by severely punishing the guilty, without any respect to the outward circumstances of the offenders.

In 1583 the prisons of this town being full of criminals, the Lord President of the North, at the request of the Mayor and Aldermen, came and sat as judge to try them. Three persons were convicted of felony, and suffered the punishment of death; and three poor old women were tried for witchcraft, one of whom was sentenced to stand in the pillory on four separate market days, and to suffer a year's imprisonment.

When King Philip of Spain threatened to invade England, and Queen Elizabeth caused her subjects to enter into an association to defend her with their lives and fortunes, about 600 of the principal inhabitants of the town of Hull, and 200 of the county of that town, enrolled themselves members of it; and the town and county readily sent a loan of £600., to enable her Majesty to defend her kingdom against the storm which was gathering over it. Several of the Queen's letters sent here on this occasion are yet preserved among the town records. When this formidable invasion was attempted, in 1588, the reader of English history is well aware that the invincible Armada was beat, scattered, and destroyed, upon our shores, by the raging of the elements.

In 1590 Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State, and High Steward of Kingston-upon-Hull, died in such poor circumstances, that he was buried privately in the night time to save expense. This great minister spent his whole time and fortune in the service of the Queen, and had the best intelligence from all parts that any minister ever had. Sir Thomas Heneage, the next High Steward of Hull, survived his illustrious predecessor only six years; and he was succeeded in that office by Sir Robert Cecil, one of the Queen's Privy Council, who greatly promoted the interests of the town.

In 1592, after some heavy gales of wind from the S.E., a large fish was driven ashore near Drypool, and excited much admiration. It was almost of an oval shape, six feet long, five feet broad, and six feet between the extreme parts of the upper and lower fins. One of the fins was placed on the back, and the other on the belly, designed perhaps by nature to keep it erect in the water. It was taken to be the *Orthogoriscus parvus gesneri*; and what Pliny calls a little sea-hog.

In 1596 the Queen having received intelligence that the King of Spain was once more preparing to invade England, resolved to give a demonstrative proof that England could attack as well as defeat. With this view she immediately commanded a fleet to be got ready, and wrote to all the sea-port towns to aid her with an additional number of ships. The letter sent by her Privy Council on this occasion to the town of Hull, contained a request that a ship of great burden should be fitted out, manned, supplied with ammunition, and victualled for a voyage and expedition of five months, at the charges of Hull, and such other towns and ports as did contribute for a similar purpose in 1588. This town readily fitted out a stout ship of war, at a very considerable expense; and her Majesty was pleased to order that the towns of Leeds, Wakefield and Halifax, which traded much to Hull, should bear a proportionable part, to which they willingly consented. The same year the Queen renewed and confirmed all the old charters granted by her predecessors to the town of Hull, and granted many additional privileges.

In the latter part of this reign the Queen brought an action against the Mayor and burgesses of Hull, on account of their not keeping in repair the Castle and Blockhouses at the east side of the river, according to the terms of their agreement with King Edward VI. How this suit was ended, the records make no mention; but it was, however, renewed again in or about the year 1637, and was strongly contested, till on the breaking out of the civil wars, the minds of the people in general were turned towards other objects.

On Sunday, the 23rd of August, 1601, Lord Burley, her Majesty's Lieutenant, and Lord President of the North, accompanied by many Knights and gentlemen, visited Hull, and dined with the Mayor. In the afternoon they were entertained with a display of fireworks in the Market-Place, which, however, were productive of a very tragical event; for by the overcharging of an old cannon, which contained many curious contrivances to be played off by that forcible and destructive element of fire, it immediately burst into several pieces, by which four men were killed on the spot, and several others dangerously wounded, some of whom died soon after. In February, 1602, a severe shock of an earthquake, which was felt in different parts of the nation, and occasioned much damage, was very sensibly felt in this town, but none of the inhabitants were hurt by it.

In the 2nd of James I. (1604), the plague carried off many of the inhabitants of Hull, but the number is not recorded. In the 8th of this reign the King granted, or rather sold the Corporation a new charter for £600.; and so poor was the corporate body at the time, that to defray the expense, they were obliged to dispose of so much of their lands as amounted to that sum.

By this charter the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, were empowered to choose an assistant preacher in the church of Holy Trinity. In 1612 died Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer of England, and High Steward of this borough; and his successor in the latter office was Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, then Lord Chancellor of the kingdom.

In 1613, three skilful engineers, at the desire of the authorities of Hull, took a piece of ground of the town, on a lease of 100 years, at the small annual rent of 5s., and on this ground they erected water works, from which the water was conducted by pipes to all parts of the town. In about three years these works, which were attended with great expense to the undertakers, were finished; and in consideration of this, the inhabitants were yearly to allow them such a sum as might be deemed an adequate compensation for the water. Ever since that time the town of Hull has been abundantly supplied with that most valuable of all liquids, good, pure, and wholesome water.

In 1619 the merchants of this town erected an Exchange in the High Street, at an expense of £500., a tenth part of which sum the King allowed, on condition that his officers of the customs should occupy certain rooms in the building, for the purpose of a custom house, on a lease of fifty years, at a rent of £2. per annum. The merchants have not made use of this building for several years; but it was entirely occupied by the officers of the customs until the present year, when it was taken for the purpose of erecting a Corn Exchange on its site.

At the opening of the disastrous reign of Charles I., England was menaced by a war with France, and the Parliament, as we have seen at page 219 of vol. i., not seeming willing to grant the necessary supplies, the King was under the necessity of borrowing money of such persons as were able to lend. Two of the Commissioners appointed to collect the loan (Lords Dunbar and Clifford), attended at the Town Hall of Hull, on the 18th of February, 1626, and the inhabitants cheerfully subscribed the quota required of them—£332. 13s. 4d. Soon after this the King sent to the magistrates of Hull to provide ships to transport 1,350 men, to the assistance of his uncle, the King of Denmark, which they readily performed. Not long after his Majesty sent another letter to this town, requiring the inhabitants to fit out ships of war against the privateers which then infested these coasts, and did great damage to the trade of this, as well as many other places. In the 3rd year of this reign, when the Lord Lieutenants of the counties were ordered to see that the trained bands were instructed in the use of arms, the town of Hull furnished, besides its proportionate share of soldiers, 3½ lasts of powder, 3½ tons of match, the same quantity of lead, with pick-axes, carriages, ammunition,

and provisions. The beacons, likewise, were repaired, and the town was put in a posture of defence.

When the second Parliament refused to grant supplies for carrying on the war, and the King was once more obliged to have recourse to loans, and orders were sent to the maritime towns to provide a certain number of armed vessels, in order to equip a fleet, the town of Hull cheerfully and willingly furnished the three ships required of them, well manned and victualled, though many of the sea-ports exhibited much reluctance in complying with the order. This spirit of loyal acquiescence was the next year carried still further, for whilst the city of London and other places resisted the tax on all ships and goods, called tonnage and poundage, because it was levied by the King without the consent of Parliament, the merchants of Hull paid the impost without murmur or complaint.

In 1680 the walls and blockhouses were repaired, and the ditches were cleansed, at the expense of the town and county of Kingston-upon-Hull. About this time died George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, and High Steward of Hull; and the vacant office of High Steward was conferred, at his own request, on Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England. In 1688 the Mayor, Recorder, and many of the Aldermen of Hull, repaired to York, where they waited upon the King, during his sojourn in that city, on his way to Scotland.

About two years after this time, when the King determined to fit out a fleet for the purpose of offering resistance to the pirates from Dunkirk, Sallee, and Algiers, which infested our coasts, and which had seized a great many ships belonging to this port; and for that purpose required a tax from his subjects, called *Ship-money*, the people of Hull in general, as well as in other parts of the nation, murmured at it, and paid it with reluctance, because it was imposed without the assent of Parliament, and therefore considered as illegal. As has already been observed at page 228 of vol. i., this was the obnoxious tax which set the entire kingdom in an uproar. In July, 1685, the Plague, which for some time past had raged in some of the ports of the continent, made its appearance in this town, and such was the terror it created, that numbers of the inhabitants left their houses, and fled into the country; the gates were kept continually shut, except when provisions were brought in; all assemblies and meetings, as well for religious as for secular purposes, were forbidden; schools were discontinued; and the place exhibited a scene of horror, silence, and despair. The town being still full of infected people in the succeeding spring, and Lent approaching, the Mayor and Aldermen thought it necessary to petition the Archbishop of York to grant



license to the sick to eat flesh meat during that season, for their nourishment and more speedy recovery. His Grace, in answer to their petition, condoled with them in their great affliction, stating that he did not know what power he had to grant such an indefinite license; but that "in all cases of sickness the ministers, upon certificate from their physicians, might grant permission to particular persons to eat flesh during that holy season."\*

The pestilence continued to rage for three years, and 2,730 persons fell victims to it in this town, exclusive of those who fled into the country, and died there, which, according to one authority, almost doubled the number; making a sum total probably equal to half the population of Hull at that period. During a great part of these three years, the markets were suppressed by royal proclamation, and all the Justices of the Peace in the the adjacent places were ordered to supply the town with provisions, and all other necessaries, at reasonable rates, and convey them in carts to the garrison side of the town. Here they were bought by a few persons chosen for that purpose, and sent on sledges to the town's cross, where they were disposed of at reduced prices. Commerce was totally extinct, and towards the latter end upwards of 2,500 persons, once in easy and opulent circumstances, were reduced to seek assistance from the town. For the relief of the poor and the infected, the attending the sick, and burying the dead, the magistrates were obliged to lay a heavy tax on the inhabitants, both of the town and county, which was paid in weekly collections. All that could be procured in this way, however, was found insufficient for the purpose; so that at length they were under the necessity of soliciting the charitable assistance of the whole county of York, besides several persons in different parts of the kingdom contributed bountifully to their relief; and, but for the money collected in this manner, the place would have inevitably been ruined, and numbers of its inhabitants perished for want of the common necessaries of life. As this dreadful contagion disappeared, commerce began to revive, and the town, though so recently threatened with ruin, attained in a few years its former prosperity.

But the storm was fast gathering, by which the whole kingdom was so speedily to be convulsed. In 1639 the Mayor of Hull was ordered by Captain Legg, the master of the King's armoury (who had been sent by the King

\* By the statute of 5th of Elizabeth, cap. 5, sec. 15, it is provided, that any person eating flesh on a fasting day, or day of abstinence, shall be liable to a penalty of £3., or suffer three months imprisonment; but by the 2nd and 3rd of Edward VI., cap. 10, sec. 5, a dispensing power is given to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which power was probably afterwards extended to him of York.

to take a strict survey of the strength of the place), to erect magazines and military stores for his Majesty's service; and also to repair the walls and gates, build drawbridges, cleanse the ditches of the town and garrison, and, in fact, to put the town in a regular posture of defence. To defray the expenses attending these repairs, an assessment was laid both upon the town and county of Kingston-upon-Hull; but the inhabitants of the latter refused to contribute their allotted proportion, and a spirited law suit between the town and county was the consequence, which was at length decided in favour of the Corporation, after it had cost the parties ten times the sum the repairs amounted to. The fortifications having been put in a state of defence, the old Manor Hall, which at that time belonged to Henry Hildyard, Esq., of Winestead, was rented of that gentleman for the King's use, and converted into a magazine. Soon after these were sent down 50 pieces of large ordnance, with all their carriages, &c.; 200,000 muskets, carbines, pistols, and swords; 14,000 spades, shovels, and wheelbarrows, with powder, shot, and match, to the value of upwards of £8,000. Mr. Boswell, too, his Majesty's resident in Holland, purchased arms there, and sent them to Hull to be laid up in the magazine. These consisted of 300 head-pieces, 300 pikes, crosselets, and firelocks, 1,200 muskets, 1,500 belts and bandaliers, 400 spades and shovels, 103 pick-axes, 6 brass cannon, and 7 pestards; 30 barrels of powder, 24 barrels of musket shot, 400 cannon balls, and a proportionate quantity of matches; six four-wheeled carriages, shod with iron, besides some halberts and black bills. In this year the King raised 2,000 horse, to be employed in the expedition against the Scotch, and as they were to receive their arms from the magazine at Hull, they were quartered for some time in the neighbouring towns of Beverley, Cottingham, Hedon, &c.

During the King's stay at York, in 1639, he paid a visit to Hull. No sooner did the Corporation receive intimation of his intention to visit their town, than a hall was summoned, and it was ordered that his Majesty should be received with the greatest demonstrations of loyalty and joy; that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, should attend without Beverley-gate to deliver to the King the keys of the town, and go through the other formalities usual upon such occasions; that a railed platform should be made for forty people, with a convenient place to kneel on, the station appointed for the Mayor and Recorder to be somewhat higher than the rest, and the platform to be covered with rich carpeting; that there should be a strong guard to receive his Majesty; that the private soldiers should be clothed with all possible expedition; that the ramparts and walks along the walls being very uneven, and in many places full of holes, should directly be levelled;

and that the gentry and principal inhabitants of the town should be requested to receive the King in their best attire.

Scarce was everything prepared when news arrived of his Majesty's approach, and everybody repaired to their posts. Charles having been met on the confines of the county by the Sheriff, and escorted to the town, was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy and sincere affection, at that gate where he afterwards met with a reception of a very different nature. Being arrived at the gate, Mr. Thorpe, Recorder (afterwards a Judge, and very inimical to the King), as the organ of the Corporation, addressed him in one of those hyperbolical and adulatory speeches which bodies corporate are so prone to offer to Majesty. He told him that the town of Kingston-upon-Hull was always faithful and true, and that in respect of the zealous and loyal affections of the people, it was "not only walled, but also garrisoned with fire; not dead, nor sleeping; not unanimated, like senseless flints, but continually vivacious, waking, ardent, apparent, and sensible in their courageous and boiling heat for his Majesty's long life, welfare, and happiness; so that as the town was not only his by name but also by nature, so it should ever remain to be."

After reminding him that he had there a magazine of all military provisions of his own royal collecting, he is told by the Recorder that he had at Hull, "a richer, a more noble, and safe prize, even a magazine of hearts, faithful and true, extending the whole town over, which renders it stronger for his Majesty's service, than if it was encompassed with walls of brass and iron." This fulsome address, in which the King is also told that it is more difficult to address him than to address the King of Kings, concluded thus:—"May your Majesty live for ever and ever, and may all the thorns in your travels grow up into crowns; may your battles be always crowned with laurels; and may good success always attend your actions and desires. May years be added unto your days, and length of time, till time shall be no more; and that your continuance amongst us may be still an ornament and blessing to the present age, and an eternal admiration, blessing, and glory, to all that are yet to come."

This bombastic speech being ended, the Mayor welcomed his Majesty to his "royal town of Hull," and with much ceremony delivered up to the King that emblem of royalty, the mace, together with the sword and the keys of the town gates, all of which were, of course, returned with a suitably reply. The Mayor then presented him with a rich and elegant ribbon, several yards long, saying, "Vouchsafe, great Sir, to accept the emblematic bond of our obedience, which is tied as fast to your Majesty, your crown, and the church,

as our souls are to our bodies, and we are resolved never to part from the former until we part from the latter." The King ordered the ribbon to be tied in a knot, and he afterwards wore it in his hat, calling it his "Hull Favour." A purse of curious workmanship, containing 100 guineas, was also presented to his Majesty. The Mayor then on horseback, carrying the mace on his shoulder, escorted the King and his numerous retinue to the quarters prepared for them, amidst the loud acclamations of the people, the soldiery, and the trained bands, with which the streets were lined. The King was sumptuously entertained, and lodged that night at the house of Sir John Lister (25, High Street), and in the morning he took an accurate survey of the fortifications of the town, and the defensive works which were then going forward, under the superintendence of Captain Legg.

He then visited the garrison, where the guns were fired at his approach; and after expressing his satisfaction at what he had seen, he dined with Sir John Lister, and in the afternoon, attended by the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the chief burgesses, to the limits of the county, he returned to join his army, which was then about to march against the Scots. That night he lodged at Beverley, and the next day he reached York, whence he marched with a part of the army to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from which place he ordered Lord Holland to write a letter of thanks to the magistrates of Hull, expressing his regard for the kind reception given to him, stating also that he is willing to grant any reasonable demand that might be required for the benefit of the town; but how all this ended, the sequel will show.

A treaty was soon after concluded between Charles and the Scots, and the kingdom was flattered with illusive prospects of peace. When the Scots rose again in rebellion, and entered England with a numerous army in the following year (1640), the Mayor ordered the Castle and Blockhouses to be put in a posture of defence; preparations were made for a siege; and a strong chain was every night drawn across the mouth of the haven.

The King returned to York and had his army encamped there, and for the greater security of that ancient city, a large quantity of arms, ammunition, &c., were sent thither from the magazine at Hull.

On the 6th of September Sir Thomas Glemham, Knt., was appointed Governor of this town by the King, and a regiment of foot was ordered to be sent here under his command; but to the letter of the Earl of Strafford, announcing this appointment, the magistrates replied, "That there could not be two governors of their town at one and the same time; that by the charters granted them by Edward VI., the Mayor for the time being was their only rightful governor; that to admit another was a breach of their privileges and

charters; and, if drawn into a precedent, might prove of dangerous consequence." The Earl of Strafford repeated the request, that the keys of the town might be given up to Sir Thomas Glemham, whom his Majesty, "in his princely care for the safety of the town," had appointed an *extraordinary* Governor there; and requested the magistrates "not to dispute their interest at this present time in that particular, but to submit to his Majesty's good pleasure." The Mayor and Aldermen however yet persisted in their refusal to admit Sir Thomas as their Governor; and the King, not well pleased with their procedure, sent them a message that he intended to be in Hull on the 30th of the same month, and requested them to prepare for his reception. But whether it was to avoid the expense attending a royal visit, or that they apprehended they should be obliged to submit to the King's directions, does not appear; but the fact is, that Sir Thomas was immediately admitted Governor, and had the keys of the town, Castle, and Blockhouses, immediately delivered to him, and Charles declined his proposed visit. A regiment of 1,000 men also accompanied the Governor, and joined the garrison, and thus was the town of Hull, with its magazine and stores, for the present fully secured for his Majesty's use.

In the assembly known in history as the Long Parliament, Sir John Lister, Knt., and Mr. Harry Vane were members for Hull; William Strickland, Esq., and John Allured, Esq., for Hedon; Sir John Hotham, Knt., and Michael Warton, Esq., for Beverley; and young Hotham represented Scarborough. Sir John Lister, however, died in a few weeks after his election, and Peregrine Pelham, Esq., succeeded to his seat in Parliament. The Commons again refused the necessities of the King, and the King's army was disbanded in August, 1641. The troops were discharged that were quartered at Hull, the Governor, Sir Thomas Glemham, resigned his office, and the artillery, ammunition, and stores, which had been sent to the camp at York, were returned to Hull, and deposited in the magazine as before. The difficulties between the King and the Parliament daily increased, and preparations were made to decide the matter by force of arms. In this situation of affairs, which party soever should be fortunate enough to secure Hull, would gain a decided superiority, at least, in the outset of the contest. The King, in order to secure his "royal town" to his interest, sent the Earl of Newcastle to take possession of it in his Majesty's name, but the magistrates, unmindful of their former declaration, "that they would adhere to his Majesty, against all his enemies, with the utmost of their lives and fortunes," refused to receive the King's General, and after a little hesitation and delay admitted Sir John Hotham as Governor, by order of the Parliament.

The King now fixed his residence at York; and when Sir John Hotham, his son, and about 800 soldiers, took possession of Hull, he seemed at first to take no notice of it. Soon after this, the Commons, anxious to get closer possession of the military stores at Hull, proposed to the Lords to have them removed to London, but the latter would not agree to the proposal without the sanction of the King. The Lords and Commons therefore petitioned his Majesty, requesting him to permit the stores of arms and ammunition to be removed from the magazines at Hull to the Tower of London; under the pretence that they could be kept there "for less charge, and more safety; and could be transported hence with much more convenience for the service of the kingdom of Ireland." To this petition the King sent a long reply, complaining that a garrison and a Governor had been placed at Hull without his consent, and refusing to accede to the request of the Parliament. Lord Clarendon owns that one of the chief reasons why the King came down into the north, was to seize upon Hull, which at that time was the most important fortress in the whole kingdom; and its vast magazine, which far exceeded the collection of warlike stores in the Tower of London. The two Houses seemed to have penetrated into his design, for as soon as it was known that he was actually gone to York, they began to apprehend the town of Hull would be in danger, and therefore Sir John Hotham received the strictest orders not to allow foreign ships to enter the port without strict examination into their strength, burden, &c.; and to see that no English forces or other forces whatever, should enter the town, but those already appointed to be the garrison there. At the same time the Parliament instructed the Lord Admiral to take special care to guard the seas, and to search all ships coming from Holland to Hull; and the Lord Lieutenants and High Sheriffs of the northern counties were ordered by both Houses to suppress all forces which shall be raised in those parts without the direction of Parliament; and to take special care of Hull, Newcastle, and other towns on those coasts.

The 28rd of April, 1642, is a memorable period, not only in the annals of Hull, but in the history of the kingdom, as on that day the Parliamentary party committed the first act of open hostility towards their monarch. Early in the morning of that day, the King, attended by his son Prince Charles, and about 300 of his servants, as well as a great number of the county gentlemen, set out from York to Hull, and when he was within about four miles of that place, he despatched an officer (Sir Lewis Davis) to inform the Governor that he intended that day to dine with him. On receipt of this unexpected message, Sir John Hotham consulted with Mr. Pelham, the M.P. for Hull, and others of his friends, and the result of their conference was a

fixed determination not to suffer the King to enter the town. They therefore sent a messenger "humbly to beseech his Majesty to decline his intended visit, since the Governor could not, without betraying the trust committed to him, set open the gates to so great a train as he was at present attended with." The King incensed at this message continued to advance, and Sir John ordered the bridges to be drawn up, the gates to be closed, the soldiers to stand to their arms on the walls, the cannons to be charged, and the inhabitants to be confined to their houses till sunset. About eleven o'clock the King arrived at the Beverley-gate, and surprised to find all things in readiness for the reception of an enemy, called for the Governor, who appearing on the walls, he commanded him, on his allegiance, to open the gate and admit his Sovereign. But the Governor, with many professions of duty and several expressions of fear, told his Majesty "that he durst not open the gates to him, being intrusted by the Parliament with the safety of the town." The King told him, "that he believed he had no order from the Parliament to shut the gates against him, or to keep him out of the town;" to which he replied, "that his Majesty's train was so great, that if it were admitted he should not be able to give a good account of his trust to those that employed him." Charles then proposed to enter with twenty of his attendants only, and that the rest should stay without the gates, but this proposal was refused. The King then desired him "to come out of the gates that he might confer more particularly with him, and assured him, on his royal word, of safety and liberty to return," but this request also the Governor refused to comply with; whereupon his Majesty, in a spirited remonstrance, told him that for this gross act of disobedience, which was likely to cause much bloodshed and many calamities, he would immediately proclaim him a traitor, and proceed against him as such. Sir John, then falling upon his knees, talked confusedly of the trust he had received from the Parliament, and prayed "that God would bring confusion upon him and his, if he were not a faithful and loyal subject;" but in conclusion he plainly denied his Majesty admission into the town.† The King continued before the gate till four

† It is remarkable that the Duke of York, afterwards James II., together with the Prince Elector of Palatine (the King's nephew), the Earl of Newport, Lord Willoughby, Sir Thomas Glemham, and others, were actually dining at the Trinity House, whilst Sir John Hotham was parleying with the King at the gate. On the previous day they entered Hull undiscovered along with the crowd of the country people (it being market day), under the pretence of viewing the town; and being recognised, they were received and entertained by the Mayor and Governor, with all the respect due to their rank. The Duke of York and his friends were suffered to go out of the town, and join the King's party without the gates, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

o'clock, and having given Sir John one hour to take his final resolution, his Majesty returned to the gate, and receiving the same answer as before, he ordered two heralds at arms to proclaim the Governor a traitor, and all those who obeyed him guilty of high treason. Here was a change indeed! Three years since, the people of Hull were frantic with joy at the sight of their "royal master." The English language was found almost inadequate to the supply of words necessary for the formation of the fulsome compliments with which he was then greeted. Now he stood a suppliant before that same gate at which he then so proudly received the "Hull favour," and he craved admittance into his "royal town" in vain! Charles, being thus repulsed, lodged that night at Beverley, and the next morning he sent a herald to Sir John, summoning him once more to open the gates on pain of being proclaimed a traitor, but the herald, like his royal master, proved unsuccessful, and the King, filled with mortification and disappointment, was obliged to return to York.

Highly incensed at the affront put upon him, Charles immediately sent an express with a message to both Houses of Parliament, explanatory of his motives for going to Hull, and demanding justice against the Governor of that place, for his treasonable refusal to obey the royal commands; but instead of punishing that officer, or replying to the King's complaint, Parliament bestowed upon him and his supporters a vote of thanks; and passed a resolution to the effect, that as Sir John Hotham had done nothing but in obedience to the commands of the Houses of Lords and Commons, that the King's declaring him a traitor—being a member of the lower house—was a high breach of the privilege of Parliament; and without due process of law was against the liberty of the subject and the law of the land. The Parliament then ordered two ships of war immediately to Hull, under the command of the Earl of Warwick; and a committee of both Houses was sent into the north, to take care of those parts, and of Hull; and in particular to thank Sir John Hotham, the commanders and soldiers under him, together with such of the inhabitants as had shewn a favourable disposition to the cause in which they were engaged; and to assure them that particular care should be taken to reward them according to their deserts.\*

On the 28th of April the King sent from York to both Houses of Parliament another message, demanding satisfaction against the Governor of Hull, and on the 5th of May a reply to his two messages was read in the house, and afterwards delivered to his Majesty with great formality. In this reply

\* Parliamentary History, vol. x., p. 461.



the Parliament attributes its conduct towards the King, to the influence, which they affect to fear, the wicked councils of "some in near trust and authority about him," will or may have upon his Majesty. They charged the King's friends, which they termed the malignant party, with drawing him into places of strength, remote from his Parliament; with exciting the people to commotions, under pretence of serving his Majesty against his Parliament; and they told the King that, "lest this malignant party, by the advantage of the town and magazine of Hull, should be able to go through with their mischievous intentions," that they commanded the town of Hull to be secured by a garrison, under the government of Sir John Hotham, requiring him to keep the same for the service of his Majesty and his kingdom. Upon these grounds they justified Sir John Hotham's refusal to admit his Majesty, and declared him clear of the odious crime of treason. The garrison of Hull was then much augmented, so that there was little ground for hope that the King could obtain possession of it; indeed the probability was greater that Sir John Hotham should take York, than his Majesty could recover Hull. Charles, therefore, resolved to put himself in a posture of defence. In order to do this, he summoned the gentry of Yorkshire to meet him at York, and to them he declared his apprehension of danger, and his wish to have a guard for his person, "but of such persons, and with such circumstances, as should administer no occasion of jealousy to the most suspicious; and wished the gentlemen of quality who attended, to consider and advise of the way." A guard of honour of 200 gentlemen was immediately formed, under the command of the Prince of Wales, whose Lieutenant-Colonel was Sir Francis Wortley. His Majesty had also a regiment of 600 foot of the trained bands, commanded by Sir Robert Strickland.

The Parliament then declared "that the King was levying forces to subdue them," and fears and jealousies were instilled into the minds of the people, by means of various pamphlets, which were dispersed throughout the kingdom. One of them, published by the authority of Parliament, had this singular title—"Horrible news from York, Hull, and Newcastle, concerning the King's Majesty's intent to take up arms against the Parliament; with his Majesty's threatenings to imprison the Lord Fairfax, Sir Philip Stapleton, and the rest of the Committee appointed by the Parliament to sit at York; and the joint vote of both Houses concerning the same." Another pamphlet was styled—"More news from Hull; or a most happy and fortunate prevention of a most hellish and devillish plot, occasioned by some unquiet and discontented spirits against the town of Hull, endeavouring to command their admittance by casting balls of wild fire into the town, which by policy and

treaty they could not retain." Amongst the curious reports fabricated about this time, and industriously circulated, to inspire terror and keep the town of Hull in a constant state of alarm, was, that Lord Lord Dunbar kept a great number of horses and armed men in spacious vaults under the ground, in order to surprise the town at night; that a Lincolnshire gentleman, of the name of Terwhit, was ready to assist them, with 300 men in complete steel armour; and that the Spaniards were expected, with a fleet, to their assistance. This extraordinary report furnished grounds for considerably increasing the garrison, and parties were sent out to plunder the Royalists, under pretence of searching for arms and getting intelligence. The Parliament determined to remove the magazine from the town of Hull to the Tower of London, and a warrant was sent down to Sir John Hotham to deliver it to the Admiral, the Earl of Warwick, for that purpose; but the captains of the ships in the port received a command from the King at York, directing them, "on their allegiance not to put on board any part of the magazine, &c.;" consequently the military stores were not then removed.

The King finding that the Parliament openly supported Sir John Hotham; and not being in a position to take Hull by a regular assault, for want of artillery, arms, and ammunition, attempted to gain possession of the town by a speedier and more easy way—by private application to some of the officers who had command in the town. In execution of this design he made use of Mr. Beckwith, of Beverley. That gentleman sent a letter to his son-in-law, an officer, named Fowkes, who was Lieutenant to Captain Lowenger, a Dutchman, then in command under Sir John Hotham at Hull, requesting him to come to Beverley, as he had something of concern to advise him about. Fowkes handed this letter to Mr. Robert Stockdale, secretary to Sir John, begging him to shew it to that officer, and to request permission for him to attend to the invitation contained therein, and promising at the same time to give a particular account of what had passed. Sir John readily granted what was desired, and on the Lieutenant's return from Beverley, he stated to him that in Mr. Beckwith's parlour he was introduced to fourteen or fifteen gentlemen, who proposed to him to conspire with his Captain to deliver up Hull to the King, by secreting opening the gates at some convenient time to be fixed upon; and promised that his Captain should have £1,000. per annum settled on him and his heirs for ever, and £1,000. in ready money; and that £500. per ann. should be settled upon him (Fowkes) and his heirs, and £500. in money.

The Lieutenant seemed to comply with their request; and it was arranged that he should correspond with Mr. Beckwith. With many thanks and

promises of great reward for his fidelity to the Parliament, Sir John ordered him to proceed in the plan; and he drew up a letter, which was transcribed by Fowkes, addressed to Beckwith, the purport of which was, "that he found his Captain very compliable, and should give them advice as they proceeded, how the business might best be accomplished." Several letters then passed to humour the design till the Governor thought fit to bring the affair to an issue, and this was done by a letter written as usual, by Sir John, and transcribed by Fowkes, to this effect:—That on Tuesday next his Captain would command the main guard, and he the north gate, his Majesty would that afternoon send from York 1,000 horse, and 500 foot to be mounted behind the horsemen for the sake of expedition, and that they should be at Hull at two o'clock in the morning. They were, moreover, with a small party to give the alarm at Myton-gate, and with the main body to advance to the North gate, where he would give them entrance, so that they might march to the main guard, which Captain Lowenger would deliver into their hands, and thus the town become theirs without hazard. On this proposal being agreed to by Mr. Beckwith, the Governor called a council of war, and opened the whole matter to them. Most of the members who composed this council were for permitting the King's forces to enter the town, and then to cut them to pieces, but Sir John would not agree to this bloody proposal, humanely remarking "that he would never wantonly shed blood when it was in his power to save it." At one o'clock on Monday night, Sir John dispatched his secretary with a letter to the King at York, informing him of the discovery of the design, and also intimating that "he might spare himself the trouble of carrying on the contrivance." Parliament now passed a vote of thanks to Sir John Hotham, and declared Beckwith a delinquent, and guilty of a crime little less than high treason. Accordingly an officer was despatched who seized him at York, but he was immediately rescued by the King's directions, his Majesty at the same time observing, "that when the Parliament gave him justice against Sir John Hotham, he would deliver Beckwith up to them." Clarendon observes, "that it was thought very ridiculous to standers by, that Sir John Hotham should be justified for keeping the town against the King, and another gentleman be voted a delinquent for designing to recover it to its allegiance.

The Parliament then published a very voluminous remonstrance—"a kind of war with the pen, which preceded that of the sword," addressed to the people at large; which, according to Clarendon, wrought more upon the minds of men than all the Parliament had before done; and notwithstanding the King's prohibition to the contrary, and without the least regard paid to

his remonstrances and complaints, the magazine at Hull was conveyed to London, and deposited in the Tower. In a few days after the publication of the above remonstrance, Charles issued a lengthy reply, both of which are printed in Tickell's History of Hull. Messages, remonstrances, and declarations between the King and the Parliament, were now frequent; and so conscious was Charles that he had a decided superiority, that he dispersed everywhere the papers of the Parliament together with his own, that the people might be more enabled by comparison to form a proper judgment between them; whilst, on the other hand, the Parliament, while they distributed copies of their own, were anxious to suppress the King's compositions.\*

In a long answer to one of the last declarations of Parliament, the King reproached the two Houses for their illegal proceedings against him. He said that the keeping him out of Hull by Sir John Hotham, was an act of high treason; and that taking away his magazine and ammunition from that place, contrary to his express command, was an act of violence against him; and, in both cases, he told them that by the help of God and law he would have justice, or lose his life in requiring it. He maintained that the military stores at Hull were his private property, he had bought them with borrowed money previously to the Scottish invasion; that the town was his, for it had belonged to the Crown, and was still held by royal charter; and that the fortress was his, because to him belonged all the fortresses within the kingdom. But it was idle to talk of legal rights at a time when few, if any, hopes of peace were entertained; when a real though disguised war was already raging between the parties; and when each side was endeavouring to throw on the other the odium of commencing a civil war.

"Many people," says the Earl of Clarendon, "believe that the King too long deferred his recourse to arms, and that if he had raised forces upon his first repulse at Hull, his service would have been very much advanced; and that the Parliament would not have been able to have drawn an army together;" and the same noble historian gives us a reason for this dilatory proceeding in the King:—he tells us "that he had not at that time one barrel of powder, nor one musket, nor any other provision necessary for an army; and what was worse, was not sure of any port to which they might be securely assigned; nor had he money for the support of his table for the term of one month." However the Queen, by the sale of her own and the crown jewels in Holland, together with the assistance of the Prince of Orange, purchased a supply of arms and ammunition, and a part of it was sent in a small ship

\* Rushworth, vol. v., p. 751.

called the Providence, which, to avoid being taken, had been, by the captain's directions, run on ground in Keyingham Creek, on the Holderness coast. Sir John Hotham having received intelligence of her arrival at that place, detached a strong party from his garrison at Hull for the purpose of taking the vessel and seizing her cargo; but the trained bands of Holderness warmly opposed them, and drove back the detachment. The Providence was then unloaded, and the arms and ammunition were safely escorted to his Majesty at York, by the trained bands of the country. The King, with an army of about 8,000 foot and 1,000 horse, raised and paid partly by the nobility and gentry of the country, removed from York to Beverley, to which place he summoned the neighbouring trained bands to attend him. The court remained some days at Beverley, from which place Charles published a proclamation, which he sent to the Parliament with a message to signify his intention to besiege Hull, unless they delivered it up to him. He also specified a day by which he would expect their answer at Beverley; but on the 12th of July, being the very day the message and proclamation were sent from Beverley, both Houses voted "that an army should be immediately raised, and that the command of it should be given to the Earl of Essex." Meanwhile as soon as Sir John Hotham heard that the King was at Beverley, and intended to march against Hull, he dispatched three messengers in quick succession, requesting his Majesty not to turn his arms against the town, for, he added, "that it was his, and all its inhabitants his loyal and faithful subjects, who were resolved always to continue such." But the King, who thought he had no great reason for placing much reliance on the Governor's professions of attachment, thought proper to detain the messengers. The Governor now called a council of war, by which it was determined that the surrounding country should be laid under water, in order to render all access to the town impracticable to the royal army. This resolution of the council was, the very same evening, carried into effect; the sluices were pulled up, and the banks, both of the Humber and the Hull, so cut, that the next morning, by the aid of the spring tides, the meadows and pastures, for the extent of two miles on every side of Hull, were covered to a considerable depth with salt water. The town was then put in the best state of defence. The hospital of the Charter House, and several houses in Myton Lane, were demolished, to prevent the besiegers from lodging in them; the fort at the south end was well furnished with iron guns, and one brass basilisk, seventeen feet long, which weighed 7,000 lbs.; and the walls were well fortified with brass and iron guns. The town's ditch before the walls was both broad and deep, and over this ditch lay three drawbridges at Myton, Beverley, and

the North gates; and before each gate was a battery. Whilst the garrison of Hull was making every preparation for a resolute defence of the town, the King had 200 men employed in cutting trenches, to divert the current of fresh water that supplied the town of Hull, and to convey it into the Humber; and to prevent succours from being introduced into the town by water, 200 horse, commanded by Lord Willoughby, of Eresby, and Sir Thos. Glemham, were detached to the Humber side in Lincolnshire; and two forts were erected, one at Paull, a village five miles below Hull, and the other at Hessale Cliff, about the same distance above it; and these forts were well mounted with cannon to command the Humber.

The Parliament being informed of the state of affairs, gave orders that 500 men should be immediately sent by sea to Hull, to be followed by 1,500 more, as soon as they could be got ready; and some ships of war were also ordered down to scour the Humber. About the middle of July (1642), these recruits, together with a considerable sum of money, and a great store of provisions, arrived in the Humber, passed the fort at Paull without any material damage, and landed safely at Hull. Whilst some fruitless negotiations between the King and his Parliament were pending, his Majesty made a journey to Nottingham and Leicester, to secure the affections of these places; and on his return to the army before Hull, he received an answer from the Parliament, containing a refusal of some propositions which he had offered.

The siege of Hull having now commenced, Sir John Meldrum, a Scotch officer of reputation, was sent down by the Parliament to assist Sir John Hotham, and greatly distinguished himself in the defence of the town. Cannonading commenced on both sides, but no considerable slaughter was made on either side; and in order to inflame the troops in the garrison against the royal cause, reports were raised in the town that the King contemplated measures of the greatest cruelty against the inhabitants, and that should he succeed in carrying the place, as he intended, by storm, every person, without respect to age, sex, or condition, was to be put indiscriminately to the sword. About the end of July, 500 of the troops in the garrison, under the command of Sir John Meldrum, made a desperate sally or sortie from the fortress, and attacked the King's forces with so much spirit, that a great part of his foot, consisting chiefly of the trained bands, fled on the first onset, so that the horse, seeing themselves thus shamefully deserted, retired towards Beverley with considerable loss, several being killed and wounded, and about thirty taken prisoners. Elevated by this good success, together with a fresh supply of troops, which arrived from London, the garrison many several other furious and successful sallies, in one of which the Royalists were driven

out of the village of Anlaby; and a barn, belonging to Mr. Legard, which was used as a storehouse for a portion of the King's ammunition, was destroyed. In one of these skirmishes between the garrison and the King's forces, the Earl of Newport, who commanded the latter, was forced off his horse by a cannon ball, and thrown into a ditch, where, being in a state of insensibility, he nearly perished in the water before relief could be afforded him. After repeated disasters, and having no ships of war to bombard the town from the river, nor to prevent supplies of men and provisions being conveyed into it, Charles found that all attempts to reduce it were ineffectual. He, therefore, called a council of war, and by their advice he resolved to raise the siege, and draw off his forces. This attempt on Hull having entirely failed, the Royalists retired to Beverley, where the trained bands were dismissed, and his Majesty, with his court and the rest of the army, returned to York.

It appears that in the siege of Hull the King relied for success less upon the efficiency of his own army, than upon the treachery of the Governor, with whom he had previously entered into a private treaty for surrendering the town; and to all who were not in the secret, it was a matter of surprise that he being so ill provided with everything necessary for an expedition of such importance, should have attacked one of the strongest fortresses in the whole kingdom, which was well provided with a numerous garrison. But his Majesty's reason for removing his court to Beverley, and undertaking this enterprise, was in pursuance of a plan formed between Sir John Hotham and Lord Digby, son of the Earl of Bristol. This young nobleman, in whom the King placed the highest confidence, had been sent over from Holland by the Queen, to concert with the King a plan of operations.\* On his return he was taken prisoner by the Parliament's ships, and carried into Hull, where, under the disguise of a Frenchman, he remained for some time unknown. Pretending that he could give private information of the King's designs, he was introduced to Sir John Hotham, to whom he had the romantic hardihood to propose the surrender of the town to his Majesty. The manner in which the Governor received this extraordinary proposal, encouraged him to press the negociation; and it was at length agreed between them, that the King, at the head of his small army, should attack the town, and that Sir John should deliver up the fortress at the firing of the first shot. Having thus far succeeded, Lord Digby was sent by the wavering Governor to York, to concert with the King measures for the enterprise. However,

\* Clarendon.

through the pusillanimity, the inconstancy, or the inability,\* of Sir John Hotham, or perhaps from the union of these, the whole project proved abortive. Upon his Majesty's retreat to York, he left a body of troops at Beverley, to secure that town to his interest; but even this party a few days after was beaten from thence by a strong detachment, sent from the garrison at Hull, commanded by Colonel Boynton, nephew to Sir John Hotham.

The fruitless attempt of the King to recover Hull, proved an incredible damage to the inhabitants of the adjacent country, by the loss they sustained by the inundation of their land; and though both Houses of Parliament declared that the occupiers of those lands should have ample satisfaction for the loss they had sustained; yet, as such persons as were suspected of being favourable to the royal cause then, or formerly, had been exempted, few of the sufferers received any recompense at all; since the fact was, that most of the people of the neighbourhood, with the other inhabitants of Holderness, were well known to be attached to the King's service, and had recently concurred in a petition to his Majesty, complaining of this as well as of various other illegal actions of which Sir John Hotham had been guilty. In the town too the King had numerous adherents, notwithstanding the fact that many of them were imprisoned, and their property confiscated. Messrs. Watkinson, Dobson, and Parkins, Aldermen; and Messrs. Cartwright, Brown, Thornton, and Wilkinson, with many others, openly espoused the royal cause, and leaving their families, repaired to the King's standard and fought under his banner. Another strong reinforcement was sent to the garrison at Hull, with orders from the Parliament to Sir John Hotham, to make frequent sallies out of the town, with a view to ravage the country, and distress the Royalists as much as possible.

As has been shown at page 237 of vol. i. of this history, the Queen arrived from Holland at Bridlington Quay, in the beginning of the year 1643, and during her stay at the latter place, amongst those who waited upon her Majesty to congratulate her on her safe arrival, was Captain Hotham, son of the Governor of Hull, who was sent by his father privately to treat with her respecting terms, should he think of entering into his Majesty's views.† Hotham was introduced into the Queen's presence, he kissed her hand, and afterwards had an interview with the Lord General, the Earl of Newcastle, on the subject of surrendering Hull to whom she should appoint. Sir John Hotham's resentment against the Parliament was caused by the appointment

\* Rapin says that it was impossible for the Governor to fulfil his engagements.

† Town's Records.



of Lord Fairfax to the post of General of all their forces in the north, an honour which, after the eminent services he had rendered them in maintaining Hull, even at the risk of exposing himself to the King's utmost displeasure, he thought he was entitled to. The haughty and imperious Hotham\* disdained to receive orders or to submit to Lord Fairfax, and the Parliament resolved to displace him, and appoint a more tractable Governor for Hull. Sir John having discovered their determination, by some intercepted letters, took deadly umbrage at it, and quickly resolved to be revenged on his masters, by delivering up Hull to the King. His son, too, very readily entered into the conspiracy, and adopted all his father's sentiments of resentment against the Parliament. A correspondence was now carried on between the Hothams and the Earl of Newcastle, and it was agreed to deliver up Hull to the Queen, while she was on her march with her troops to the King. In the meantime the Parliament having received from their emissaries some information respecting the intentions of the Governor and his son, employed a clergyman named Saltmarsh, a person whom they could confide in, and a near relative of the Governor, to discover if possible the truth of the matter. By pretending an extraordinary zeal for the church and King, this tool of the Parliament gained the confidence of Sir John, who, notwithstanding his great circumspection, fell into the snare laid for him by his insidious kinsman. Believing that a man of such seeming sanctity and so near a relative would not betray him, the Governor at length discovered to him the whole plot, which the treacherous Saltmarsh communicated to Captain Moyer, who commanded the Hercules ship of war, lying in the Humber. His next care was to transmit the intelligence to Parliament, who voted him a reward of £2,000. for this meritorious piece of service; and at the same time sent orders to Captain Moyer and Sir Matthew Boynton to keep a watchful eye on the Hothams.

The Governor, ignorant of the treachery of his kinsman, sent his son a few days after, by the command of the Parliament, at the head of his troops, to Nottingham, to join Colonel Cromwell and Lord Gray, with the forces under their command; but no sooner had he arrived at Nottingham than he was arrested by Cromwell, upon a charge of intending to deliver up Hull to the King. Captain Hotham, however, eluding the vigilance of his keepers, escaped to Lincoln, and from thence proceeded to Hull. The Mayor of Hull, Mr. Thomas Raikes (who for his adherence to the Parliament, was, contrary to the charter, continued in office two years), having learnt from

\* Rushworth.

Captain Moyer, that the plot for delivering up the town, if not prevented, would shortly be put into execution, held a consultation with the chiefs of the Parliamentary party, and it was resolved to defeat the project by seizing the Governor and his son. Accordingly on the next day, the 29th of June (1643), Captain Moyer landed 100 men from his ship, and seized the Castle and Blockhouses almost without resistance, and 1,500 of the soldiers and inhabitants of the town who were in readiness, at the word of command from the Mayor seized the main guard near the magazine, took possession of the artillery on the walls, and placed a guard at the Governor's house, all of which was done in about the space of an hour, and without shedding any blood. By these measures Captain Hotham was secured, but Sir John by some means effected his escape from the house,\* and meeting a man who was riding into the town, he ordered him to alight, and mounting his horse, he passed through the guard at Beverley-gate, which had not yet received orders to stop him.

Sir John's design was to reach, if possible, his house at Scarborough (a village near Beverley), which he had taken care to fortify, and whither he had sent both men and ammunition; but fearing a pursuit, he quitted the Beverley road, and proceeded to Stoneferry (two miles from Hull), intending to have crossed the river into Holderness; and not meeting with a boat, and the river being too rapid to swim over, he proceeded to Wawn ferry (a few miles further), and there met with a similar disappointment. Expecting to fall into the hands of his pursuers, but hoping the news of his escape had not reached Beverley, he determined to proceed there, and rode into the town, placed himself at the head of seven or eight hundred men, who happened to be drawn up in arms in the Market-Place, and ordering them to follow him, they at first obeyed, but were met by Colonel Boynton (who had just received intimation of his flight from Hull), who saluted Sir John, saying, "you are my prisoner!" Sir John seeing an open lane before him, put spurs to his horse, and made off at full speed, but was brought to the ground by a blow from the butt of a soldier's musket, and secured. He was then conveyed under a strong guard to Hull, where he was put on board the *Hercules*, together with his son, Captain Hotham, and conveyed to London, where they arrived on the 15th of July, and were committed to the Tower.

After a long and strict confinement, Sir John Hotham was brought before a court-martial at the Guild-hall, in London, on the 30th of November, charged with "traitorously betraying the trust imposed upon him by Parlia-

\* Rushworth, vol. v., p. 276.

ment, and with perfidiously adhering to the enemy." On the 2nd of December he was brought up again before the court to make his defence; his allegations not proving satisfactory to the court, they, on the 7th of the same month, sentenced him to be beheaded on the 16th; but on his lady's petition for time to settle his estate, the execution was deferred a little longer. On the 9th of December, Captain Hotham came to his trial, and was condemned before the same court, upon a charge similar to that preferred against his father. On the 1st of January, 1645, Captain Hotham was executed on Tower Hill; and on the following day Sir John suffered decapitation upon the same scaffold, the victim of his own irresolution and inconstancy. Both father and son declared on the scaffold that they were innocent of the charges for which they were about to suffer.

The execution of Sir John Hotham and his son recalled to the minds of many the dreadful imprecations he had uttered upon the walls of Hull, when he denied the King admittance into the town—"That God would bring confusion on him and his, if he were not a loyal and faithful subject to his Majesty.

After the arrest of Sir John Hotham, the custody of Hull was intrusted to the care of a committee of eleven gentlemen, approved by the Parliament, and at the head of which was the Mayor. Soon after the battle of Atherton Moor, which was fought on the 30th of June (the day after the Hothams were arrested), and in which the Royalist army dispersed the forces of the Parliament, Lord Fairfax arrived in Hull, and on the 22nd of July was constituted the Governor of that place. On the 2nd of September, in the same year, the Earl, now the Marquis of Newcastle, having made himself master of Gainsborough and Lincoln, and driven Sir Thomas Fairfax out of Beverley with great slaughter, appeared before Hull, with an army of about 4,000 horse and 12,000 foot, and immediately began his operations against it, by cutting off its supplies of fresh water, and of provisions, as far as depended upon the surrounding country. The siege and defence were conducted with all the military skill of that age, and with all the determination of deep-rooted hostility, which generally distinguishes intestine warfare. Notwithstanding the incessant fire from the walls, the besiegers erected several batteries, which immediately opened upon the town; but the cannon from the Blockhouses, and the forts on the banks of the river Hull, near the ruins of the Charter House, carried devastation and slaughter into the camps of the besiegers. On one of the batteries erected by the Royalists, about half a mile from the town, which was called the King's fort, were placed several pieces of heavy ordnance, besides two brass culverins, which shot balls of 36

lbs. weight, and a furnace was constructed for the heating of balls. The firing of red hot balls threw the inhabitants into the greatest consternation, but the precautions of the Governor counteracted their efficacy; and by adding two large culverins to the Charter House battery, and erecting another fort, which flanked the Royalists, he demolished the King's fort, so that no more hot balls were shot into the town during the remainder of the siege. On the 9th of September, about 400 horse and foot made a sally, and attacked the Royalists in the village of Anlaby, but they were soon repulsed, and pursued almost to the gates of the town. On the 14th of September, Lord Fairfax, under an apprehension that the fortress was in danger of being reduced, ordered the banks of the Humber to be cut, to overflow the country, and the neighbourhood being thus laid under water, the Royalists were obliged to abandon all their works, except those erected on the banks of the river.

On the 16th of the same month, through the carelessness of an artilleryman, who, with a lighted match, went into the artillery room to fetch some cartridges, where were some hand grenades that took fire, a great part of the north Blockhouse was blown up, and the explosion rent the whole building, and killed both him and four other persons. In a room adjoining were ten barrels of gunpowder, some of them open, but which were providentially preserved, though the violence of the explosion forced open its door, which was bolted with strong bars of iron. Had the fire been communicated to this gunpowder, the whole would have been destroyed, with above 300 men, who were stationed in it; and even the town itself would receive no small damage from the dreadful shock.

Four days afterwards a strong party of the Royalists approached the town on the west, and erected batteries, on which they placed heavy artillery; and on the 27th of the same month they repaired the fort at Paull, and erected another on the opposite shore,—at Whitgift, near the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Trent, to prevent Hull from receiving supplies by water. But these forts were soon demolished by the ships of war which the Parliament placed in the Humber, so that the attempts to cut off the supplies proved ineffectual. About this time Lord Willoughby of Parham, and Colonel Cromwell, came to Hull to take council with Lord Fairfax, relative to the present emergency, but their stay was of short duration; and on the day of their departure, Sir Thomas Fairfax crossed the Humber with twenty troops of horse, and joined Cromwell's force in Lincolnshire. On the 28th of September, the Marquis of Newcastle's magazine at Cottingham was blown up, either by accident or treachery. Considerable damage was done to the village, and several people were killed by the explosion.

About this time the Governor issued an order to levy £6,000. upon the town of Hull, which was collected accordingly; but though his lordship promised on his honour to have it repaid after the siege was brought to an issue, it appears that it was never refunded. Wednesday, the 4th of October, was appointed by the Governor to be observed in the town as a public fast; but the enemy having, on the night before, raised a new work within a quarter of a mile of the town, on the north side, the garrison, instead of fasting and praying, were ordered to make an immediate attack upon this work. For this purpose 400 men sallied out, and succeeded in driving the enemy from their ground, and demolishing the fort; and at the same time another party attacked the Royalists' fort at Darringham bank, and after a sharp contest, took and totally demolished it.

On Monday, the 9th of October, at break of day, a strong party of the besiegers, under the command of Captain Strickland, made an attack upon the enemy's fort at the foot of the west jetty, and the Half-Moon near it; while another body of their forces proceeded to the other side of the town, and made an attempt on the Charter House battery; Captain Strickland and his men were not discovered till they began to scale the fort, when they received a galling fire from the Half-Moon battery, but at the instant of reaching the top, that brave and gallant officer was killed by a musket ball. This accident was fatal to the assailants; for the Parliamentarians fell upon them with such fury, that they were not only repulsed, but driven from the fort with so great a slaughter, that of the whole detachment, few had the good fortune to escape. The garrison likewise suffered a very considerable loss. The King's party were equally unsuccessful at the Charter House battery, for after having carried it by assault, and killed the commanding officer and several men, they were unable to keep possession of it, and were forced to abandon it with considerable loss.

A most vigorous and determined sortie was made on the Royalists on the 11th of October. At seven in the morning, the whole garrison (consisting of about 1,500 men, inhabitants, soldiers, and seamen) was under arms, and sallied out from the west side of the town, with the intention of compelling them to raise the siege. They were formed into three divisions, a small number charged the besiegers in front of their last erected battery; the second, commanded by Sir John Meldrum, attacked the left flank; and the third made a determined attack upon their works on the banks of the Humber. These attacks were made with so much vigour, that the besiegers, after an obstinate contest, were driven from their works. At this juncture the Royalists received a strong reinforcement, which enabled them to recover

some of their cannon, which had fallen into the hands of the assailants, and the latter were obliged to retreat in disorder, under the cover of their batteries.

Lord Fairfax and Sir John Meldrum then made a determined effort, and having inspired their men with fresh courage, they renewed the contest with such impetuosity, that the Marquis of Newcastle was obliged to abandon his forts and batteries, after having suffered a dreadful loss from his own cannon, which was turned against him. Perceiving that all his efforts to carry the town must be unavailing, the Marquis called a council of war, in which it was determined immediately to raise the siege. This was carried into execution the same night, and the Marquis retreated with the greater part of his army to York; and in order to prevent a pursuit, he cut open the canals, destroyed the bridges, and broke up the roads in the line of his retreat. And thus ended the second siege of Hull, after having lasted from the 2nd of September to the 11th of October, inclusive.

On the morning of the 12th of October, when it was perceived that the enemy was gone, Lord Fairfax commanded that the day should be observed as a day of public thanksgiving, and the anniversary was celebrated here in the same manner till the Restoration. The Royalists being now withdrawn from the town, the gates were again thrown open, the bridges let down, and everything resumed its former appearance. The walls of the town, and the other fortifications, were repaired, and several additional works begun for the greater security of the place, in case of another siege; but the greater portion of this once famous fortress, the pride and strength of the north, is at this day, with the exception of a part of the citadel, levelled to the ground.

The year 1644 proved a busy year in Yorkshire, but in the midst of all the strife and carnage that surrounded it, the town of Hull remained quiet. The inhabitants, expecting to be reimbursed the exorbitant sums which had been exacted from them for the public service during the siege, and for which no compensation was ever made, preferred a petition to the Parliament, representing the impoverished state of the town, from the ruin of its trade, the damage sustained by the siege, &c.; and praying that they might be exempted from assessments for a time, till they had in some measure repaired their losses. But the answer which they received was, "that in a time of public calamity, particular suffering could not be attended to; that the prayer of their petition was unreasonable, and consequently would not be granted." In another petition, presented in 1646, the inhabitants of Hull represented that they had advanced, at different times, to Sir John Hotham, Sir John Meldrum, and Lord Fairfax, £90,000.; that they had suffered

£80,000. by losses in trade, and paid £11,000. for repairing and strengthening the fortifications; but for all this they received no recompense.

In 1645, when the Parliament abolished the liturgy of the Church of England, the soldiers quartered in Hull entered the churches, seized all the common prayer books, and carried them to the Market-place, where those "immaculate reformers" purged them from "all popish superstitions" in a large fire prepared for that pious purpose. In this year the two Houses of Parliament ordered that there should be a constant garrison kept at Hull, and maintained at the public charge; that Sir Thomas Fairfax should be the Governor, and invested with authority to punish all offenders according to justice, as he should see cause; and that any person who should leave the town and join the Royalists, or convey any letters or messages to the King or Queen, or any of their adherents, without the consent of the two Houses of Parliament, should be immediately put to death as a traitor. This order contributed greatly to lessen the veneration the inhabitants of Hull had hitherto entertained for the Parliament's cause. They strenuously petitioned against admitting such a garrison amongst them, but notwithstanding their remonstrances the Commons placed a garrison here. In the month of November, 1646, part of the town's walls about fifty yards in length, between Myton and Posterngate, fell into the ditch, occasioned by the excessive rains that had undermined it on one side, and the weight of earth that lay against it on the other. To repair this breach in the walls cost the town upwards of £300., an expense which at that time they could but with difficulty raise. At the same time a general survey was taken of all the deficiencies in the walls, Castle, fortifications, and Blockhouses, and the estimate for putting them into sufficient repair amounted to the sum of £6,600. During this contest between the King and the Parliament, the charters of Hull were often violated by the Parliament, and in 1646 that assembly demanded them from the Corporation; the latter however evaded the request. In 1647. the merchants of Hull sustained losses at sea by pirates, to the amount of £20,000., which induced several of them to enter into an agreement to defend each other in their voyages to Dantzic, and other places where their commerce extended.

About the year 1649 the King's fee farm rents, issuing out of the town and county of Kingston-upon-Hull, amounting to the annual sum of £156. 7s. 8d., and from which were deducted £24. 3s. 3d., for the reader and curate of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary's churches, and the master of the grammar school, were exposed for sale, and purchased by the town for the sum of £1,467. These rents, however, were again freely bestowed on King Charles

II., soon after his restoration to the throne. After the Parliament had reduced the British dominions to a perfect obedience to the military power, and Cromwell was proclaimed Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the inhabitants of Hull presented him with a dutiful address, couched in the puritanical terms then becoming prevalent throughout the kingdom, in which they "humbly acknowledged their thankfulness to God, in whose guidings are the hearts of Princes, that he had made him the ruler over them." This address was very soon followed by another, thanking his Highness for promising to govern them according to the laws of the land, of which they had been for a considerable time deprived; and both were very graciously received by the Protector, who, in returning his thanks on the occasion, promised to use his utmost endeavours for the prosperity of the nation in general, and the town of Hull in particular.

The following extract from the proceedings of the Mayor and Aldermen, at a bench held on the 22nd of March, 1654, shews that the haven was at that time secured by an iron chain, drawn across the mouth of the Hull:—"Whereas Mayor Elton hath certified this bench, that in regard of the tumult and stirs abroad in this nation, for the security of this towne and garrison, he hath amended the *iron chaine*, and bought a new cable to draw over the haven at the south end, to secure the haven from shipps or boats comeing into the haven in the night tyme, upon which he is to disburse twenty pounds."\* In the course of the naval war, carried on by the Parliament against the Dutch, in which several desparate engagements were fought with various success, though most frequently in favour of the English, the merchants of Hull sustained great losses; which, added to the enormous sums extracted from them during the civil war, reduced many of them to the greatest distress; so that they were induced to lay their grievances before the Parliament; praying at the same time to be relieved from taxes, which were required of them, and which they found themselves unable to pay. In this petition they set forth, "That the deadness and universal decay of trade is so great, that multitudes of substantial families here, which formerly afforded great relief to their indigent and distressed neighbours, are now enforced to beg relief for themselves." As there is no answer to this petition recorded, it is very probable that none was ever received, as the Parliament was then engaged in objects of too great a magnitude to attend to the petitions of a single town.†

In 1657 the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, presented a petition to the Lord Protector, representing that there were then in the town of Hull above

\* Frost's Notices.    † Whitlocke, p. 294.



200 forsaken soldiers' wives and widows, and 400 of their children, all poor and in great distress;\* and requesting "that he would grant them an order to lay a tax upon cloth and lead towards their maintenance; and that the allowance of £200. a year of the sequestered impropriate rectories of Yorkshire, formerly granted to the two ministers of Holy Trinity and St. Mary's churches in this town, might be constantly and faithfully paid." Cromwell, in reply, told them, "that as to their first request, it was not in his power to grant it without an Act of Parliament; but as for the second he would take particular care that it should be duly and faithfully paid." But it appears that little faith could be placed at this period in persons in high places; for this promise, like many others of a similar character, was never fulfilled.

In the first paragraph of an humble address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, of Hull, to the assembled Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, we have a faithful picture of the confused, distressed, and distracted state of society as it then existed:—"The various mutations and revolutions of late times, and the fleeting and unstable situation in which we at present remain, having well nigh brought us to the brink of destruction, make us, with the children of Israel, by the waters of Babylon, to sit down and weep, that there is, as yet, no balm found in Gilead to cure the fatal distempers under which we labour. The church is divided,—the laws violated,—the ministry and magistracy, the basis of the Commonwealth, contemned,—and religion, which is most dear to us, resembles the seamless coat of Christ rent in many pieces; nay, what is there left undone that might bring this once flourishing nation to a chaos of confusion."†

Colonel Overton, the Governor of Hull, being a virulent republican, was now discharged from his command, and Colonel Fairfax was appointed by Monk to succeed him. Though Fairfax had contributed so effectually to the ruin of the King's affairs, yet when he saw the divisions and distractions that followed those proceedings, he was the first person of quality who exerted himself in these parts for the purpose of effecting the restoration of the monarchy; and with this view he had kept a secret correspondence with General Monk for some time.

On the 8th of May, 1660, Charles II. was proclaimed in London, with great rejoicings, as the rightful Sovereign of the kingdom of England. On this occasion Hull followed the current of the rest of the kingdom, and united in the expression of that general joy which, says Bishop Burnet, "the whole nation was'drunk and mad with for three years together."‡ On

\* Town's Records.    † Ibid.    ‡ History of his own times.

the 17th of May, his Majesty was proclaimed at Hull with much ceremony. The bells rung out their merriest peals; the cannons thundered from the walls and garrison; the people rent the air with their joyful acclamations; and the bitterest execrations were poured on those who had been the cause of his father's tragical death, and his own long and degrading exile. On the 29th of the same month, the day on which he made his public entry into London, the people of Hull were again profuse in their expressions of loyalty. A gallows was erected in the Market Place, from which they suspended the arms of the late Commonwealth, together with the effigies of Oliver Cromwell and Serjeant Bradshaw; and after hanging there most of the day, they were taken down, put on a sledge, and drawn through the town; after which they were burnt in the presence of the soldiers under arms and a great multitude of the people.

In 1661, Charles II., on account of the recent loyalty displayed by the inhabitants of Hull, not only confirmed their previous charters, but added several others to those they formerly enjoyed. In 1662 the whole kingdom, that so lately exhibited so many scenes of blood and desolation, seemed to be converted into a theatre of riot and debauchery. The "Merry Monarch," as is well known, was a polite dissipated gentleman, though in the alterations and additions which were this year made in the Book of Common Prayer, he was styled in the collect for the Parliament, "our most religious King."

On the petition of the Grand Jury, in 1663, the Mayor's salary was advanced from £26. to £50., that his office, as the record says, might be filled with more magnificence. In 1666, when James Duke of York and his Duchess were sojourning for some time at York, they, attended by the Duke of Buckingham and several of the nobility, visited Hull, and were well received. On the confines of the county they were met by the Sheriff and principal burgesses on horseback, and at Beverley-gate by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, in their robes of office, when the Recorder made a speech to his highness, and presented him with a curious purse containing fifty guineas; after which they conducted the Duke and his retinue to Colonel Gilby's House, where they were sumptuously entertained and lodged. The next day they were entertained by the Mayor, at an expense of £170.; and on the third day these royal and costly visitors returned to York.

In 1667, fears having been entertained that it was intended to enter the Humber with a Dutch fleet, and to burn the shipping and destroy the town of Hull, Charles ordered the Governor to put the town in the best posture of defence. Accordingly all the cannon was immediately mounted; two companies were formed out of the inhabitants; and three old ships of a large

size were procured from the Wardens of Trinity House, to sink in the haven's mouth, to prevent the enemy's fire ships from entering. Such was the posture of affairs at Hull when part of the enemy's ships appeared off the Spurn Point; but a squadron of the English fleet soon engaged them at the mouth of the Humber, and obtained a decided victory. In the same year, the King, having spent a great part of the money which was granted him by Parliament for the support of the fleet and army, sent a letter to the Governor of Hull, to procure a loan from its opulent inhabitants. This request was readily complied with, and a considerable sum was advanced, which, however, was allowed out of the assessments.

On the 3rd of January, 1669, died, that famous General and Admiral, George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, the principal person in effecting the restoration of Charles II. He was High Steward of Kingston-upon-Hull, in which honourable office he was succeeded by Lord Bellasis; but soon afterwards, when the Test Act\* was passed, that nobleman, being a Catholic, resigned both his office of Governor and High Steward, and the King appointed James, Duke of Monmouth, his Majesty's natural son, to succeed him in both offices. In the month of November, 1672, the city of York and the town of Hull conjointly petitioned the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, to issue out his Majesty's commission to certain gentlemen, under the statute of Henry VIII., cap. 18, for the protection of ships, keels, boats, or other vessels, passing between York and Hull. Having obtained this commission, on the 24th of September in the following year, the commissioners examined the river, and found at Skelton, two fish garths consisting of twenty rooms; one at Sandholme Bank, consisting of twenty-eight rooms; two at Saltmarsh; one at Crabley, crossing the river; and two at Blacktoft, standing in the middle of it, with sands on both sides. All these were judged common nuisances, and the owners had notice to pull them up within thirty days after the notice, all which being complied with, the navigation between the two places was rendered more safe than had it been for several years before. On the 3rd of December, 1677, the Corporation determined that if an Alderman being duly elected Mayor, should refuse to fill that honourable office, he should be fined in the sum of £500.; if a Burgess chosen Alderman refused to stand, £300.; a Sheriff, £200.; and a Chamberlain, £50. In 1680,

\* The Test Act obliged every person engaged in any public office or employment to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, to receive the sacrament in some parish church, and deliver a certificate signed by the minister and churchwardens, attested by the oath of two credible witnesses, that he had acted in this manner, and also to subscribe a declaration renouncing the doctrine of transubstantiation.

several fresh disputes arose between the people of Hull and the inhabitants of Anlaby, Wolferton, and other neighbouring villages, respecting the proper passages for the conveyance of the superfluous rain water. It appears that in consequence of the decay of the sluice at the head of Julian dyke, the landwaters and floods from Haltemprice Lane and Leabridge fell into the said dyke, and thus polluted the fresh waters which supplied the town from the Julian wells and Darringham springs. However, after examining the nuisance, the Commissioners of Sewers ordered that instead of the ancient stoppage made in Julian dyke, there should be a dam made of brick or stone about Darringham springs, sufficient to hinder the land-water from mixing with that which arose from the springs.

In the year 1680 an engineer was sent to view the town and its state of defence, and to report thereon; in consequence of which, the greater portion of the present citadel was built and fortified, the foundation consisting of large piles, the entire size of various sorts of trees, driven closely into the earth, and cost then, according to Tickell, upwards of £100,000.\* The old fortifications were chiefly the Blockhouses and Castle. The site of the ancient village of Drypool being enclosed within the new fortifications, several houses were erected north of the church, for the inhabitants of that locality. At that time the Duke of Monmouth, who besides being Governor of this town, was Captain General of all his Majesty's forces, being at the head of the party which opposed the court,† the King removed him from all his offices, and in his stead the Earl of Plymouth was made High Steward and Governor of Hull. The Earl came to Hull in great state, attended by Lord Windsor, Sir John Legard of Ganton, Sir Willoughby Hickman, and several other gentlemen. Captain Copley, the Deputy Governor, met them at Barton, to conduct them over the Humber, and at the landing staith the Corporation received them in due form. The noble Governor and his party were entertained on that day by Captain Copley, and on the day following by the Mayor, and after dinner all of them were presented with the freedom of the Corporation. The arbitrary proceedings of Charles about this period excited new insurrections against the government. The Duke of Monmouth and several noblemen and gentlemen entered into a combination to assassinate the King, but before they could put their design into execution the scheme was discovered; the Duke of Monmouth absconded, and Lord Russell, Algernon Sidney, Hampden, grandson of the famous Parliamentarian of that name, and some others of less note, were tried, condemned, and executed.

\* Tickell's Hull, p. 558.      † Rapin.

This conspiracy was afterwards called the *Ryehouse Plot*. The laws against Dissenters, which had been suspended for some years, were now put into full execution, many severities were exercised, and shortly after this Charles reigned nearly absolute. In 1683 the King intimidated the different Corporations of the realm into a surrender of their charters, in order to gain an ascendancy over the kingdom, as well as to extort money for the renewal of the charters. To effect this design emissaries were sent to the principal Corporations, who intimated to them, "that scarce one of them would escape entire forfeiture, were the King to exercise the power he was possessed of." That infamous Judge, Jefferies, and Judge Holloway, were sent to Hull on this occasion, and the former assured the Corporation "that the only way to gain the King's favour, and to avert the mischief which hung over their heads, was to make a ready and voluntary surrender of their charter, in order to receive a new one in its stead, such as the King should think proper to grant."\*

The Corporation seeing how futile it would be to contend with the court at this juncture, immediately surrendered the charter into the King's hands; and this readiness to obey the royal desire, coupled with the fact that the people of Hull had paid tonnage and poundage in the reign of Charles I., without reluctance, did in the end operate to the advantage of the town; for the King, upon the payment of the required consideration, renewed the charter to the entire satisfaction of the Burgesses.

The efforts of the King towards the latter part of his reign, to render himself absolute, and to govern by prerogative alone, excited general discontent in the country; and the nation was again threatened with a repetition of those horrors from which it had so recently escaped. Before these calamities could return, however, Charles was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, of which he died on the 6th of February, 1685, in the 25th year of his reign, and the 55th of his age.†

James, Duke of York, was proclaimed in Hull, under the title of King James II., on the fourth day after the death of Charles, notwithstanding the many efforts that had been made for his exclusion, on account of his known attachment to the Catholic faith. In the following year the Judges Allybone and Powell held the Assizes at Hull, and on the day after their arrival (being Sunday), the former requested the Sheriff and his officers to attend him to the Catholic Chapel instead of to the Established Church. This they did as

\* Town's Records.

† The reign of Charles II. is generally calculated from the date of his father's execution, 1649, and not from the Restoration.

far as the door of the chapel, but they could not be prevailed upon to enter with him, and be present at the service. In addition to the offices of High Steward and Governor of Hull, the Earl of Plymouth had that of Recorder conferred on him; and this is the only instance of these three offices being ever in the possession of one person.

Having published a declaration for liberty of conscience, dissolved the Parliament, and used every means to procure such a new one as would repeal the penal laws and Test Act, it was pretty generally believed that the King's intention was to introduce the Catholic religion. Great efforts, it is said, were made to procure addresses from the different Corporations, thanking his Majesty for his declaration of liberty of conscience; but the people took the alarm, and the royal proclamation was condemned by them. The inhabitants of Hull having given offence to the King, by showing a disposition to elect as their representatives in Parliament men who were opposed to the court, the enraged monarch, to punish the town for the supposed insolence of disobeying him, by not returning members of his own choosing, sent down 1,200 soldiers to live amongst them on free quarters; and to make the town still more sensible of his resentment, he issued out his writ of *quo warranto* against their charters. Finding it vain to contend, the Corporation surrendered all their powers, privileges, and franchises, into the hands of the King; but in about two months a new charter was granted, by which the Mayor and four Aldermen were deprived of office, and men of opposite principles placed in their stead. In a few weeks after, Judge Jefferies visited the town, and deprived the Corporation of their charter; but in the course of the same year (1688), the King granted another charter, by which he changed the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chamberlains; and Lord Langdale, the then Governor of Hull, was also appointed to the office of Recorder.

The 30th of September following being the day of election, the Corporation chose Mr. Delachamp for their Mayor, but the King soon after sent an order commanding them not to swear that gentleman into office, but to continue Mr. Hoar, their late Mayor, for another year, and to do the same both with the Sheriffs and Chamberlains. The Corporation, dreading heavier marks of the King's displeasure, reluctantly obeyed. Things however did not long continue in this state, for, on the 5th of November following, the Prince of Orange landed 15,000 troops at the village of Broxholme or Brixham, at the southern extremity of Torbay, on the Devonshire coast. Lord Langdale, fully expecting the Prince would enter the Humber, had prepared the town of Hull for a siege, but when the news reached him that the Prince had landed at Torbay, the consternation and confusion with which the town was

filled for some days previous abated a little. Most of the Catholics in the neighbourhood fled from the rage of the incensed rural inhabitants, and flew for sanctuary to Hull, under the protection of Lords Langdale and Montgomery, who were both of that faith. The malcontents now began to show themselves, and several insurrections happened in different places. Lords Danby, Fairfax, Horton, and other persons of quality, possessed themselves of York, and declared for a free Parliament.

The town and garrison of Hull remained in the possession of the Catholic party, who were in favour of James, until the 3rd of December, when it was apprehended that a plot was formed by the Governor and his adherents to secure all the Protestant officers. Under this impression Fort-major Barrat, Captain Copley, and the other Protestant officers, consulted with the magistrates, and it was determined to call privately to arms all the Protestant soldiers, to secure the Governor and the principal persons of his party. These measures were concerted with such prudence and secrecy that the Governor, Lord Langdale, knew nothing of the business until he was seized in his quarters. Nearly at the same moment Lord Montgomery was secured by Captain Eitzherbert, and Major Mahony by the Fort-major. The inferior officers of that party were also secured, and the next morning Captain Copley, with 100 men, marched out to relieve the guard, who were still ignorant of what had been transacted in the night, and, without difficulty seized the Catholic officers and soldiers whom he found there. The town, fort, and citadel, were now easily secured; and the anniversary of this event was long celebrated at Hull by the name of "*The Town-taking day*."

The unhappy monarch, finding that he could no longer govern in the manner he wished, resolved to abandon a nation where he was hated, and where perhaps it was unsafe for him to remain much longer. He first sent off the Queen and the infant Prince, and soon after embarked himself for France, where he arrived in safety, and thus was the ill-fated house of Stuart cashiered for misrule, by the national will. The throne was now declared vacant, and the affairs of the kingdom being in great confusion, the Prince of Orange issued directions to the nation for choosing members to serve it in a Parliament appointed to assemble at Westminster, on the 22nd of January, 1689. The election for this borough took place on the 10th of January, when John Ramsden and William Gee, Esqrs., were chosen without opposition. After prescribing to the Prince of Orange the terms by which he was to govern, and determining the disputed limits between the King and the people, the Parliament, as the representatives of the nation, chose him for their King, jointly with his royal consort Mary, daughter to the fugitive

monarch. Lord Langdale was displaced, and Sir John Hotham was appointed Governor of Hull in his stead; but the Knight dying soon after, he was succeeded by the Duke of Leeds; Lord Dover having refused to take the prescribed oaths, the Earl of Kingston was appointed to the office of High Steward; and Robert Holliss, Esq., one of the benchers of Gray's Inn, became the Recorder of Hull.

Ever since the Revolution the town of Hull has shown the firmest attachment to its Sovereigns. In 1693 an order was made that no one "be admitted to take his freedom of this Corporation, in order to qualify himself for a Burgess to represent the borough in Parliament, before he had paid a fine of £50. to the town." On the death of Queen Anne, in 1714, George I., son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Brunswick, and Sophia, granddaughter of James I., pursuant to the Act of Succession, ascended the British throne. During this reign there were no public transactions worthy of notice happened here. In the time of the rebellion of 1745, this town was not inactive, for when news reached it that the rebels had defeated the King's forces under General Cope, at Preston Pans, the magistrates with the principal merchants and inhabitants assembled, and determined to put the town in the best posture of defence, and for this purpose they subscribed the sum of £1,900. The ditches, which had long been neglected, were thoroughly cleansed; breast works and batteries were erected; and in order to animate the people by their example, the principal gentlemen and merchants incessantly laboured at the works till they were completed. The magistrates being authorized by the King to call the townsmen to arms, and officer them at discretion, thirteen companies of infantry, and four of artillery, were raised, armed, disciplined, and officered by the principal gentlemen of the town. And thus was this flourishing seaport fully prepared at this critical juncture to repel every attempt of the enemies of the British Constitution.

In 1762 an Act was obtained for the better regulating and lighting the streets of Hull; and in the same year the Market House, which obstructed the Market Place, and some houses behind it, belonging to the Vicar of Trinity Church for the time being, were taken down, by which means the Market Place was enlarged, and rendered much more commodious than formerly. On the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, High Steward of Hull in 1782, the Duke of Leeds was chosen in his stead. The remains of the noble Marquis were buried in the Cathedral of York with much solemnity.

The 5th of November, 1788, the centenary of the Revolution was celebrated in every part of the kingdom, and in none with more striking demonstrations of joy than in this town; and in the year following, when the King re-



covered from the alarming malady, under which he for some time laboured, no town in England testified more joy and loyalty than that of Hull.

Tickell, who published his *History of Hull* in 1796, observes, at p. 660, "that this once famous fortress, considered formerly as the strength and safeguard of the north, the walls and fortifications of which, joined to the flatness of its situation, and the great command of the river above it, have rendered it a place considered as almost impregnable ever since the time of Edward II., is now an open town. To promote the convenience of the inhabitants, as a commercial port," he continues, "the ditches have been filled up, and the walls and ramparts levelled, so that the next generation, and even many of the present one, will probably be at a loss to point out to the inquisitive enquirers, the place on which these strong and formidable bulwarks stood, of which the pick and spade has not left so much as a wreck behind."

About the year 1762, Captain Sir R. Pearson and T. Piercy, R. N., were presented with the freedom of this borough, for their gallant defence of the Baltic fleet against that notorious pirate *Paul Jones*; and £500. was subscribed by the Corporation towards raising volunteers.

When George III. attained the 50th year of his reign, the nation held a general jubilee, and at Hull, as in other places, the demonstrations of an affectionate loyalty were strikingly manifested. In 1813, at the end of the "Campaign of the liberties of Europe," Great Britain rang with the voice of joy and gratulation. At Hull the public feeling was exhibited by the strongest demonstrations on the day set apart for the purpose—Wednesday, the 15th of December.

The coronation of George IV., on the 19th of July, 1821, was likewise celebrated in this town with much solemnity—it being ever the practice in Hull to celebrate the coronation of each of our successive Sovereigns by some mark of loyal regard. The Hull and Selby Railway, which was opened in 1840, tended materially to increase the traffic and prosperity of the town.

In 1836, one of the Gainsborough steam packets, lying at the pier at South End, blew up, owing to the boiler being overcharged with steam, and killed about ten persons.

In 1847 a neat and convenient pier, called the Corporation Pier, was erected in front of Nelson Street, on the site of the old breakwater jetty, which had stood for many years, but not connected with the shore, as at present.

In 1851 the Public Health Act was applied to Hull by provisional order, but the Local Board finding themselves, as they stated, "hampered by certain peculiarities in the condition of the district, which rendered the pro-

visions of the general act insufficient for the complete sanitary regulation of the borough," applied and obtained in 1854 an Act of Parliament, to enable them to further and better provision for the improvement, regulation, and for the paving, lighting, cleansing, and draining of the borough, and for the prevention and removal of nuisances; and to authorise the construction of additional gas-works and cemeteries within or adjoining the borough, and to confer additional powers upon the Town Council of the said borough, acting as the Local Board of Health. This bill, commonly called the Kingston-upon-Hull Improvement Act, cost no less a sum than £8,000.

But the brightest page in the modern history of Hull is the visit paid to the town in 1854, of our most gracious Queen Victoria. Although upwards of 200 years had elapsed since the town was honoured with a royal visit, yet, as we have already shewn, there are few towns that in earlier times were more favoured by royalty. In the beginning of October, 1854, the Mayor of Hull received an intimation from Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State, that her Majesty (who had been specially invited by the Corporation in the previous year to honour their town with a visit, and become their sole guest) intended to accept the said invitation on her return from Scotland to the south. The sum of £3,000. having been previously granted out of the surplus fund of the borough to defray the expenses of the royal visit, preparations to give her Majesty a hearty, loyal, and hospitable, reception commenced immediately; and it is stated that in no other place was the Queen more entirely pleased, and even delighted, with the joyous and at the same time elegant appropriateness of the welcome given to her. About six o'clock on Friday evening, October 18th, the royal party, consisting of her Majesty, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the five royal children, the Countess of Dysart, lady in waiting, and the Hon. Miss Stanley; the Earl of Aberdeen, the then Premier, &c., arrived per train at the Railway Station, which was well and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Here they were received by the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Town Councillors, Magistrates, and other civic officers, as well as by the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Londesborough, Lord Hotham, Sir Clifford Constable, Bart., the Members of Parliament for the borough, the Lord Mayor of York, the Mayor of Beverley, the foreign Consuls, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, and several military officers, and the elite of the town and neighbourhood. Her Majesty *en suite* were lodged during their stay in Hull at the splendid hotel at the Railway Station, which was most admirably arranged, and sumptuously furnished and fitted up for the occasion. Soon after the arrival of the royal party, her Majesty received the addresses of the Corporations of the borough, of Trinity House,

and of the Hull Dock Company, in the Throne Room. The royal dinner party in the evening included the Queen, Prince Albert, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Londesborough, Sir Harry Smith, and others. The magnificent service of gold plate used at the royal dinner was kindly lent for the occasion by Sir Clifford Constable. The illuminations at night were on a most magnificent scale. All the public buildings, and most of the places of worship, inns, and respectable houses, were most fancifully decorated with elegant designs and devices in gas, transparencies, coloured lamps, &c., bearing loyal and appropriate mottoes. Scarcely a house was to be seen without a device of some kind or other.

On the following day (Saturday) the Queen and the royal party made a progress through the town, amidst the welcomes and congratulations of many thousands of her loyal subjects from all parts of Yorkshire. In the yard of the Railway Station were erected spacious galleries, which accommodated thousands. Fronting the east main entrance to the hotel were seated upon a gallery, 12,000 of the Sunday School children of Hull, who, previous to the departure of the royal *cortege*, sung with the greatest precision the National Anthem. This scene utterly defies description. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, with the royal family stood upon the balcony of the hotel, the Corporation of Hull, in their robes, occupied the centre of the foreground, and behind them rose an amphitheatre, from which those thousands of England's hope in days to come, sent up their prayer to the throne of the Most High, that he, the Lord their God, would arise and "scatter her enemies, and make them fall." There was no heart in that vast assembly free from the deepest emotion, and her Majesty was affected even to tears.

When the anthem was concluded, amidst the cheers of thousands, the royal cavalcade, consisting of five carriages, escorted by a party of the 7th Hussars, proceeded through the town by the following route:—Leaving the station yard, it passed along Carr Lane, Chariot Street, Carlisle Street, and Prospect Street, to Albion Street, thence through Jarratt Street, along Mason Street and Bourne Street, it entered Charlotte Street, and turning down there proceeded along George Street and Savile Street, to the Whitefriargate Bridge, where there was a splendid triumphal arch, which stood within a foot or two of the site of the Beverley-gate, from whence Charles I. was repulsed (See page 52), and it was remarked that at no spot on the line of route did her Majesty receive warmer salutations or heartier greetings than here. The procession then moved along Whitefriargate and Silver Street, and entering the Market Place it passed beneath another very fine triumphal arch at the north end of Queen Street. At the entrance to the

Corporation Pier (the roof of which was erected in consequence of the royal visit), her Majesty was received by the Mayor (Henry Cooper, Esq.), the Sheriff, Mr. Recorder Warren, the Town Clerk, and the members of the Corporation, the Mayor bearing the mace; and by these gentlemen she was ushered up the covered way of the pier, the floor of which was covered with a rich velvet pile carpet. At the upper end of the pier a guard of honour was drawn up, and when her Majesty had arrived at this point, the Mayor was requested to kneel, when the Queen was pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood. The royal party then embarked on board the royal steam yacht *Fairy*, and followed by other vessels, containing the Corporation, the Hull Dock Company, &c., proceeded through the Victoria Dock, thence up the Old Harbour, and through the other docks, entering the Humber through the basin of the Humber Dock. The *Fairy* having arrived again in the roads, hove towards the pier, in order to receive some of her Majesty's household and baggage. The Queen and Prince Albert then proceeded to cordially take leave of the Mayor, the Sheriff, Recorder, &c., after which, at eleven o'clock, the steamer gently moved off, amidst the vociferous cheers of the multitude. The royal party then paid a visit to Great Grimsby, from which place they proceeded by railway to London.

Nothing could surpass the excellence of the arrangements, the enthusiasm of the people, or the splendour of the illuminations and decorations, during this royal visit. Dense multitudes lined the footways, and congregated at every available spot, as well as on the house tops, and the immense galleries which were erected in various parts of the line of route of the royal procession. The raised seats on the Corporation Pier alone accommodated about 6,000 people. The same rejoicing greeted the royal visitants everywhere; flags and festoons of evergreens and flowers waved from almost every window, or were suspended across the streets, and met the eye in every direction. The passage through the docks gave the Queen a good idea of the situation of the town, and afforded every one an opportunity of seeing her Majesty. The rigging of the vessels in the docks and in the river were literally alive with persons, who hung on almost in spite of the laws of gravitation. The rigging of the Trinity House Yacht was manned by the boys of the Marine School, and presented a most interesting spectacle. On the town at large the mode in which the Sovereign has been received, reflects the highest honour; and her Majesty herself more than once expressed her gratification with everything; and by conferring the honour of Knighthood on the Mayor, she recognised the loyalty of the inhabitants by the most distinguished and gracious approval.

In the early part of the present year intramural interment in the borough was abolished. All the burial grounds and vaults, in connection with the churches and chapels in the town, have been closed, except the place of interment of the Jews, which is to remain open till the 1st of February, 1857; and no new burial ground can henceforth be opened in the borough, or within two miles thereof, without the previous approval of one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State.

**TOPOGRAPHY.**—KINGSTON-UPON-HULL is a borough, and market town, and one of the principal sea-ports in the British empire. It is, with its precincts, a town and county, locally situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on the south-eastern extremity of the Hunsley Beacon division of the Wapentake of Harthill, 171 miles N. from London, 38 S.E. from York, 54 E. from Leeds, 41 N. from Lincoln, 49 N.E. from Doncaster, 94 E. by N. from Manchester, and 9 S. from Beverley. It is distant from Edinburgh 242 miles, from Glasgow, 258, and from Dublin, by way of Liverpool, 250. It is in 53 deg. 45 min. N. lat., and 0 deg. 16 min. W. long. It stands on an angular point of land on the northern shore of the noble estuary of the Humber, and on the western bank of the river Hull; and comprises the parishes of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, Sculcoates, and Drypool, part of the parish of Sutton, and the extra-parochial district of Garrison side; and contained in the whole, in 1851, 84,690 inhabitants.

As we have seen in the preceding pages, the original name of the town was Wyke, or Wyke-upon-Hull, or Myton-Wyk (Myton Harbour); and it received its present appellation of Kingston, or King's Town, in the reign of King Edward I., when it became the property of that monarch. Although in legal proceedings and official documents, the town is usually designated by its royal appellation of Kingston-upon-Hull, it is in common parlance invariably called Hull; and it is not a little singular that in ancient times it was better known by that name, particularly in relation to commerce, than by its more correct appellation of Wyke-upon-Hull. The town is so advantageously situated at the confluence of the two famous rivers, and has been so peculiarly favoured by nature, that art had little to do in order to make it one of the most commodious and safe havens for ships in the kingdom. Opposite to Hull the Humber is nearly three miles broad, and about six fathoms deep in mid-channel, and it discharges itself into the sea about twenty-four miles below the town.\*

\* From the numerous sand banks which are in the Humber, the navigation of the river is rather intricate and dangerous.\* The current at spring tides runs at the rate of five miles an hour, and should a vessel get aground on one of the sands, she is ex-

The town of Hull "as it is to-day," however interesting to the traveller or political economist, in a commercial point of view, offers few objects to excite the curiosity or gratify the taste of the antiquary. No vestige remains of the venerable edifices which once afforded shelter to the religious of the Augustinian, Carmelite, and Carthusian orders; of the royal palace of King Henry VIII.; or of the line of fortifications which enabled Sir John Hotham and the Parliamentarians to resist the entrance of King Charles I. within its walls, when that monarch presented himself at its gates. All have been swept away by the tide of modern improvement.

The *old town* of Hull, which in shape forms an irregular triangle, is still, as it has been for centuries, completely insulated by the rivers Hull and Humber, and the basin and docks, which have been constructed on the site of the ancient ditch or foss. The *newer* portions of the town consist of three unequal divisions; the houses in general are of brick, for making which Hull has been long celebrated. Some of the older streets are narrow and inconvenient; but the thoroughfares in the other parts are spacious and regularly formed. Beyond the limits of the ancient walls all is modern, and so late as the year 1640 the number of the streets and lanes in the town only amounted to between thirty and forty, while at present they may be estimated at 1,500. About sixty years ago the walls and ramparts, which had long been useless and ruinous, were finally levelled, and the ditches filled up, to promote the convenience of the inhabitants.

From the point where the Hull and Humber meet, the town now extends about two miles westward along the northern bank of the Humber, and rather more towards the north, along the western bank of the Hull, from its mouth at the Humber, through the High Street, to the northern extremity, of Sculcoates. The streets are all well paved, and lighted with gas. In the ancient buildings little regard appears to have been paid to elegance or regularity; but most of the modern erections are neat, regular, and commodious, and in many instances elegant. On the north side of the old dock is the parish of Sculcoates, in which are several handsome streets and excellent

trremely liable to be overset by the force of these rapid tides. In the upper part of the Humber, in the Trent, and in the Ouse, between Trent falls and Selby, the flood tide, more especially in a strong easterly wind, frequently rushes up the river like a wave, considerably raised above the water which it meets. This tidal wave is called by the natives of Hull and its vicinity, the *Ager*; and from the murmuring sound which it makes as it rolls onward, and dashes against the shore, it has been supposed that the river was called the Humber. Drayton, in his *Poly-Olbion*, thus notices the *Ager*, or, as he spells it, the *Higre*, in his description of the Humber:—

For when my *Higre* comes, I make my either shore  
Ever tremble with the sound that I *afarre* doe send.

houses. Many of the wealthy inhabitants reside in the southern and south western parts of this parish, adjoining the old town; along the banks of the Hull there is a dense population of a low kind, and several manufactories; and at the south-eastern extremity of the parish is a small district called the liberty of Trippet. Westward from the Humber Dock the town occupies the site of the ancient hamlet of Myton, which name it still retains; and the new and regularly-built district further westward, called the Pottery, was anciently known as Myton Carr. The parish of Drypool lies on the east side of the river Hull. This district is connected with the principal part of the town by a handsome bridge of four arches, with a drawbridge in the centre, over the river. The Garrison Side is a small narrow piece of ground, running along the left bank of the Hull, between it and the citadel, and containing some warehouses and timber yards, with a few houses.

The whole town stands on a low and level tract of land; and the vicinity is well secured by embankments from the dangers which it formerly encountered through inundations. Around Hull, for several miles, the country presents the same low and uniform level on which the town itself is built, and being almost destitute of wood, have a naked and unpicturesque appearance. But the noble river—the Humber—and the vessels constantly sailing on it, is a grand feature in the scene. On the eastern side of the town is the flat peninsula called Holderness, which stretches out to the German Ocean at Spurn Point, a distance of twenty miles from Hull. On the west side the land becomes higher near Hessle, a few miles distant, where commences a range of Wolds or elevated grounds, which extends from that place to Flamborough Head on the eastern coast, forming a sort of semicircle. This range of Wolds is intersected by several beautiful valleys.

Numerous improvements have been effected in this town of late years; amongst which may be noticed the new Railway Station, with its adjoining spacious and elegant hotel; the erection of two new docks and the Corporation Pier; the formation of the new Crescent Railway, which occupies the proposed site of the promenade;\* the removal of the establishment of the Workhouse from Whitefriargate to a fine building in the outskirts of the town; and the erection of the Royal Institution, and the new Corn Exchange.

\* An excellent project to secure a large and complete avenue, or promenade, round the whole of the town, was started in 1837, but was afterwards abandoned. It was proposed that it should extend completely round the town, for a distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, by 50 yards, and contain two spacious foot roads, and a splendid carriage road, with rows of trees on each side. Pity but this could have been carried out, and thus have afforded eligible sites for private residences of a better class than those which occupy the suburbs of Hull.

*Fortifications.*—The ancient town of Hull, after the building of its walls, was, for several centuries, confined between the Humber to the south, the Hull to the east, and the walls to the north and west. The rivers, walls, ramparts, double ditch, and other works, formed its defence. The walls of Hull were 2,610 yards in circuit, being 30 yards less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile. At the confluence of the two rivers on the eastern shore, is the Citadel or garrison, forming an acute angle with the Humber. The town was also defended by three large Blockhouses, which stood on the eastern bank of the Hull, and two of which yet remain, and by a strong Castle on the same side of the river. The fortifications were greatly improved by Henry VIII., in whose reign the rampart and bush dyke were made. (See page 87.)

The *Walls* extended from the mouth of the river Hull, at its junction with the Humber, along the bank of the latter river, to a large tower, which formed the south-west angle of the fortifications. This tower stood across the fosse at its junction with the Humber, near the west end of the present Humber Street. The south end jetty was then formed by a strip of land in the neighbourhood of the spot upon which now stands the London Hotel and buildings adjoining. Near the jetty was a tower called "cold and uncud," or uncouth, used as a prison for offenders. From the large tower at the west end of Humber Street, the ramparts took the direction now commonly denominated "The Walls."

All the ground now lying between Humber Street and the river Humber, appears to have been reclaimed from that river; for in Hollar's plan of the town, as it appeared before the year 1640, the fortifications ran along the south side of that street then known as "The Ropery," and there is no appearance of land beyond them except the jetty. There were towers or turrets in the walls at intervals, and before the line of wall from the south end, towards the North Bridge, was a wide and deep fosse, connecting the rivers Humber and Hull, so that the town was entirely surrounded by water—as that portion of it still is—the basin and docks now occupying the site of the ancient ditch. The principal entrances to the town were five gates, over which were erected strong massy towers, and in front of which stood five outworks, called, from their shape, half moons.

*Hessle Gate* was at the end of the Ropery, now called Humber Street; *Myton Gate* stood at the end of the street now bearing the same name; *Beverley Gate* was situated at the end of the street now called Whitefriar-gate; *Low Gate* stood at the end of the street to which it gave the same name; and *North Gate* was at the north end of the High Street; and there was tower gateway leading to the jetty.



*Ancient Streets.*—High Street, the most ancient thoroughfare in the town, was formerly called *Hull Street*, from its situation on the banks of the river of that name. After the removal of the town from its original seat on the banks of the old river, after the Hull had changed its course from the west side of the town to that of the east, the buildings were first erected on the west side of the Hull Street; and the east side was left open for the convenience of trade, and was called *The Quay*, till upon petition of the burgesses to the King, they obtained permission to build thereon. Some time previously to the middle of the 14th century, the east side was built from its southern extremity northwards as far as Aldgate. The advantages of situation which this street offered both for residence and business, induced the principal inhabitants of the town to fix their abode there; and though latterly it has been much deserted, and its spacious and in some instances elegant houses have been metamorphosed into tenements and merchants' counting houses, it sustained its original importance till within fifty or sixty years. High Street is much too narrow either for convenience, ornament, or health. Mr. Frost gives the names of several distinguished personages who had mansions in this street, amongst whom were the Archbishop of York; the De la Poles, Earls of Suffolk; the De Atons; the De Dripols, &c. Some of the houses in the High Street contain some very ancient and curious oak wainscoting. *Wilberforce House*, the mansion in which King Charles I. was entertained by Sir John Lister (See page 49), and the birthplace of Wilberforce, the celebrated statesman, is an ornamented brick building, one half of which is now occupied as a dwelling, and the other half as merchants' counting houses. We may here observe that in 1839 the space required for the erection of a new watchhouse, leased by the Corporation to the Commissioners of Customs, led to the pulling down of the old Chain-house at the south end of High Street; modern improvement having thus destroyed the most ancient building in Hull, except the chancel of Holy Trinity church.

*Aldegate*, the ancient name of the street now divided into Whitefriargate, Silver Street, and Scale Lane, is of Saxon derivation, and is indicative of comparative antiquity. It is supposed to have formed the boundary between the two ancient parishes of Hessle and Ferriby. (See page 7.)

*Scale Lane* derives its appellation from the family of Schayl, who lived in it, and had the principal part of the property there. In an original deed, dated 6th May, 1433, it is called "*Scaillane*." One of the old houses standing in this street was built by the Swedes, to repair an insult offered by them to the flag of the usurper Oliver Cromwell. *Marketgate* or *Street*, now the Market Place, and *Lowgate*, were once called *Highgate* and *Lowgate*. In

the 8th of Edward IV. (1469), the Market was ordered to be kept in the Highgate, from Whitefriargate end and Scale Lane end, on both sides of the street, in that part which is now denominated the Market Place.

*Old Beverley Street* is now called the Land of Green Ginger, and Trinity House Lane was known as Beverley Street. In a rental of the town, taken in 1347, several tenements are described to be in Old Beverley Street and in Beverley Street, the property of the De la Poles. These tenements lay on the north of Bowlalley Lane, where the palace of that family was afterwards built. The garden of Richard de la Pole was described about the same period as adjoining on Old Beverley Street. The erection of the hospital of the Trinity House, upon a piece of ground, which was used in 1342 as a garden by Richard de la Pole, and which was then described as being situated at the corner of Old Kirk Lane and Old Beverley Street, led to the modern name of this street (Trinity House Lane). For some time previously to its obtaining its present appellation it was called Sewer-side, from a sewer of considerable extent having run through the middle of it. *Sewer Lane*, which is a continuation of the line through which the sewer ran, was probably the channel which conveyed it to the Humber. Blackfriargate and Blanket Row anciently formed but one street, called *Munkgate*, or *Monkgate*. Mytongate was formerly called *Lyle Street*, but it was known by its present name so early as the year 1391. The eastern part of this street to the end of Vicar Lane, was in ancient times called *la belle tour*, that is, the fine walk.

Dagger Lane was called *Champaign Street* or *Lane* in 1470. *Daggard Lane* is mentioned in Leonard Beckwith's Survey of 30th Henry VIII. (1539.) *Old Kirk Lane* is now divided, and called Posterngate and Church Side. *Bishop'sgate*, afterwards Denton Lane, is now known as Bowlalley Lane. To the circumstance of a family of the name of Denton having resided there in 1332, as appears from an original conveyance, may be ascribed its appellation of Denton Lane. The whole of the tenements on the south side of the "*venella*," called "*Bysshop Lane*," belonged in former times to the Archbishop of York, whence it acquired the name it now bears. *Aton Lane*, now Chapel Lane, was so called from the ancient baronial family of De Aton or Etton, which had considerable property in Hull, Trippet, and Myton. Sir Gilbert de Aton, who was summoned to Parliament from the 17th of Edward II. (1324), to 16th of Edward III. (1343), in which year he died, had a mansion in the High Street in Hull, in 1315. The ancient name of Vicar Lane was *Bedford Lane*. Finkle Street was formerly called *Hailles Street*. In 1649 there was a mill in Finkle Street, and the street then chiefly consisted

of gardens. *Pole Street* was an ancient thoroughfare, leading from the north end of Lowgate to the Charter House at Sculcoates.

*Whitefriargate*, which is the principal entrance into the town, derives its name from the monastery of Carmelites, or White Friars, which stood on the ground now occupied by Trinity House. *Blackfriargate* is so called from the house of Augustinians or Black Friars, which stood in it. An Act was obtained in the 35th of George III., for making, by subscription, the street called *Parliament Street*, from Whitefriargate to the south end of Quay Street. This undertaking was a great improvement to the town, as it opened an immediate communication between Whitefriargate and the dock, and removed a place called Mughouse Entry, which accorded with its name.

*Manor Street* and *Manor Alley* derive their names from the Manor Hall or Palace of the De la Poles, which once occupied their sites. The origin of the name of *Salthouse Lane* may be discovered from the will of Nicholas Putfra, dated 1337, by which he gave his house in the High Street, in which he dwelt, with the house called *La Salthous* (because salt was formerly boiled there) to his daughter Johanna. The place now called *Rottenherring Staith* took its name either from its proximity to the dwelling house, in the High Street, of Robert and John Rotenehering or Rotenheryng, eminent merchants of Hull, or from the circumstance of its being their property. This individual was connected by marriage with the De la Pole family. The word *Staith* is of Saxon origin, and means a narrow road or lane leading over the bank of a river to the waterside. There are several communications of this description in Hull, and among those which are mentioned at an early period, we find the names of "*Stath a Regis*," or King's Staith, now Church Lane Staith; "*Aldeburgh Stath*," now Scale Lane Staith; and "*Statha de Munkgate*," now Blackfriargate Staith. There were also several Staiths called after their owners, such as William de Snaynton's Staith, Richard de Anlaby's Staith, Walter de Frost's Staith, Thomas Barbour's Staith, &c. *Queen Street* was formerly called Billingsgate. *Grimsby Lane* is so called from Simon de Grimsby, who was Mayor in 1390, 1396, and 1406. *Lowgate*, as we have seen, was once called Marketgate, the markets having been formerly held there. This is a well-built, wide, and healthy street, and was some time ago the residence of several of the most opulent inhabitants. On the west side of this street, towards the north, stood the magnificent palace of Michael de la Pole. (See page 19.) The noble gateway of this once "gorgeous palace," was pulled down in 1771. *Fish Street* doubtless takes its name from the fish shambles built there by Dr. Riplingham. When these were removed it

was called *Brewer's Lane*, which it continued for some time, and then resumed its ancient name. *Waterworks Street* and *Waterhouse Lane*, derive their appellations from the Waterworks, which formerly stood near St. John's church. *Trippet Street* is called from an Alderman of that name. The space between the Anlaby Road and the Humber was anciently called *Myton Carr*; and the district called the Pottery was formerly noted for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and earthenware. Besides these streets there were in ancient times other streets in Hull, the precise situation of which are unknown, as Fulke Street, Le Bother Street, Lyster Gate, Le Pavement, &c.

*Mortality.*—Dr. (now Sir Henry) Cooper read a paper "On the Prevalence of Disease in Hull," before the British Association, at a meeting of that body here in 1853, and from that interesting paper we learn that, according to returns made, the rate of mortality for the borough in its entirety is 1 death in 33. Fever, he said, was singularly equable, and remarkably low for a large town, not favourably situated, or well drained. In another paper, read before the same learned body, "On the Mortality of Hull in the autumn of 1849," Dr. Cooper showed that the total number of cholera and diarrhoea cases was 1,860, or 1 in 43 of the whole population of the town. The greatest mortality compared with the annual average, appears to have occurred in the prime of life (from 30 to 35), where the ordinary mortality is very low. Of the above-stated number of victims of cholera, 1,738 belonged to the labouring classes, and 122 to the gentry, traders, and well-to-do classes. The localities in which there had been the greatest mortality, were the parts of the borough where the levels were the lowest, and in which, therefore, the hygienic condition, as regards moisture and drainage, might be presumed to be most defective.

*Commerce.*—Kingston-upon-Hull—the "great seaport of the north"—has long been famous for its trade and shipping, and it still holds the rank of one of the first commercial towns in the kingdom. Its situation on the great estuary of the Humber, the great natural outlet for the drainage of Lincolnshire and a great part of Yorkshire, also the great inlet for the waters of the German ocean, presents advantages of an unusual but valuable description. At a very early period Hull was a place of considerable mercantile importance, consisting chiefly in the exportation of wool, and the importation of wine. Towards the close of the 12th and during the progress of the 13th century, the great native commodity of England was wool, which in very ancient times, and particularly in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., was converted into cloth in this country. Spelman relates that the nobles, on delivering in a list of their grievances, in 1297, to Edward I., represented

it to be their opinion that *one half* of the wealth of the kingdom consisted of wool;\* but Danyel states, that according to the representation of the nobles, the wool of England was equal to a *fifth* part of the substance thereof.† Wools, woolfels, and leather, were the native commodities which first constituted the export trade of the country. Upon the exportation of these three articles the King received certain duties or customs, and the goods upon which they were charged were allowed to be exported from those places only where the King had his staple, and hence the articles themselves obtained the name of *staple* commodities. The first specific mention of this port in connexion with commerce, is so early as the year 1198, when Gervasius de Aldermanesberie accounted for 225 marks, for 45 sacks of wool taken and sold there. From this circumstance Mr. Frost very reasonably infers, that it was then not only a seaport, but also one of the chosen places whence wool was allowed to be exported; and the same writer has brought forward various proofs, founded upon the authority of the Pipe Roll and other records, of the early mercantile importance of Hull. Of these, one of the earliest and most important is the *Compotus* of William de Wroteham and his companions, collectors of the King's customs, recorded on the great Roll of Pipe, of the 6th of King John (1205); whence it appears, that in the extent of its commerce, Hull was at that time inferior only to London, Boston, Southampton, Lincoln, and Lynn.‡

"At the very beginning of the reign of Edward I.," writes Dr. Oliver, in his "Inquiry," the Archbishop of York preferred his claim, in answer to a writ of quo warranto, to the first tasting of wines, and the first purchase of goods brought into the port of Hull, after the King's prizes were taken. The claim was founded on prescription, corroborated by a charter granted to Archbishop Gifford in 1267, in which it is acknowledged that the same privilege was enjoyed by Archbishop de Grey (in 1216) and his predecessors in the See of York. Now these prelates, in ancient times, held their liberties in the East Riding under a charter of Athelstan, which was granted in 925. Is it not then probable that Hull or Myton-Wyk was a port of some consequence in that King's reign? The claim was however contested on the ground that the Archbishop's rights on the river Hull extended no further than the end of old Hull, and if this prelate's claims were ultimately negatived in Sayer's Creek, it does not follow that they were never enjoyed

\* Fol. 162. (Edit. 1696.)

+ Danyel's Hist. Eng., p. 165.

‡ Frost's Notices, p. 95. The Pipe Rolls are the great rolls of the Exchequer, which are deposited in the Pipe office, Somerset House.

in the old channel as far as its junction with the Humber; although when the litigation took place it had been suffered to warp up. I should rather conclude that the Archbishop's predecessors attained undisputed possession of these franchises in the ancient harbour of Myton-Wyk, and that the deterioration of his claims was owing to its being superseded by the intervention of a new channel. This contest forms a link in the chain of evidence, that Myton-Wyk was a port of some consequence in ancient times, where the Archbishops of York had claimed and taken prises of merchandise,"

Macpherson, in his "Annals of Commerce," tells us, that the people of Hull used to pay certain duties to the city of York, and were also in some degree of subjection to the Archbishop till the 26th of Edward I. (1298), when under the appellation of the King's men of Kingston-upon-Hull, they petitioned that monarch that their town might be made a free burgh, and had the prayer of that petition granted. We may add that there appears to be no vestige remaining in Hull of the above "subjection," but the Archbishop's coat of arms over the Cross Keys Hotel, which is a permanent memorial of his former power.

This town furnished the greatest part of Yorkshire and the adjoining counties with wines, and other customable commodities, from a very early period; and its commercial importance at the beginning of the reign of Edward I. may be estimated from the fact, that on the passing of the Act by which the *Nova Custuma*, or Great Customs, were formally attached to the Crown, when collectors and comptrollers were stationed at the chief ports of each county for receiving the same, these officers were appointed at Myton-Wyk, as a primary station, and the ports of Scarborough, York, Hedon, Gainsborough, and several other places of less note, were assigned to their superintendence in the characters of member ports. This arrangement unequivocally points out that the former was the largest port in this part of the kingdom. We may here observe, that in early times the duties on customable merchandise was taken in specie, i. e., the King took of the goods of merchants, in the name of prisage,\* whatever he chose, and at his own price, but in his wisdom this monarch relinquished the exercise of that power, and in lieu thereof, certain fixed payments were charged upon the goods, under the name of *Parva Custuma*, or Petty Customs. In order to prove the early importance of Hull, Mr. Frost refers to the accounts rendered by the Italian merchants, then settled in this country, who for thirteen

\* The custom of prisage derived its name from the French word *prise*, because it was taken in specie out of the goods liable to the payment of the duty.

years, viz., from the 4th to the 16th of Edward I., inclusive, held the Great Customs of England and Wales, as a security for the sum of £23,000., which they had advanced to supply the urgent necessities of Edward, soon after his accession to the throne; and from the Great Roll of the Pipe he gives the following extract from the accounts of the sums received by Buonicini Gidicon, and other merchants of Lucca, in respect of the customs of wool, woolfels, and leather, exported from Hull, within four consecutive years, to shew that the duties received here amounted to nearly one-seventh of the aggregate sum taken throughout the whole kingdom :—\*

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
14 to 15	Edward I.	Hull	1,066	10	8	Total	8,411	19 11½.
15 to 16	"	"	1,222	18	10½	"	8,960	3 10½.
16 to 17	"	"	1,520	5	6	"	9,976	6 1½.
17 to 18	"	"	1,289	6	8	"	10,358	3 2½.

The import trade into Hull, particularly in the article of wine, was at the same time very considerable. In the latter year (18th Edward I., 1290) Joricius le Fleming was appointed to take the King's *Recta Prisa* of wines coming to the port of Hull. In the following year Gervas de Clifton, then Sheriff of Yorkshire, paid, in obedience to the King's writ, £78. 2s. 10½d., for the carriage by land and water of 415 doles or tuns and pipes of wine from Hull to Brustwyk (Burstwick) and other places. Such was the state of commerce in this port immediately preceding the year 1293, when it passed from the monks of Meaux into the possession of the King, and received the name of Kingston. The commerce of Hull now increased with great rapidity, and the total amount with which the receivers stood charged upon the Compotus for the duties on wool, woolfels, and leather, exported from Hull during the 23rd, 24th, and first part of the 25th of Edward I., was no less than £10,802. 10s. 1d. But the wools of which the receivers were charged for the duties of the customs did not comprise the whole of the wools exported from Hull, as the accounts shew that 1,560 sacks of wool were exported by different companies of Italian merchants during the above period, the duties thereon being £3,120. These 1,560 sacks of wool were exported on the King's account, in respect of the debts owing to these merchants; it being the custom to allow the wools of the different Italian companies, who were creditors of the Crown, to be sent abroad on giving credit for the amount of the duties or customs. Hence it appears that one-third of the commerce of Hull, and perhaps of the whole country, was carried on by these foreign merchants.

\* Frost's Notices, p. 101, &c.

In the year 1298 (26th Edward I.) writs were issued to the Sheriffs of counties, requiring them to make proclamation that merchants were to take their wools and leather to either of the following towns for exportation:—*Kingston-upon-Hull*, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Boston, Yarmouth, Ipswich, London, Sandwich, Southampton, or Bristol. By these regulations Hull was not only constituted one of the few ports in the kingdom from which alone the great native commodities of the country might legally be exported, but was assigned as the sole port of exportation for the great county of York; and while the statute of the staple, which passed in the following year, made York a staple town for the receipt of duties, it required that all goods which might come there, should afterwards be brought to Hull to be re-weighed prior to exportation.\*

In consequence of the decay of the towns of Hedon and Ravenspurne, the trade of Hull was materially increased. From the accounts of John Liversege and John Tuttebury, in the year 1400, wine appears to have been one of the principal articles of import. Among other items we find salt, canvas, Spanish iron, linen cloth, paper, wax, spices, bow-staves, seed-oil, fur, gloves, scoops, wooden dishes, resin, copper, patten-clogs, and horns for lanterns. Among the exports are woollen cloths, worsted, coals, lead, and calf skins.

The commerce of Hull—that rich mine of wealth from which all her public institutions draw their main support—divides itself at present into three leading branches—the coasting trade, of which it enjoys a greater share than any other port in England, London alone excepted; the Baltic and Eastland trade, for which Hull is peculiarly well situated; and the whale-fishing trade. The Baltic trade received a shock during the revolutionary wars, from the hostile occupation of the ports of that sea, which it has never completely recovered; but up to the breaking out of the present war between Russia and Turkey, it was of considerable importance.

The merchants of the port of Hull may be said to have given birth to, in this country, that hazardous but once profitable branch of trade—*Whale Fishing*. The Rev. Dr. Scoresby, in his *History of the Northern Whale Fishery*, says the first attempt by the English to capture the whale, of which we have any account, was made in the year 1594. Elking, in his *View of the Greenland Trade*, remarks that the merchants of Hull, who were ever remarkable for their assiduous and enterprising spirit, fitted out ships for the whale fishery as early as the year 1598, being about half a century after the discovery of Greenland by Sir Hugh Willoughby. Although the English

\* Frost's Notices, p. 116, &c.



had by rapid strides established the whale fishery, says Dr. Scoresby, yet they had not the opportunity of reaping much of the benefit from the trade before other nations presented themselves as competitors. It was this enterprising spirit on the part of the Hull merchants, in equipping ships for the whale and walrus fisheries of Spitzbergen, which led to the discovery by them of Jan Magen, or Trinity Island, and to the establishment of a whale fishery there at a very early period.

The Russian Company wishing to monopolise this branch of commerce, disputed the right of the Hull merchants to participate in it, and wished to debar them from visiting that island. In consequence, however, of a representation of the facts, King James, in 1618, privileged the Corporation of Hull with a grant of the Jan Magen Island whale fishery. The South Sea Company, though they had persevered in the whale fishing for several years, and had thereby sunk a vast sum of money, determined to abandon it after the season of 1732; and the trade then became wholly monopolised by the Dutch; but having afterwards received a bounty from Government, this Company determined to resume the trade. The bounty first offered to adventurers consisted of an annual award of 20s. per tun on the tonnage of all British whale fishing ships of 200 tuns and upwards; but in 1740 this bounty was increased to 40s. per tun. After the passing of this Act, the British whale fishery began to assume a more respectable appearance. In 1771 the bounty was reduced to 30s. per tun for a term of five years, and to 20s. per tun for a third term of the same duration. The whole awards and bounties of this Act were then, in 1786, to terminate. In 1782 the town of Hull petitioned Parliament, shewing that since the diminution of the bounty in 1771, few ships were fitted out for the whale fisheries. That the ships in the trade had also decreased in number so considerably, that it was apprehended this valuable branch of trade would be entirely lost. It also prayed that the bounty might be again advanced to 40s. per tun. Few ships were sent to the fisheries after 1771, the year in which the bounty was reduced, until the government deemed it necessary to increase the bounty to 30s. per tun—limiting this bounty to 300 tuns.

It is stated that Hull is indebted for the revival of this trade to Mr. (afterwards Sir) Samuel Standige, who was subsequently (1795) appointed Mayor of Hull. This spirited merchant sent a ship to Greenland on his own account in 1786—an adventure which was thought extremely hazardous, many opulent companies having failed in the enterprise. This ship returned with one whale and 400 seals. Previous to this time the skins of seals were generally thrown overboard as worthless; but Mr. Standige sent them into

the country to be tanned into leather (the tanners of Hull having refused to foul their pits with them), and in this way rendered them worth 5s. per skin. Stimulated by his success, he fitted out two more ships in the following year, and in one of them, the *British Queen*, he himself embarked and returned successful. In 1786, after the bounty of 30s. per tun had been granted, 21 vessels were fitted out for the fisheries from this port; in 1787, 30 vessels; and in 1788, 35 vessels, four of which belonged to Mr. Standige. The probable cause of this increase is the grant of the bounty. From the year 1788 to 1796, the number of vessels sent out was rather on the decrease. From 1796 the number of vessels sent out gradually increased; and as long as the trade was of any importance, the port of Hull had about two-fifths of the whole; 53 vessels averaging about 100 tons burden, with about 50 men each being yearly employed, on an average, from 1810 to 1818, during which time the average from all British ports was 131. In the years 1818 and 1819, 64 vessels were each year equipped for the fisheries—the largest number ever sent from Hull. From this period the number of ships sent out gradually declined. The year 1821 was a very disastrous one—10 vessels having been lost—the greatest number ever lost in one year. The number of whalers from Hull in 1822 was 40; in 1826, 32; and in 1828, 30. In 1830 the total number of British ships engaged in the fishery trade was 91; of which number Hull contributed 33, and her vessels brought home 389 of the total number of 871 whales that were captured. In 1832 Hull sent 30 ships, the number for all England being 39, and for Scotland, 42. In 1833, though the number of ships from Hull was only 27, yet it was the most prosperous year recorded, the number of whales caught being 589, which produced 5,024 tuns of oil; or an average of 186 tuns of oil per ship. In this year the "*Isabella*," Captain Humphreys, belonging to this port, was so fortunate as to be instrumental in saving the lives of Commodore Ross and his gallant crew, who had been in the icy regions four years, and were supposed to have perished. It was somewhat singular that Captain Ross had been the commander on board this identical vessel some years previously.

The year 1834 was of all years the most disastrous—eight ships only having been fitted out, of which small number six were lost. From this year to 1846 only one and sometimes two ships were sent out to the fisheries. In 1846 the trade rather revived, and fourteen vessels, mostly small ones, were sent out. Since then the trade has gradually decreased; and of late years few ships have left this port for Greenland. Whales became scarce, and owing to the introduction of coal gas light, oil of this description fell so low in price as to be far from remunerative. The last year (1854) three

vessels were dispatched from Hull for the whale fishery, and two of them, the *Hebe* and the *Germanica*, were lost in the ice at Greenland.

The government bounties, formerly so great an inducement, having long since been abolished, there is no probability of this trade becoming again what it was long celebrated for being—the most famous nursery of British seamen; and perhaps it is as well for Hull that such is the case, and that this branch of trade has dwindled away; for even during its highest prosperity it was the opinion of well informed men that the Greenland fishery had been greatly overdone, and had been productive of injury to the general trade of the port, by absorbing an undue proportion of capital from other branches of commerce.

We are indebted for many of the foregoing statistics, as well as for those which follow, to an interesting paper, "On the Whale Fisheries," which was read before the British Association at Hull, in September, 1853, by Henry Munro, Esq., M.R.C.S.

From the year 1772 to that of 1852, a period of eighty years, 194 ships have been fitted out and sailed from this port to the whale fisheries of Greenland and Davis' Straits. Out of this number 80 have been lost, and six more taken by our enemies in war time. Among the ships reckoned lost, two, the *Clapham* and *Fame*, were burnt at sea. Some of the vessels from Hull have made many voyages to the fisheries; amongst which may be noticed the ship *Truelove*, which has made to that cold country 58 voyages, the first of which was made in 1784, and the last in 1852. The ship *Manchester* (old) has made 49 voyages; the *Elizabeth*, 43 voyages; the *Ellison*, 40; the *Sarah* and *Elizabeth*, 39; the *Egginton*, 35; and the *Molly*, 32 voyages.

It is a fact that the whale fishing trade, during the last eighty years, has been the support of many thousands of families in Hull. From 1812 to 1821 inclusive, between 2,000 and 3,000 sailors were annually sent from thence in the whale-fishing ships; and for forty years above 1,000 were sent. If we consider that the greater number of these were heads of families, it will give some idea of the vast number of individuals whose only support was from the produce of the whale fisheries, in addition to the many thousands actually engaged in the fitting out of the vessels with stores and other necessaries. During the period of eighty years, from 1772 to 1852, the Hull whaling ships have taken 85,644 men—an average of 1,070 per year.

As a whale fishing port, Hull had no rival in the kingdom. That thousands of tons of oil have been fished out of the deep waters of the frozen regions by the ships of the Hull merchants, is a fact not to be disputed; that the produce of the whale fisheries has been a source of great income to the town, is

a fact not to be controverted. The lowest number of tuns brought to the town for the eighty years above mentioned, was five tuns in 1837, when only one ship was sent out; and the greatest number of tuns obtained in a year was 7,976 in 1820, when 62 vessels were sent. The most successful year was, as has already been observed, 1833, when 27 ships brought home the immense amount of 5,024 tuns of oil. In the year 1833 each ship brought, on an average, 186 tuns of oil; in 1828, 176; in 1809, 154; in 1827, 152; in 1832, 150; in 1801, 147; in 1808, 138; in 1823, 138; in 1812, 132; in 1805, 129; in 1811, 128; and in 1820, 128 tuns of oil. All the years just mentioned have been years of great success, and must have rewarded very munificently the Hull merchants, and been of great benefit to the thousands of persons employed in the town. During the period of eighty years, from 1772 to 1852, the Hull whalers have brought home the amount of 171,907 tuns of oil; which is an average of 88 tuns of oil per ship per ann.

Mr. Munro, in his paper, took the price of oil for the majority of the eighty years already mentioned, and found that £30. per tun was about the average price. The highest price obtained for oil was about the year 1813, when it was sold as high as £55. per tun. The lowest price obtained was about the years 1804, 1805, and 1806, when it only reached about £20. per tun.

The gross amount of oil brought to this port by the whaling ships from the year 1772 to 1852 was 171,907 tuns, and realised the immense sum of £5,158,080. for oil alone, being on the average of £64,774. per year for the eighty years. In estimating the quantity of whalebone, Mr. Munro took a fair average of bone in proportion to the oil, allowing one hundred weight of bone for every tun of oil; and calculating the average price of bone for the eighty years, for which he compiled his statistical accounts, at £200. per ton. The gross amount of bone brought from the fisheries during that period was 8,556 tons, which realised the sum of £1,691,200., being the average of £21,140. per year. For eleven of those years the value of bone brought here has been above £50,000. per ann. For one year the amount of oil and bone brought from the fisheries to Hull realised above £300,000.; for twelve years the amount was above £200,000. per ann.; and for sixteen years it was above £100,000. per annum. The total value of the gross amount of oil and bone fished out of the vast deep by ships sailing from this port, from 1772 to 1852, amounts to £6,847,580., being on the average £85,594. per year for the eighty years. In these calculations the bounty guaranteed by Government, which would increase the value of the returns by many thousand pounds, is not taken into account.

No general description can be given of the various articles of commerce

exported from and imported into this port, seeing that most of the foreign productions, which different climates and the varied industry of their inhabitants render peculiar to almost any of the countries of the known world, find their way here. The chief articles imported to Hull are timber, corn, iron, wool, flax, hemp, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, resin, bone, horn, &c.; and the exports are principally woollen and cotton goods, hardware, &c. The coasting and inland trade, from the peculiar adaptation of its locality, is one of the chief branches of profit to Hull; and of this trade, owing to the facility of communication with the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Nottinghamshire, by means of the Ouse and the Trent, the Aire and the Calder, and by the canals communicating with them, as well as by the railway communication which Hull has with all parts of the kingdom, no other provincial port in Britain has so great a share.

Hull is the port from which the cottons of Manchester, the woollens and linens of Yorkshire, and the lace and net of Nottingham, are exported to the Low Countries, France, Germany, and the north of Europe. During the last thirty years the exportation of cotton twist has been very considerable. At the close of the year 1839 the exports of Hull were considered to be about one fifth of the exports of all Great Britain and Ireland. In 1850 the declared value of the manufactured goods exported from the port of Hull was £10,366,610. The exports from the port of London for the same year, were £14,137,527. The Custom House receipts at Hull for the past year (1854) amount to £322,212. 16s. 8d., which compared with those of the preceding year, show a decrease of £29,066. 16s. 8d.

The prosperity of Hull has, within the last thirty years, been greatly increased by steam navigation, as it has within that period become a principal and important steam packet station. In 1815 the first steam boat on the Humber, called the "Caledonia," was built for the purpose of plying between Hull and Selby. In 1826 there were twenty-four steamers from Hull plied along the coast during the summer months, London being the greatest distance to which any of them ran. About the year 1835 the number had increased to something like forty—four being in the Hamburg trade, one to Rotterdam, three to London, and the remainder principally coastwise. There are now above seventy steam boats trading to and from Hull, their collective burthen being about 15,000 tons, with 7,280 horse power.

The number of ships or sailing vessels entered *inwards* at the port of Hull (that is, vessels arriving over sea or from foreign parts), for the year ending 5th of January, 1855, is 2,016, and their aggregate tonnage is 297,156; and the number of steam vessels entered inwards over sea, for the same year, is

714, of the aggregate burthen of 200,479 tons. The number of sailing vessels entered *outwards* over sea, during that year, is 828, the aggregate tonnage being 108,985; the number of steamers entered outwards for foreign countries is 720, of the aggregate burthen of 202,614 tons. This gives a total of vessels, entered inwards for the year, of 2,730, the burthen of which amounted to 497,653 tons; and of the ships and steamers entered outwards 1,548, the aggregate tonnage of which is 311,599. These numbers are exclusive of many vessels and steamers of all sizes that trade between Hull and all parts of the United Kingdom. The number of vessels now registered in this port is 474, the aggregate burthen of which is 62,732 tons.

Docks.—King Richard II., in the 5th year of his reign (1382), granted to the Corporation the harbour or haven of the town, called Sayer's Creek, from Sculcoates gate to the middle course of the Humber, with power to build houses, staiths, &c.; but the chief source of the commercial prosperity of Hull arises from the capacious docks with which the port is now provided. And indeed it is remarkable, that commercially important as this place appears to have been, even in the very infancy of British commerce, it was not till a comparatively recent period that these conveniences for shipping were formed. Till the formation of the *Old Dock* in 1775, the whole commerce of this great port, as regarded wharfs and quays, was confined to that part of the river Hull still known by the name of the Old Harbour, and ships received and discharged their cargoes, to a considerable extent, by means of lighters and other small craft, whilst lying in the roads. In 1778-4 the Hull Dock Company was formed, for the purpose of making a *wet dock* on the north side of the town, and an Act of Parliament was obtained for carrying the project into execution. By this Act the shareholders were incorporated and empowered to make "a basin or dock to extend from the river Hull to a certain place in the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, called the Beverley gates, or as near thereto as conveniently might be, and to make the same in all parts equal in depth to the bed of the river, or at least within fifteen inches of the same, for the admission of loaded ships, and of such width at the least as the ground granted by the Act would admit." The Company was also empowered to make a quay or wharf, and other conveniences and necessities, and for the maintenance of the dock and quay, to levy certain rates or duties, to be paid to the Company by all ships frequenting the port. The Company received from the Crown a grant of the military works of the town, and a vote from Parliament of £15,000. towards defraying the expenses of the undertaking. The first stone of the lock pit was laid on the 19th of October, 1775, by Joseph Outram, Esq., then Mayor

of Hull, and the work was completed, and opened with great ceremony, on the 22nd of September, 1778, when a ship called the *Manchester*, followed by another called the *Old Favourite*, in the Greenland trade, were the first to enter. The length of the dock is 1,708 feet, breadth 254 feet, area 48,074 square yards, or 9A. 3R. 29P., and it is capable of affording accommodation to 100 square rigged vessels. The lock and basin of this dock having, from the great traffic, fallen into disrepair, were rebuilt in 1814 and 1815, when the present drawbridge was erected, and other improvements in the construction introduced. The original number of shares was 120, but the trade of the port requiring further accommodation, other Acts of Parliament were procured in 1802 and 1805, by which the Company were empowered to increase the number to 180, and the money arising from the sixty additional shares, amounting to £82,890., was appropriated towards making a new dock, the first stone of which was laid April 13, 1807. This undertaking was completed at an expense of £220,000., and opened on the 30th of June, 1809. The Act for the formation of this dock provided, that half the expense should be furnished by the Corporation, and in pursuance of an arrangement entered into with Government, the dock was constructed to accommodate, if necessary, ships of war of fifty guns. It is called the *Humber Dock*, and communicates with the river or estuary, whence it takes its name, by a lock of excellent construction, and a basin protected by piers. The average length of this dock is 914 feet, breadth 342 feet, area 34,607 square yards, or 7A. 0R. 24P., and fitted to contain seventy square rigged ships.

These two docks are united by a third one, which till lately had been called *Junction Dock*. The works of this dock were commenced towards the close of the year 1826, the first stone of the south lock pit was laid on the 10th of September, 1827, with all the ceremonies usual on such occasions, and the whole was completed and opened on the 1st of June, 1829, at the sole expense of the Hull Dock Company, and at a cost of £186,000. The length of the dock is 645 feet, breadth 407 feet, area 29,191 square yards, or 6A. 0R. 5P., and will hold sixty square rigged vessels. The Old and Humber Docks were very imperfect without this latter dock. Till its construction the Old Dock opened only into the river Hull, by which alone it eventually communicated with the Humber; but by the completion of the Junction Dock, the connecting link has been added to a series of works of marine accommodation not to be equalled throughout the kingdom. It forms a direct and open communication with the Old Dock from the Humber, so as completely to obviate the necessity of ships going into the old harbour, the crowded state of the channel of which is often attended with accident,

and always with delay and difficulty of passage. The locks at each end of this last mentioned Dock, by which the communication with the other two docks is kept up, are upon a scale to admit the passage of vessels of 800 tons burthen; and all vessels using the docks at Hull may now always lie afloat. The complete circuit of the ancient limits of the town of Hull may now be made by water, the means of effecting that navigation being afforded by the formation of the Junction Dock. As a part of the ceremony observed on the day of opening that dock, the Trinity House Yacht, gaily decorated with the colours of all nations, performed the circuit of the old town; and as we have seen at page 81, her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, on the occasion of her visit to Hull, passed round the town by the same route. These three docks occupy the exact site of the ancient fortifications of the town, "and the peaceful labours of the mercantile mariner," to use the words of Mr. Allen, "are now carried on where the yells and execrations of an infuriated soldiery once scared the industrious citizen from his avocations, and the murderous culverin insulted the majesty of heaven with its mimic thunders."

On Wednesday, the 7th of March, in the present year (1855), the Dock Company formally changed the name of the Old Dock to *Queen's Dock*, and that of Junction Dock to *Prince's Dock*.

The dock accommodation being still found insufficient, the Dock Company obtained Acts of Parliament for the construction of two new docks, called the Railway Dock and the Victoria Dock. The *Railway Dock*, which is of small dimensions compared with the others, branches out westward of the Humber Dock, and approximates to the Railway Goods Station. It was formed to aid the transfer of goods from ship to rail, or *vice versa*, and was opened for shipping on the 3rd of December, 1846. Its area is 13,130 square yards. The cost of its erection is £106,000. Rails are laid on both sides, in connection with the before mentioned station, so that vessels can be laden and unladen with great dispatch. An extensive pile of warehouses has been erected on one of the quays. At the entrance to the dock is a level bridge—the first of the kind constructed at Hull. The site of this dock was formerly called Dock Green.

*Victoria Dock* lies on the east side of the town, and is connected by basins with the rivers Humber and Hull. The first stone of this dock was laid Nov. 5th, 1846, by John Beadle, Esq., and it was opened for shipping on the 3rd of July, 1850, when the Trinity House Yacht, crowded with the rising mariners of the port, was the first to enter. The area of the dock itself is 12A. 3R. 13P., the half tidal basin 3A., the outer basin 2A. 3R., and the Dry-pool basin 1A. 0R. 20P. It is calculated to hold 126 square-rigged ships.



One of its quays is sloped for the convenience of the timber trade. The formation of this dock cost upwards of £300,000.

The water area of the docks at Hull before the Dock Act of 1844, was 26A. 1R., but when the works are finished that the Dock Company have pledged themselves to provide, it will amount to about 48A. 2R. 2P. Extensive timber ponds are also to be made, at a cost of about £30,000. The quays are on a most extensive scale, and are wholly unimpeded by the intervention of buildings of any description, throughout the whole line of frontage on every side; and there are railroads along a great part of the line of quays, adapted for the transit of goods to and from the various sheds. The warehouses are also on a very extensive scale several very fine buildings having been erected within the last few years. The light and elegant drawbridges thrown over the locks are most skilfully constructed. Besides the wet docks there are various dry docks for the convenience of repairing vessels, constructed with flood-gates, to admit or exclude the water, as may best suit the convenience of the works carried on in them.

Since the passing of the Reciprocity Act, ships belonging to foreign owners pay only the same dock rates and duties as British vessels, the other moiety being paid to the Dock Company by Government.

*Manufactures.*—Connected also with the commerce of this place are its manufactures, but Hull does not found its claim to notice on being a manufacturing town, although its station in that respect is by no means unimportant. Ship building is extensively carried on, and ropes, sail cloth, sacking, &c., are made here; also chains and chain cables, boilers, and steam engines, and the general iron work of foundries. The manufacture of white lead, tar, soap, and spirit of turpentine, is carried on to a considerable extent. There is an extensive sugar-refinery, and several mills are worked by steam and by wind for the extraction of oil from linseed and rapeseed, and for grinding corn. Here are also potteries, tan yards, tile and brick kilns, and several breweries; as well as mills for grinding paint, colours, and bones, and for sawing timber and veneers.

In 1886 the "Hull Flax and Cotton Mill Company" was formed for spinning and manufacturing flax and cotton, with a capital of £100,000., chiefly owned in Hull and its neighbourhood. The works of the Company are situated in the Groves, and consist of five large ranges of red brick buildings, two ranges of which are five stories in height. The greater part of the buildings were erected in 1887. This is not only one of the most important manufacturing concerns in the county, or the kingdom, but in the whole world. There is scarcely an important country with which they have

not connections, and as to their local benefit, they import annually between three and four thousand tons of cotton; employ on an average about 2,000 persons; and pay something like £40,000. per ann. in wages.

Another company has been more recently formed for spinning cotton, called the "Kingston Cotton Mill Company." The factory is situated in Cumberland Street, Sculcoates, and consists of a very fine range of red brick building, five stories high, erected in 1846. The splendid chimney of this mill is 245 feet from the level of the ground; the diameter inside at its base is nineteen feet, and inside at top eight feet. About 1,850 tons of cotton are prepared here every year, and the average number of hands employed is about 1,000.

There were anciently in Hull, as in most towns of importance, several guilds or companies of merchants, embodied for the protection of their various trades. We find incidental notices of the "Merchant Adventurers;" the "Society of Merchants;" a guild of merchants called after the name of St. George, that was incorporated by the charter of Henry VIII., in 1525; the "Fellowship of Merchants," established by letters patent, in 1577; and the "Merchant Tailors," whose Hall (once the property of the religious guild of Corpus Christi) stood near St. Mary's Church.

*Markets, Fairs, &c.*—The chartered market days are Tuesday and Friday, but the principal market is held on Tuesday. There is also a crowded market for flesh and vegetables on Saturday evening, for the accommodation of the townspeople. These markets are well supplied with all kinds of provisions, &c. The Market Place forms part of the public streets. The charters of the borough authorized the Corporation to hold a market at any convenient place which the Mayor and majority of the Aldermen might appoint. The present place for holding the market was called in old deeds Highgate, and the northern end of the same street is still called Lowgate. About the year 1430 a stately cross was erected here, but this was afterwards taken down, and the lead with which it was covered sold to defray the expenses incurred by the town during the civil war. It is also stated that in 1682 the old market cross, a mean building, was removed, and a new one, with a leaden cupola and balustrades, erected at a cost of £700. This was pulled down in 1762. In 1784 the fine equestrian gilded statue of King William III., executed by Schemaker, was erected by voluntary subscription at a cost of £898. 9s. 11½d., near the south end of the Market Place. The figure of the monarch is habited in Roman costume, that of the horse is very bold and natural, and the whole is surrounded with an iron railing, and forms one of the most exquisite erections of the kind in England.

That part of Queen Street (which is a continuation of the Market Place towards the south) between the south end of the Market Place and the ends of Blackfriargate and Blanket Row, was formerly called the Butchery, from which it will be inferred that it was once lined with butcher shops; and the old Guild Hall stood at the north east corner of it. The present meat market or *Butcher's Shambles* occupies the site of that old town's hall, as well as a part of the site of the monastery of the Black Friars. "The Butchery," says Tickell, who wrote in 1746, "till very lately communicated with the Market Place, through a gateway under the Sessions House and part of the old gaol, which have lately been taken down, and the passage laid open." The Shambles, which extend from the south end of the Market Place, behind the houses on the east side of Queen Street as far as Blackfriargate, are low, but commodious and well-ventilated. A portion of the shambles is occupied every Tuesday as a *Corn Market*; but a *Corn Exchange* is now being built by the Corporation, on the site of the old Custom House in High Street. The present Corn Market is used as a Fish Market on Saturdays.

A *Wool Market* is held in a part of the goods station of the North Eastern Railway, on the two last Tuesdays in June, all the Tuesdays in July, and the two first Tuesdays in August, in each year. The Corporation have declared the said markets free of toll. This market has been held on the above days since the 29th of June, 1841.

The *Spring Fair*, for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goods in general, is held annually, on the second Tuesday in April. This fair was first held on the 9th of April, 1839. Another fair for horses, cattle, &c., takes place on the 11th and 12th of October.

*Banks.*—Bank of England (Branch), 13, Salthouse Lane; George A. Shee, Esq., agent. Harrison, Watson, and Co.'s Bank, 53, Whitefriargate; draws on Sir C. Price and Co. Hull Banking Company, 32, Silver Street; draw on Barclay and Co. Pease and Liddells' (Old Bank), Trinity House Lane; draws on Glynn, Halifax, and Co. Smith, Brothers, and Co.'s Bank, 5, Whitefriargate; draws on Smith, Payne, and Co. Raikes' (East Riding Bank), 11, Scale Lane, draws on Curries and Co. Yorkshire District Bank, 56, Lowgate, draws on Williams, Deacon, and Co.

The *Bank for Savings* is in Posterngate. The deposits at this institution during the past year amounted to £72,109., and the payments to £61,490. The amount of balance due to depositors on the 26th of November, 1854, was £349,007. 16s. 4d. The total amount of money deposited from the commencement in 1818, has been £1,926,653. 3s. 8d., and the total amount of interest placed to the credit of the depositors in the same period has been

£254,173. 6s. 4d. The total amount of money withdrawn during the same period has been £1,831,818. 13s. 8d.

There is a *Penny Bank* in Osborne Street.

**CIVIL GOVERNMENT.**—Kingston-upon-Hull has been a royal borough since the year 1299, when, as we have seen at page 10, Edward I. granted his charter, in which the inhabitants are styled "free burgesses." By this charter the government of the town was committed to a chief magistrate called the Warden, who was empowered to bring criminals to trial, and, on conviction, pronounce even the sentence of death. The burgesses were made free over all England, of all pontage, passage, pannage, murage, &c., and all other tolls and customs, of all their proper wares, on the Tuesday and Friday markets "where the King should appoint." This charter granted to the burgesses exemption from being impleaded any where but within the borough, the return of all writs, with power to choose a coroner, and to have a prison. Towards the close of the reign of Edward II., that monarch changed the office of Warden to that of Bailiff, who was to be annually chosen out of the body of the burgesses. The town continued to be governed by Bailiffs till the year 1382, when Edward III. granted the burgesses his royal license, by his letters patent, to be governed by a Mayor and four Bailiffs, to be chosen annually.

In the 18th of Henry VI. (1440), the town and liberties were constituted a separate and distinct county from that of York, the Bailiffs were set aside, and the charter ordained that the governing body of the town from that time should be a Mayor, Sheriff, twelve Aldermen, and a Recorder, assisted by a town clerk, two chamberlains, a sword bearer, also mace bearers, and other subordinate officers. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder, to be Justices of the Peace for the town and county; and courts were appointed to be held. By this charter it was granted that the Mayors of Kingston-upon-Hull should, for the future, have the sword carried erect before them; and that the Mayor and Aldermen should have a Cap of Maintenance, and wear scarlet gowns and hoods lined with fur, resembling those worn by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London. The charter of 13th of Charles II., which was the governing charter, previous to the passing of the new Municipal Act, 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, recites that Hull is an ancient and populous town, and that the inhabitants thereof had various privileges and grants by different names.

The officers of the Corporation nominated by that charter were a Mayor, Sheriff, twelve Aldermen, two Chamberlains, a High Steward, an Admiral of the Humber, an Escheator, a Recorder, two Coroners, a Town Clerk, Sword

bearer, Mace bearer, and several subordinate officers. By a bye law, made in 1767, persons refusing to accept office were made liable to fines for the office of Mayor, £500.; Alderman, £300.; Sheriff, £200; and Chamberlain, £50.

The officers of the Corporation under the Municipal Act consist of a Mayor, fourteen Aldermen, and forty-two Councillors, under the usual corporate style. They constitute the council of the borough, which is divided into seven wards, viz., Lowgate ward, Market Place ward, South Myton ward, North Myton ward, West Sculcoates ward, East Sculcoates ward, and Holderness ward. The Mayor and late Mayor are *ex officio* Justices of the Peace. The Council appoint a Sheriff, Town Clerk, Treasurer, and other officers; and the Recorder is chosen by the Crown. This borough was included in schedule A, amongst boroughs to have a commission of the peace, which has accordingly been granted, and the Court of Quarter Sessions and a Recorder re-appointed.

The *Income of the Corporation*, derived from rents, stallage, and standage, water bailiff's dues, the waterworks, &c., for the year ending Dec. 1st, 1854, was £19,862. 1s. 6d.; and the *Expenditure* for the same year amounted to £18,227. 6s. 11d. The surplus fund at the disposal of the Council at the same period was £7,067. 12s. 5d.

The chief officers of the Corporation for the year 1854-5, are as follows:—  
*The Right Worshipful the Mayor*—Sir Henry Cooper, Knt., M.D. *Recorder*—Samuel Warren, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L., F.R.S. *Deputy Recorder*—T. P. Thompson, Esq. *Judge of the County and Insolvent Courts*—Wm. Raines, Esq. *Sheriff*—Joseph Gee, Esq. *Town Clerk*—Mr. Thomas Thompson. *Town Treasurer*—Mr. William Bolton. *Clerk of the Peace*—Mr. J. H. Galloway. *Coroner*—Mr. J. J. Thorney.

*Aldermen*.—Henry Blandell, John Lee Smith, John Gresham, Robert Blyth, William B. Brownlow, Joseph Ayre, John James Runton, Thomas Thompson, Robert Bean, C. A. Forester, Sir Henry Cooper, Thomas W. Palmer, William Priest, and John Tall, Esquires.

The *Borough Magistrates* are John Beadle, Henry Blandell, Robert Blyth, William B. Carrick, George Cookman, Sir Henry Cooper, Knt., M.D., John Egginton, Thomas Firbank, John Gresham, Boswell M. Jalland, Thomas B. Locke, Thomas Newmarch, Thomas W. Palmer, Joseph W. Pease, John Petchell, Robert Raikes, Edmund Smith, John Lee Smith, Thos. Thompson, and Thomas Ward, Esquires.

*Stipendiary Police Magistrate*.—Thomas Henry Travis, Esq. *Clerk to the Magistrates*—Mr. William Ayre.

*Population, &c.*—The population of this town has increased immensely of late years. In 1801 the aggregate number of inhabitants was 29,849; in 1811 that number was swelled to 37,466; and in 1821 the number was 41,420. In 1841 the population of the borough was 65,670 souls; and in 1851, the number, according to the Parliamentary Report of the census taken in that year, was 84,690, including the military in the Citadel; but the following table shows the population of the different divisions of the borough, extracted from the same report, exclusive of the military.

DIVISIONS OF THE BOROUGH.	Area in Statute Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Parishes of Holy Trinity &amp; St. Mary.</i>					
Humber Ward .....	1,827*	788	2,227	2,136	4,363
Austin Ward .....		455	1,293	1,305	2,598
Trinity Ward .....		460	1,208	1,368	2,576
Whitefriars Ward .....		350	1,251	1,120	2,371
St. Mary North Ward .....		1,180	2,990	3,210	6,200
North Myton Ward .....		2,630	6,121	6,518	12,639
South Myton Ward .....		4,898	9,207	10,716	19,923
<i>Drypool Parish.</i>					
Drypool Township .....	1,156*	651	1,282	1,466	2,748
Southcoates Township .....	1,050	303	815	858	1,673
<i>Sculcoates Parish.</i>					
East Sculcoates District .....	1,010	2,458	5,383	6,031	11,414
West Sculcoates District .....		2,700	4,734	6,177	10,911
<i>Sutton (part of) Parish.</i>					
St. Mark's District .....	—	1,440	3,233	3,576	6,809
Garrison Side (extra par.) .....	80	38	88	107	195
Hull Citadel (extra par.) .....	—	1	27	65	92
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>5,123†</b>	<b>18,947‡</b>	<b>39,859</b>	<b>44,653</b>	<b>84,512</b>

*Franchises.*—The first summons and returns of representatives to Parliament were in the 23rd of Edward I. (1295); and as this town was incorporated four years after, it follows of course that Hull, as a royal borough, must have first returned two members, in the 28th year of this reign, to the Parliament which Edward that year summoned to meet at York. (See vol. i., p. 133.) A second return was soon after made of two members to another Parliament, which the monarch the same year held at Lincoln. Formerly the burgesses chose their representatives out of their own order, and allowed them, while

\* These areas include the coast of the rivers.

† This total is exclusive of the new parish of St. Mark.

‡ This total includes all the inhabited and uninhabited houses, as well as those that were being built when the census was taken. The rateable value of the borough is about £200,000.

engaged in the performance of their public duties, a sum which was at that time thought sufficient to support the state of a gentleman. Andrew Marvel, the celebrated patriot, and friend and colleague of Milton, is recorded as the last member who received wages from his constituents. The right of election was in the burgesses and freemen. The freedom of the borough is inherited by birth, or acquired by servitude. Every son of a burgess born after the father has taken up his freedom, is entitled to be admitted at the age of twenty-one, whether a native of the borough or not; and an apprentice who has served his time to a burgess, is entitled, though the master resides without the limits of the borough. The Mayor was the returning officer. Since the passing of the Reform Bill, the right of election was extended to all persons within the borough whose holdings were rated at £10. per ann. We have observed at page 29 of this volume that *Hullshire*, or the *County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull*, comprised the neighbouring villages of Kirk Ella, North Ferriby, Hessle, &c.—a district extending from the Garrison side, east of the river Hull, to the westward of Swanland, a distance of eight miles in length; and from the Humber on the south to the Hunsley Beacon division on the north, an average distance of two miles in breadth. This district, we have seen, was separated from the East Riding, and placed under the government of the Corporation of Hull. Previous to the passing of the Reform and Municipal Acts, the limits of the *Borough* were confined to the line of the ancient fortifications of the town, that is, to that part of the town which is now insulated by the river Hull on the east side, the river Humber on the south, and by the three docks and their basins, formed along the line of the old walls, on the other sides. By the Reform Act, the limits for Parliamentary purposes were greatly extended, and by the new Municipal Corporation Act, the Parliamentary boundaries were adopted as the limits of the town and county of the town, for municipal purposes. Besides the old borough, the Parliamentary boundaries comprise the liberty of Myton on the west; the parish of Sculcoates, part of Sutton, and the liberty of Trippet, on the north; the parish of Drypool and the Garrison side on the east; the Humber being on the south; and the whole borough extending, from its eastern to its western limits, to an extreme length of two miles five furlongs, with an average breadth of nearly one mile. That portion of the parish of Sutton included in the borough is the district apportioned to the new parish of St. Mark. The estimated area of the borough is 3,373 acres, and the present number of electors is 4,698, of which number 3,184 are householders, and 1,494 freemen. The electors, but more especially the freemen, of this borough have lately attained to a most unenviable notoriety.

At the general election in 1852 the candidates were James Clay, Esq. (the former member), and Viscount Goderich, as representatives of the liberal or reform interest; and John Bramley Moore, Esq., and the Hon. Charles Lennox Butler, were the conservative or tory candidates. The two former gentlemen were elected; the number of voters who polled for each candidate being as follows:—Clay, 2,246; Goderich, 2,242; Moore, 1,815; and Butler, 1,626. The election was followed by a petition to the House of Commons, from the conservative party, against the return of the successful candidates, and the result was that Mr. Clay and Lord Goderich were unseated, and the borough was for a time unrepresented in Parliament. So great a mass of systematic bribery and corruption, as practised at the elections at Hull by both parties from time immemorial, was revealed to the committee of the House of Commons, appointed to examine into the complaint laid in the petition, that the committee prayed the house to issue a commission of enquiry into the corrupt practices at the last election, and at former elections. Accordingly her Majesty's warrant under the royal sign manual was issued, whereby Frederick Solly Flood, Esq., John Deedes, Esq., and William Baliol Brett, Esq., were commissioned to enquire into the extent of these corrupt practices. The Queen's warrant bears the date May 7th, 1853, and the commission was opened at the Mansion House at Hull, on the 29th of the same month. The commissioners held their court of enquiry for fifty-seven days, ending the 16th of August. All the candidates for Hull at the elections of 1841, 1847, and 1853, appeared to give evidence before the commission, and about 1,200 witnesses were examined. The commissioners' report contains a mass of proofs of bribery. It has prevailed at every election. In 1841 each party paid 600 or 700 voters; in 1847, 1,200 were bribed; in 1852, out of the 3,983 who voted, 1,400 were bribed. Out of the 1,500 freemen, 1,100 were bribed once at least—many more than once. Nor are the occupiers clear. The cost of the last three elections was nearly £27,000. to the candidates—nearly £9,000. for each election. The cost of the last election was £9,226., of which there was paid for cabs, £354.; colours, £300.; to printers, £1,096.; legal agents, £2,066.; while the money expended directly on the voters amounted to £3,543.—£3000. being paid for runners. The report contained the enormous number of 2,000 pages; its weight was *eleven tons six hundred weight*; 82,000 questions were put to the witnesses; and the cost of printing only, for both Houses, was £1,750. The commissioners received each five guineas a day during the time of the enquiry.

Mr. Chief Commissioner Flood, who, through some disagreement with his colleagues, presented a separate report, says, "The borough of Kingston-



upon-Hull is among the most ancient in the United Kingdom, having returned burgesses to serve in Parliament as far back as the year 1305. Until the passing of the Reform Act the right of voting was vested exclusively in the freemen. The right of admission to the freedom of the Corporation could only be acquired by apprenticeship to a freeman or by patrimony. All the sons of freemen, upon attaining the age of twenty-one, and all persons who had served their apprenticeship to a freeman, being entitled to be admitted as freemen. Judging from the fact that, out of 1834 freemen on the register made in 1851, only 840 were entitled to the household franchise, notwithstanding that the freedom of the Corporation conferred most valuable commercial privileges; that out of a very considerable number of persons examined by us, who were freemen prior to 1832, not more than two were persons who in 1832 acquired the additional qualification as householders, it is reasonable to conclude that, prior to that period, a very large majority of the freemen of the borough were in the lower ranks of life, and that the merchants and tradesmen of the town possessed but little influence, except that which money will purchase or position in society command. I find that corruption was then all but universal. That votes were purchased without any scruple, and almost without disguise, at a regular market price—namely, four guineas for a plumper, or to use the local term, ‘a bullet’, and two guineas for a split vote, paid under the name of ‘polling-money.’ Persons entitled to their freedom delayed taking it up until a contested election arose, and then the manufacture of votes at the expense of the candidates, payment of polling money, and the polling, proceeded simultaneously for eight days. Scarcely with an exception all the old freemen told us how they used to get, in the old time, their four guineas, and their two guineas, and at what election, and at which candidate’s expense, they had obtained their freedom.

“In those days contests upon almost every possible occasion were all but invariable. The seat of no member, by however large a majority, or however recently he might have been elected, was safe from the superior claims of a ‘third man,’ upon the very next occasion.

“From the time of the death of Queen Anne down to the present time, a period of 140 years, it never has occurred but once that the same two gentlemen were elected for this borough at two consecutive general elections. The one exception was in 1831, when Parliament was unexpectedly dissolved in the middle of a session, and in its very first year. It is more than probable that the suddenness of that event alone prevented the success of a ‘third man.’

“The freemen” continues the report, “always looked upon an election not as an occasion for exercising their share in legislation, but simply as an

opportunity for obtaining a price for a marketable commodity ; they looked upon him to be the best candidate who was the best paymaster ; and numerous letters and other documents, published during elections, showed that they openly and undisguisedly avowed their views."

Immense as the amount of political corruption which has been practised at Hull, we have little hesitation in asserting that it is not more impure than most other boroughs, and that it is purer itself in comparison with some. Commissions similar to the above were likewise issued, after the same general election, for the city of Canterbury, and the boroughs of Barnstable, Cambridge, Maldon, and Tynemouth, with a like result to that of Hull ; and if many other boroughs enjoy the character of purity, it is because commission courts of enquiry into their corrupt practices have not been opened in them. The cost of the commissions for Hull and the above-mentioned places was £9,460. 14s. 4d., and £4,088. for the bulky blue books on the subject, making £13,549. 4s. 8d. of the public money expended on enquiries into corrupt practices at elections in one year. Of this sum the Hull case absorbed above £5,000. There were 1,750 copies of that report and the evidence printed, at a cost to the public of £1,704. In consequence of the reports of the various commissioners, the Attorney General, in the latter end of March, 1854, introduced into the House of Commons a series of bills for the prevention of bribery in the election of members to serve in Parliament for Hull, and the before-mentioned places. In his speech upon that occasion, the Attorney General said "it was clear that the state of these constituencies was a reproach and a scandal, not only to themselves, but to their representatives and to the country." The number of voters, he said, that polled at the election at Hull in 1852, was stated at 3,983, of which number it was assumed that not less than 1,350 were bribed. The remedy for this evil which the bills proposed, was to disfranchise the corrupt portion of the constituency, and retain the sound—that is, to disqualify those voters whom the commissioners had named in their reports, and who, as witnesses, summoned before these commissioners, had admitted their guilt. However these special bills were afterwards withdrawn by the Government, and a general, but very imperfect—if not an altogether worthless measure for the prevention of bribery, was substituted, and obtained the sanction of the legislature in the month of August in the same year. The measure, however, is only to remain in operation for one year, and it is hoped that it will be superseded by one better calculated to protect the voter in the exercise of the franchise, and to prevent bribery and intimidation, now prevalent, more or less, at nearly all our elections.

A few days after the passing of this new Bribery Act, a writ was issued for the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, and the electors—after being without a voice in the great council of the empire for nearly two years—were once again called upon to return two representatives to the House of Commons. The election took place on the 18th of August, the candidates being William Digby Seymour, Esq., and William Henry Watson, Esq., Q.C., liberals, and Samuel Auchmuty Dickson, Esq., tory; the unseated members (Mr. Clay and Viscount Goderich) being disqualified to represent this borough during the sitting of the *present* Parliament. This election resulted in the return of the two liberal candidates by a large majority—the number of votes being—for Seymour, 1,820; Watson, 1,806; and for Dickson, 1,600. The Sheriff of the borough is the returning officer. Hull is a polling place for the election of members to serve in Parliament for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.—The privilege of an Assize for the trial of civil causes and criminal prosecutions, was granted to the burgesses of Hull, by the charter of the 25th of Henry VI. (1447.) As commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and Jail delivery, the judges were obliged to hold an Assize, when requested by the Mayor and burgesses. But an arrangement was long since entered into, by which the criminal business was transferred to the the Assizes at York.

The borough *Quarter Sessions* of the peace are held about the times of Christmas, Easter, Midsummer, and Michaelmas. The present Recorder, who presides at these sessions, is S. Warren, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L., F.R.S.

The Mayor and Sheriff's Court of Record, called the *Venire* (to come), because the parties concerned are summoned to appear, is as ancient as the liberties of the town. This court, where civil causes of every description may be determined, is always held in the Guild Hall or Sessions Court four times a year, immediately after the quarter sessions. When any matter is to be argued or tried in this court the Recorder sits as judge, with the Mayor and Sheriff, and gives rules and decisions therein. Before the appointment of Sheriffs by Henry VI., this court was held before the Recorder, Mayor, and Bailiffs.

An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1761 for holding here a *Court of Requests*, for the town, port, and county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull. The Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, and thirty more of the inhabitants, were commissioners. Three of the commissioners constituted a bench, and the debt sued for was under 40s. By the Act 48th of George III. (1800), debts not exceeding £5. may be recovered in the Court of Requests.

The *County Court of Yorkshire*, pursuant to Acts of 9th and 10th Vict., c. 93; 12th and 13th Vict., c. 101; and 13th and 14th Vict., c. 61, have entirely superseded the court of requests. The County Court takes cognizance of all debts, damages, or demands, in which the amount sought to be recovered does not exceed £50. This court is held at the Guild Hall or Mansion House, about once a month. The present Judge is William Raines, Esq., of Wyton Hall.

A *Bankruptcy Court* is held here every Wednesday, at which one of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy presides.

*Petty Sessions* are held daily, in the Police Court at the Mansion House. The Borough Justices formerly presided in this court, but at the instance of the Town Council, a stipendiary Police Magistrate (T. H. Travis, Esq.), has recently been appointed by the Crown, at a salary of £800. a year.

ANCIENT RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.—CARMELITE FRIARY.—Soon after the town of Hull came into the possession of King Edward I. (in 1296), that monarch, "in order to draw down a blessing upon himself and it," as Tickell expresses it, "and out of gratitude to God for all the favours bestowed upon him," founded a monastic institution for friars of the Order of the Blessed Virgin of Mount Carmel, called, from the colour of their habit, *White Friars*. It is also recorded that about the year 1289, Robert de Scardeburgh, Dean of the Cathedral Church of York, founded a religious establishment for Carmelite Friars, and that in the same year he assigned to the brethren a messuage belonging to him in "Wyke-upon-Hull," for their perpetual habitation; but that as a preliminary to making this alienation, an inquisition was taken at Middleton, under a writ of *ad quod damnum*, in which the jury found that this grant would be to the prejudice of the Abbot and Convent of Meaux, the then lords of the town. It is very probable that the friars were introduced here by Robert de Scardeburgh, and that King Edward improved their circumstances, by building and endowing a fitting monastery for them. In the reign of Edward III. the establishment was enlarged, to which Sir Richard de la Pole and Sir Robert Oughtred largely contributed. In 1585 this institution was suppressed, and Henry VIII. granted to John Heneage the house and site, and all houses, buildings, orchards, and gardens, belonging to it, together with the yearly rent of £12., issuing out of the messuage called Trinity House. The monastery stood on the south side of Whitefriargate, and probably extended as far as the walls of the town. Several stone coffins have been dug up in that locality. The ground upon which Trinity House now stands, was purchased of the Carmelite Friars, as appears by the original deed yet extant.

**ST. AUGUSTINE'S FRIARY.**—About the year 1317, Sir Jeffery de Hotham, a devout Knight, for the greater honour and glory of God, the good of his own soul, and the benefit of the poor, founded and built an establishment for friars or hermits of the Order of St. Augustine; or Black Friars, as they are usually called from the colour of their habit. It flourished in great magnificence till the suppression, when it was almost pulled down, and the materials sold. This monastery, which was situated in that street or gate, called from thence Blackfriargate, partly on the site now occupied by the butcher's shambles, was a remarkably lofty, large, and spacious, edifice, including a chapel and cemetery, and was ornamented with fine courts, curious gardens, and delightful fountains. The back part extended as far as the old Town Hall, which stood at the south-east corner of the Market Place, near the northern entrance to the shambles. Tickell tells us in the body of his History of Hull, which he published in 1746, that there was then remaining of this monastery, near the old Guild-Hall, a square tower, with Gothic windows, six stories high, and a long range of buildings running north and south, which was then converted into a public house, known as the Tiger Inn; but in the *Addenda* to the same work, he says "the square tower, with whatever else remained of this ancient and once stately fabric, has been lately taken down; so that now there remains not the least vestige of such an edifice.

**CARTHUSIAN PRIORY OF ST. MICHAEL.**—The foundation of this monastery was laid about the year 1350, by Sir William de la Pole, lord of Wingfield, on the site of a small religious house, from which the inmates had been removed, on account of their dissensions. Before the structure was half completed, Sir William de la Pole died (in 1366), and left the finishing of it to his son Sir Michael, who, in 1378, completed the pious work. According to the charter which was granted in the following year (51st Edward III.), the original intention of Sir William de la Pole was to found an hospital where the priory afterwards stood, but subsequently changing his design, he determined to establish instead of it a house for Minoreess Nuns of the Order of St. Clare. His death interrupted the execution of his project; but just before his dissolution he enjoined his son Sir Michael to dispose of the building for such religious purpose as might to him seem best. Accordingly Sir Michael appropriated the edifice, under the name of the Priory of St. Michael, to a Prior and twelve monks of the Carthusian Order; and endowed it with the manor of Sculcoates and other estates, in addition to those which had already been given for its maintenance by the original founder. In 1384, the year before Sir Michael de la Pole was made

Lord Chancellor and Earl of Suffolk, he founded and endowed an hospital, with a chapel adjoining it, for thirteen poor men, and as many poor women. This hospital, which stood a little to the east of the Priory, still exists under the name of the Charter House Hospital, and the particulars of it will be found at a subsequent page.

The Priory flourished in riches and prosperity for several ages. The buildings were stately and magnificent, with extensive gardens; the chapel was elegantly adorned with magnificent altars and pictures; and several chantries were founded in it by the neighbouring nobility and merchants. At the dissolution of the lesser monasteries the monks were turned out in the utmost distress, and their possessions seized on to the King's use. These were valued, according to Dugdale, at £174. 18s. 3d. per ann., and to Speed at £231. 17s. 3d. The rising in the north obliged the King to restore thirty-one religious houses, among which number was the Carthusian Priory at Hull, commonly called the Charter House, on which the scattered monks returned to their house; but in 1538 it was finally suppressed, and razed to the very foundation. The site was granted to the Duke of Northumberland; and in the 6th of Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton. The seal of this Priory, an engraving of which is given in Frost's Notices, is of an oval form, exhibiting an enriched niche, in which is a figure of St. Michael triumphing over the dragon; and beneath is the shield of arms of the founder. The legend is *S. coe. domus. sci. Michis. ord. Carthus. Juxta. Kingston sup. Hull.* (The seal of the community of the house of St. Michael, of the Order of Carthusians, near Kingston-upon-Hull.)

*A College of Prebendaries*, which was founded in the chapel or church of the Holy Trinity, by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, was dissolved at the Reformation, and its revenues appropriated to the use of King.

**SUPPRESSED HOSPITALS.**—Amongst the hospitals in Hull whose foundations were seized at the Reformation, four of them were refounded in the succeeding reign, in consequence of the clamours of the people, as we have shown at page 198 of vol. i., and page 38 of this volume. The four restored hospitals are those of the Trinity House and Charter House, and Gregg's and Riplingham's Hospitals; and amongst the hospitals that were suppressed in this town, and their revenues seized by the King, were the following:—

*Adrianson's Hospital*, founded, built, and endowed, for four poor old men, about the year 1500, by a gentleman of that name. There was a small chapel or oratory, and a garden attached to it, and the founder ordered his executors for ever to give to the poor inmates a certain quantity of coals, &c.,

annually, and "that the mass of Jesus should be said to them every Friday throughout the year." Site of the hospital not known.

*Aldrick's Hospital.*—Little of the particulars of this hospital is known, except that its revenues were pretty considerable. The founder also endowed a chantry in the church of St. Mary, with £4. 13s. 4d. per annum, and a perpetual obit of 6s. 8d., to pray for his soul.

*Bedford's Hospital*, founded and amply endowed by a Mr. Bedford, of whom nothing is known, save that he founded a chantry in the church of the Holy Trinity, for a priest to sing mass for ever for his soul. The hospital afforded relief to a goodly number of indigent people.

*Riplingham's Hospital.*—In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. the Rev. John Riplingham, D.D., President of Beverley College, founded an hospital in Vicar Lane, for the support of twenty poor people. He also founded a chantry in Trinity Church, wherein two priests were daily to pray for his soul, his parents' souls, and the souls of all Christians departed; and he endowed the chantry and hospital with the rents of several lands and tenements. The hospital was suppressed, and again restored at the period of the Reformation, and was standing at the beginning of the reign of Charles I.; but in the civil war that followed it was converted to other uses.

*Jeffray's House* was the name given to a small hospital or almshouse which is supposed to have stood in Trinity Church yard. The restored hospitals will be found noticed at subsequent pages.

**GUILDS.**—There were several religious guilds in Hull before the Reformation, but how many is uncertain. They were suppressed by virtue of an Act, which stated that their revenues should be applied to the augmentation of small vicarages, schools, &c.; but they were only appropriated so in part. According to a MS. quoted by Tickell, the Commissioners that were empowered to carry out the provisions of the Act, were such rogues that they often made false returns; and where they found a rich guild they made no return at all, but seized it immediately for their own use. The names of the suppressed guilds in Hull, which are recorded, are *St. Barbara's Guild*, the hall of which stood in Salthouse Lane, with a large chapel belonging to it immediately adjoining it; the *Guild of Corpus Christi*, which possessed a very handsome spacious building in Monkgate, and had ten tenements belonging to it; *St. Clare's Guild*, of which nothing but its name is recorded; and the *Guild of St. John the Baptist*. The house belonging to the latter fraternity stood near St. Mary's Church, and came into the hands of Henry Thurcross, Esq., who gave it to the Company of Merchant Tailors, and, on their making some alterations in it, they called it Merchant Tailors' Hall.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—CORPORATION OF TRINITY HOUSE.

This is one of the most prominent and ancient institutions in Hull. On the 4th of June, 1369, the fraternity called the *Guild of the Holy Trinity* was first founded, by Robert Marshall, Alderman, William Scott, John de Wormley and his wife, Hugh de Hugthoft and his wife, and other persons, to the number of thirty, who entered into an agreement to ordain, found, and appoint, the aforesaid guild to the honour of the Holy Trinity, to be held yearly at Kingston-upon-Hull, on the feast of the Holy Trinity. And to the maintaining and perpetual supporting of the guild, they, of their own free and good will, bound themselves and their successors to pay two shillings in silver, at four times of the year, by several portions. The deed of agreement ordained and strictly enjoined that all the brothers and sisters of the guild be present in the church of the Holy Trinity (without a reasonable excuse), to carry the candle of the guild, under the penalty of one pound of wax; and that when any of the brothers or sisters of the guild should die, their funeral should be celebrated in the town of Hull, and all the brothers and sisters should be present at the *placebo dirge*, and at mass; making offerings there for the soul of the deceased, under penalty for absence, of one pound of wax; and that four tapers should be kept burning, and thirty masses should be celebrated immediately after the burial, or at least within the first week. It also ordained amongst other things, that "if any brother or sister languished in a perpetual infirmity, so that they could not support themselves," they should receive eightpence per week, and at the feast of St. Martin, a tunic, and a little cap; and in case the goods of the guild should not be sufficient, it was decreed that a collection should be made for the benefit of the infirm. Among the witnesses to this deed of agreement were Robert Selby, the Mayor, and William de Cave and William de Bubwith, Bailiffs. Soon after the execution of this compact, twenty-six persons, with their wives, entered into the fraternity. The perusal of the constitutions of this guild shows that it was not a marine, but a strictly religious institution; but there is no doubt that many of its members were mariners, as the fraternity was some time afterwards called Shipman's Guild.

In 1457 Robert Saunderson and others, "masters and rectors of ships, by good deliberation and advice of all the merchants, owners, and possessors, of all the ships belonging to the port of Hull, ordained, in honour of the Blessed Trinity, and of the Blessed Virgin our Lady St. Mary, an house of alms" in Hull, for poor mariners, "to be sustained and charitably relieved with lowage and stowage, that is to say all profits in money that shall hereafter grow, or be taken of every ship of the said port of Hull." The deed of agreement,



from which we have quoted the above passages, also specifies that the masters of all ships in Hull shall agree with the owners of such ships, "that all the money coming from lowage and stowage shall be paid to the Aldermen of the fraternity of the Trinity, for the support of the charity aforesaid, on pain of forfeiture of so much money as the lowage and stowage" might amount to; and the further sum of ten marks "as often as he be found guilty."

King Henry VIII. incorporated a certain number of brethren in 1521, and empowered them to purchase lands and tenements to the amount of ten pounds a year, and to receive a certain duty called *primage*, for the support of the chapel, a chaplain, and thirteen poor decayed seamen. Edward VI. confirmed this charter, in the first year of his reign; and in the same year "Henry Creswell and William Angle, Wardens and Masters of the Trinity House, by virtue and authority of the King's Majesty's charter," assembled "all the masters and mariners in their common house, where, by consent of the whole fellowship, they instituted certain ordinances after the purport of their charter, to abide for ever. The first charter was confirmed by Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. The latter monarch, in 1567, granted a power to determine maritime differences between masters and their seamen: to restrain mariners, being examined and not found qualified by the fraternity, from taking charge of vessels; and to take twenty nobles (£6. 13s. 4d.) for freighting foreigners. In 1680 Charles II. granted a confirmation of all former charters, whereby the Corporation of Trinity House is appointed to be curators of the haven, with power to examine and swear witnesses in maritime causes, to purchase, to make bye-laws, to levy and receive *primage* for the support of poor mariners and their wives and widows, to afford relief to shipwrecked mariners, and to place *buoys* and *beacons* on the coast between Flamborough Head and Winterton Ness, and in the river Humber, for which navigation they have the licensing of the pilots. By the new charter of the 1st of Victoria, the Corporation now consists of twelve Elder Brethren, and an unlimited number of Younger Brethren, from the former of which two Wardens, and from the latter six assistants and two stewards, are chosen annually. The Younger Brothers are those masters of vessels who have sailed in ships belonging to Hull to foreign climes, for five years and upwards, and who have qualified themselves to act as pilots. The government of the affairs of Trinity House is vested in the Wardens, Elder Brethren, and Assistants. As vacancies occur the Assistants become Elder Brothers, and the Younger Brothers become Assistants. Seamen who have sailed out of Hull over sea in vessels belonging to the port, for five years and

upwards, and who will have observed certain other conditions, may become pensioners of the Corporation at the age of sixty years.

The principal benefactors to this institution were Alderman Thos. Ferres, an elder brother, and three times Warden of the Guild, who built an addition to this hospital for twelve widows, and settled the Whitefriar estate for the better maintenance of the poor of this house for ever; Mr. William Robinson (not connected with the house), who conveyed to the guild an almshouse for the use of poor seamen, their wives and widows, for ever; and a person unknown who, in 1755, gave the sum of £100. as a present, through Mr. Purver, an elder brother.

The *Trinity House*, where the business of the Corporation is transacted, is situated in Trinity House Lane, and was originally founded in 1457, and rebuilt in 1753. The edifice, which is built of brick, stuccoed, and in the Tuscan style of architecture, consists of four sides surrounding a spacious area or court, three of which contain thirty rooms for younger brothers, and master mariners' widows, and this part of the building is called *Trinity House Almshouse*. The front of the edifice, which faces the east, has stone rustic coins, stone base dado, stone architrave windows and cornice, and a pediment entirely of free stone, with a large carving of the Royal Arms, supported by figures of Neptune and Britannia. Adjoining is a neat building, erected a few years ago, containing the offices of the Corporation. The west side of the edifice contains the hall, housekeepers' rooms, &c., over which are two handsome apartments, richly decorated, called the Dining Room and Council Room; also a neat Reading Room and a small Museum. On the staircase and landing are some good portraits and pictures, one of which, 17 feet wide by 13 feet high, represents the battle of the Nile, immediately after the explosion of the *L'Orient*. This fine painting is the gift of E. Coulson, Esq., and was executed by Messrs. Smirke and Anderson. Amongst the portraits are those of Sir Samuel Standidge and F. Hall, Esq. In the Dining Room is a full length portrait of King George III., in his coronation robes; and the Council Room contains portraits of King William III., Alderman Ferres, Andrew Marvel, Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, Captain Cooke, and Sir George Saville. The Museum contains, amongst other curiosities, beautiful models of a seventy-four gun ship, and of Queen Anne's Yacht, as well as a curious model of the mast of the *Victory* after the Battle of Trafalgar. In the hall are some canoes and other South Sea curiosities; one of the former called the *Bonny Boat*, was taken up at Greenland, in 1613, with a man in it; and it now contains the effigy of the man, with the coat which he wore, as well as his bag, oars, and dart.

The present chapel was erected about the year 1848, and stands on the west side of the buildings already under notice. The style is Grecian, and the interior is very rich and elegantly finished. The floor is paved with marble, and the pillars and pilasters are also of that beautiful material. The communion table is composed of a fine slab of highly polished marble, supported by an exquisitely carved and gilt eagle. The two pillars on each side of the communion table are composed of a highly polished and valuable description of marble, found only in small pieces; and it is stated that each of these columns is composed of one thousand particles. The east window exhibits in stained glass, a splendid picture of the Ascension of Our Lord. There is service here for the inmates of the hospitals, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; Rev. John Robinson, chaplain. The old chapel, which was built in 1787, stood on the site now occupied by the offices in Trinity House Lane.

In the yard between the chapel and the Prince's Dock Side is the *Marine School*, founded by the Corporation of Trinity House in 1787, and in which institution eighty boys now receive a nautical education. The children are annually provided with a neat uniform, and every other article of dress. Several experienced shipmasters have received their education here, and amongst them Captain Humphreys, the enterprising discoverer of Captain Ross and his crew in the arctic regions, in 1833. Here is also the *Marine Almshouse*, containing nine rooms; and in a passage leading from the yard to Whitefriargate, is the *Merchant Seaman's Almshouse*, founded in 1781, containing twenty-one rooms. The western entrance to the premises is from the Prince's Dock Side, through a handsome Doric gateway, the arch of which is beneath the *Victoria Almshouse* for eight pensioners, erected in 1842. The chapel, the school, and the three last mentioned almshouses, occupy the site of the ancient Carmelite Monastery. (See page 113.)

The other hospitals or almshouses belonging to the Corporation of Trinity House, are as follows:—*Trinity Almshouse*, in Posterngate, containing 23 rooms, erected in 1826. This is a fine building, with a Doric pediment supported by large fluted pillars. On the top is the figure of a river god, representing Humber, executed by Mr. T. Earle, afterwards pupil to the celebrated Sir F. Chantrey. *Robinson's Hospital*, Prince's Dock Side, given to Trinity House by William Robinson, Esq., Sheriff of Hull in 1682, and rebuilt by that Corporation in 1769. *Ferres' Hospital*, for 21 inmates, on Prince's Dock Side, is a good brick building, re-erected in 1842. *Watson's Hospital*, on the North Church Side, was originally founded for six poor people by Dr. Thomas Watson, Bishop of St. Davids, in 1690, and who was born at North Ferriby, and educated at the Hull Grammar School. He in-

tended at his death to have made provision for its future support, by an ample endowment, but the loss of his bishopric, after being convicted of simony, as well as other troubles which came upon him soon after the Revolution, disabled him from carrying out his charitable designs. The *Master Mariners' Hospital*, in Carr Lane, is a splendid building, erected in 1834, and consists of a centre and wings, containing apartments for 36 pensioners. In the centre is a fine Doric pediment, supported by large fluted columns, and exhibiting a good carving of the hull of a large ship. At the east end, and at the back of this building, are two rows of excellent houses, erected in the years 1837 and 1848, and called the *Mariners' Almshouses*. The *Kingston Hospital*, formerly the Kingston College, on the Beverley Road, is a splendid pile of buildings, affording accommodation to 37 inmates. The college was erected in 1847, but having failed to support itself, the buildings were purchased by this Corporation, and converted into an almshouse in 1851.

These hospitals or almshouses contain accommodation for about 350 inmates, and are appropriated to Younger Brethren of the Corporation, Master Mariners, and seamen, belonging to the port, or their widows. The number of out-pensioners who reside in the town, and in different places in the kingdom, now amount to 1665. Younger Brothers and their wives receive 15s. per week; Younger Brothers or their widows, 11s. per week; single Masters or their widows, 12s. per week; seamen and their wives, 9s. per week; and single seamen or seamen's widows, 6s. per week. The rate of pension for the out-pensioners varies from £3. 12s. to about £4. per quarter; and on attaining the age of seventy years, they are allowed 2s. 6d. per week extra. Extensive indeed are the benefits which result to the seamen of the port of Hull from this munificent foundation. The income of the Corporation for the year ending 5th September, 1854, amounted to £30,316., including £10,406. arising from a tax called *primage*; £6,268. from fines of aliens; £4,851., rents of estates; £2,411., Elders' turns; £1,440., dividends on shares in the Hull Dock and Gas Companies, &c.; and £4,786. from buoyage and beaconage. The sum appropriated to the support of the in and out-pensioners during the same year was £15,129; and the whole expenditure of the year amounted to £28,966.

**CHARTER HOUSE HOSPITAL.**—As we have seen at page 115, Sir Michael de la Pole, in 1884 (the year before he was elevated to the Earldom of Suffolk), founded and endowed an hospital, with a chapel adjoining it, for thirteen poor men and thirteen poor women. It stood on the east side of the Carthusian Priory (founded also by Sir Michael and his father), and was called *La Maison Dieu*, or God's House of Hull. From the charter of foundation

we learn that it was dedicated "to the honour of Almighty God, and the most glorious Virgin Mary his mother, and St. Michael the archangel, and all archangels, angels, and holy spirits, and of St. Thomas the martyr, late Archbishop of Canterbury, and all saints of God." Sir Richard Killing, or Killum, priest, was the first master and keeper of the hospital, and the charter ordained "that every master thereafter him have likewise the order of priesthood, and be of thirty years of age or more," to be nominated by the founder or his heirs, being lords of Myton; "and that the said poor men and women, brothers and sisters, be under the obedience of the said master, and that the said master have a mansion or habitation for himself, within or nigh the said house." The poor people were "to take care to resort every day before dinner unto the chapel to hear divine service there to be continually said; and in the afternoon to betake themselves to some honest occupation." And in their said prayers they were especially to recommend the state of the King (Richard II.), the founder of the hospital, and several members of the De la Pole family; and after the death of the said King, the founder, &c., the poor were bound to pray daily for the eternal repose of their souls, as well as of all Christian souls departed. The charter ordains that the master should receive £10. per ann., and that each of the poor brethren and sisters should be allowed 40s. a year, "for all their necessaries, as well for their living and clothing." The original endowment consisted of an acre and a half of ground adjoining the hospital; five messuages, with their appurtenances, in the town of Kingston-upon-Hull; one messuage, four bovates of land, four acres of meadow, and ten acres of pasture, in Cottingham; and nine acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Willerby. And to provide against necessities and mischances that may happen," the charter ordained, "that there be for ever for the future a chest kept in the treasury of the Priory adjoining, under the custody of the Master, Prior, and Mayor of the town of Hull," in which the founder placed "one hundred marks of silver, to be lent into sure hands," and the interest thereof to be always put in the said chest, and the principal to be ready to be called in when there is any need thereof."

In 1394, Pope Boniface IX. granted a bull to licence the chapel for the celebration of divine worship; and Pope Martin V. granted another bull for confirming Samuel Burton, or Barton, master, and his successors, in full possession.

In the 9th of Henry IV. (1408), the endowment of the hospital was increased by a grant of nearly fourscore acres of pasture, meadow, and wood, with rents in Myton, Hessele, West-Ella, &c. This grant was confirmed by

letters patent, in favour of Michael de la Pole and Edmund de la Pole, descendants of the founder, and Robert Dalton, clerk; and the deed was dated at Wingfield, and witnessed by the Mayor of Hull.

At the time of the Reformation the King not only seized upon the abbeys and monasteries, but upon the hospitals, chantries, guilds, &c., and in the town of Hull no less than between thirty and forty of these fell into his possession. But in a short time the loss of these institutions began to be felt; the people, as we have seen at page 198 of vol. i., clamoured and petitioned for their restoration, and in the reign of Edward VI., four of the foundations at Hull, which Henry VIII. had dissolved, were refounded, viz., Trinity House, the Charter House, and Gregg's, and Riplingham's Hospitals. Narrow indeed was the escape which these institutions had of being lost to the cause of charity for ever. The charter of the 6th of Edward IV. (1553) grants to the Mayor and Burgesses of Kingston-upon-Hull, "the presentation, free disposition, and right of patronage" of the hospital of the late dissolved Charter House, and this grant was the occasion of much altercation between the master, the Rev. Thomas Turner, and the Corporation, who esteeming themselves the sole patrons and directors of the hospital, exhibited a bill of complaint, in the form of a petition, against Turner, to the Archbishop of York and the Commissions in Ecclesiastical causes, in 1571. This bill set forth that Thomas Turner, who had been master of the hospital for thirteen years, had misused the said hospital by divers and sundry ways, contrary to the foundation thereof, "not only in receiving and admitting thither such as be neither halt, lame, nor blind; but such as are well to live in the world, and that have plenty of money, and let it out to usury." It also charged him with letting out leases of the lands and tenements belonging to the hospital, as well in reversion as by surrender of the old, and with for many years taking great fines and incomes for the same. The Corporation having clearly established their claim to the patronage of the hospital, by reading the charter of Edward III., proceeded to establish ordinances for the better government of the institution. These rules set forth that "there shall be six brothers and six sisters (as hereto within the memory of man always hath been), which brethren and sisters shall have relief in the said hospital, according as every one of the said thirteen brethren and sisters should have had;" and should the revenues of the hospital be hereafter augmented, they ordain that the number of the brethren shall be increased until the original number "of the poor brethren and sisters in the foundation limited and appointed shall be supplied." They also ordained that the master's stipend shall be £10. per annum, according to the first foundation, and £3. 6s. 8d.,

"for his better maintenance." And "for the better comfort and succour of the poor brethren and sisters, when visited by the hand of God with sickness, diseases, &c.," the ordinances require the master to visit them, and pray with them, "except in time of plague, pestilence, or any contagious distempers."

These orders being made and confirmed, Mr. Thomas Turner, who had made submission in everything, and humbly requested to be continued master of the hospital, was admitted, and took the oath prescribed by the new rules.

In 1576 the rental of the charity was £45. 2s. 6d., and in 1688 the rents amounted to £133. 7s. 6d. There were then twelve poor brethren at 14s. and six poor sisters at 12s. per week, and a donation was made to the poor in general, on account of a pestilence, of £56. In 1624 an order was made to admit into the house the whole number of twenty-six poor persons, according to the foundation. As has been observed at page 58, this hospital, chapel, and the master's house, were pulled down in 1644, when the town was besieged. In 1645 the hospital was rebuilt at a cost of about £474., towards which expense Mr. Stiles, the master, was paid £278. 18s. 3d., by order of Lord Fairfax, Governor of the town. In 1673, the chapel was rebuilt. In 1698 the rents of the several lands and tenements belonging to the hospital amounted to £212. 2s. 11d. per annum; in 1752, to £422. 9s. 8d.; and from various causes the property since that period has increased the income of the hospital to upwards of £2,000. per annum. There are now seventy inmates in the institution, each of whom has a separate room, and an allowance of 6s. per week and coals. The master's salary is £200. a year and a residence. The Rev. J. H. Bromby is the present master. The master and pensioners are appointed by the Corporation of the borough. In 1780, the old buildings were taken down, and the present edifice erected on its site. It is situated in Charter House Lane, and is a large brick structure, with wings. In the centre is a semi-circular portico supported by six Tuscan pillars, and on the architrave is the following inscription:—*Deo et pauperibus, Michael de la Pole, Comes de Suffolk, has ædas posuit A.D. 1384.—Renovatas iterum auctiusque instauratas piæ fundatoris memoria D.D. Johannes Bourne, Rector, A.D. 1780.* Above this portal is a pediment, within the tympanum of which is the arms of the De la Poles; and on the summit of the roof is a circular turret of eight Ionic pillars, with a dome. The Chapel is large and well furnished, and contains handsome mural monuments to four of the late masters of the institution. The master conducts full service here on Sundays, and prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays. The master's house stands opposite the hospital, on the east side of Charter House Lane. This lane is of modern erection, for the hospital, house, garden, &c., were formerly within one enclosure.

*Lister's Hospital*, South Church Side, for six poor men and six poor women, each of whom receive 7s. per week and coals, was founded by Sir John Lister, Alderman, and M.P. for Hull in 1642. A lecturer reads prayers in the hospital every Thursday, for which he receives £2. a year and a house. The hospital is a good respectable looking brick edifice.

*Gregg's Hospital*, Posterngate, was founded by John Gregg, Alderman and merchant of Hull, in 1416, for twelve poor women. This Mr. Gregg also founded two chantries in the church of Holy Trinity, and endowed the whole with houses, lands, and tenements, lying within the town. This hospital was one of the few that had the good fortune to be restored in the reign of Edward VI. Mr. John Buttery, in 1779, left by will the sum of £346. 6s. 8d., to be paid to the Corporation of Hull, in trust, to pay to each of the poor inmates of this hospital two pence per week, and to each of the inmates of Watson's Almshouse four pence per week, for ever. Each of the poor women in Gregg's Hospital now receives 2s. per week, coals, and an apartment in the almshouse, which is a plain brick building.

*Crowle's Hospital*, in Sewer Lane, was erected, founded, and endowed, by George Crowle, Esq., Alderman and merchant of Hull, and Eleanor his wife, in 1668, and affords an asylum to fourteen poor women, each of whom receive 2s. 6d. per week with coals. Over the front door is the following inscription, placed there by the founders:—

Da dum tempus habes tibi propria Manus Hæres  
Anferet hoc nemo, quod dabis ipse deo. G. C. 1668. E. C.

*Ratcliffe's Hospital*, in Dagger Lane, was bequeathed by a person of the name of Ratcliffe, a weaver, and endowed by Mr. Buttery, in 1775, and augmented by the Corporation. Six poor women receive 2s. 6d. per week and a supply of coals.

*Harrison's Hospital*, in Chapel Lane, founded in 1550, was the first charitable foundation which was established in Hull after the Reformation. It was founded by John Harrison, Alderman, for fourteen poor old women, who now receive each 2s. per week with coals.

*Gee's Hospital* stands in a passage in the same lane, and was founded in 1600, by William Gee, Esq., Alderman and merchant of Hull. Ten poor aged women receive each 2s. per week with coals.

*Ellis's Hospital*, founded by Joseph Ellis in 1683, is situated in a passage in Salthouse Lane, and consists of six rooms occupied by six poor persons, each of whom receives from the Corporation 2s. per week with coals.

*Kingston-upon-Hull Incorporation for the Poor*.—In the 9th and 10th of William III. (1698), an Act of Parliament was obtained for erecting work-



houses and houses of correction in Hull, for the better maintenance and employment of the poor; and by this Act the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen for the time being, and twenty-four other persons to be elected by the different wards, were constituted a Corporation, to continue for ever, and to have the care of and to provide for the maintenance of the poor of the said town. Under the authority of this Act the Corporation thereby constituted, having obtained of the Mayor and burgesses a grant of an old building in Whitefriargate, called the Cloth Hall, immediately pulled it down, and erected the large building called *Charity Hall*, on its site, and appropriated it to the purposes of a workhouse, or house of industry. In the space of a few years the poor were so greatly increased that the yearly assessments they were by the Act empowered to raise, fell far short of the sum required, so they were obliged to have recourse to Parliament for another Act, in the 8th of Queen Anne, 1709. Other Acts, granting extended powers, were obtained in the 15th and 28th years of the reign of George II., but all these were repealed by an Act of the 5th of George IV. (1824), by which forty guardians of the poor, to be selected by the eight wards, were constituted a Corporation, by the name of the "Governor, Deputy-Governor, Assistants, and Guardians, of the Poor of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull." The guardians are elected for three years, and the fine, in case of refusal to serve, is £50. Finding the old *Charity Hall* too small and inconvenient, from the great increase of paupers, this Corporation, in 1852, built a new workhouse on the Anlaby road, at a cost of about £15,000. It is a fine pile of red brick buildings, the front faced with cut stone, in the Italian style, and will accommodate about 600 paupers. The average number of inmates for the past year is about 250. The district of the borough, to the poor of which this Corporation is bound by the Act to administer relief, consists of the parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Mary. The present Governor is John Fountain, Esq.; Deputy Governor, Bishop Barnby, Esq.; Clerk, Mr. W. J. Reed; Workhouse Master, Mr. John Vickers; Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Scott Bonnin.

*Sculcoates Union Workhouse.*—The Poor Law Union of Sculcoates comprehends eighteen parishes (including those parts of the borough of Hull which do not belong to the parishes of Holy Trinity or St. Mary), and embraces an area of fifty-six square miles. The workhouse is situated on the Beverley road, and is a handsome red brick building, with stone dressings, chiefly in the Tudor style of architecture. It was erected in 1845, at an expense of about £11,000., and affords accommodation to 500 paupers. The average number for the past year was 260. The present Chairman of the Board of Guardians is Daniel Sykes, Esq.; Clerk, Mr. William Chatham; Chaplain, R. K. Bailey; Master, Mr. Joseph R. Jessop.

**ECCLESIASTICAL EDIFICES.**—**CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY**, usually denominated *High Church*.—The earliest notice of a place of religious worship in this town is that already mentioned at page 5, of this volume, in which we find the monks of Melsa were compelled to rebuild a chapel here, which they had destroyed before the year 1204. We have met with no account of the subsequent establishment, or existence of any church or chapel in this place until 1285, when, according to a MS. in the Warburton Collection in the British Museum, the "High Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinitie, was at first founded as a Chappell, by one James Helward," the mother church, as the author of the MS. states, being Hessle. The historians of Hull (Gent, Hadley, and Tickell) state that the building of this church was not commenced until 1312, but in disproof of the correctness of these authors, we have the positive evidence of the pastoral letter of Archbishop Corbridge, of the 18th March, 1301, addressed to the Prior of Gisburne (Guisborough), patron of the mother church of Hessle, for the dedication of a cemetery to the chapel of the town of Kingestone (*ad Capellum ejusdem ville de Kyngestone infra limites parochie predictae, ut fertur constructum*), to show that there was a chapel then standing, though without any burying ground attached to it.\* This burying ground is described in the will of John Schayl, in 1303, as the cemetery of Holy Trinity of Kingston-upon-Hull. The present church was constructed at different times, but the east end, now used as the chancel, is of the greater antiquity. This part of the edifice was the ancient chapel of Wyke, and it is certainly the most ancient building in Hull.

In 1320, the churchyard being too small for the town, the inhabitants petitioned King Edward II. to grant them a certain piece of ground, called Le Hailles, lying at the west end thereof, which he accordingly did. In the reign of Henry VIII. this church was in a ruinous state, and the Corporation having sold their plate, as we have seen at page 36, applied part of the purchase money to its reparation. About the same time an Act of Parliament was passed for the suppression of all the chantries, colleges, free chapels, and guilds, in the kingdom; and of that class of religious institutions between thirty and forty fell into the hands of the King in this town. Amongst them, according to Tickell, were the two chapels of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, for both came under the denomination of free chapels, having been founded, or partly, if not entirely supported by means of endowments, granted for offering daily prayer for the repose of the souls of the donors. The same authority tells us that when the people became clamorous,

\* In Reg. Arch. Corbridge int. Archiv. Arch. Ebor.

as we have seen at page 198 of vol. i., King Edward VI. refounded these chapels at the same time that he restored four of the suppressed hospitals in Hull; but it is probable that the chapels of Holy Trinity and St. Mary were not suppressed altogether, so as to have their doors closed, and divine service entirely suspended—for we have not found it so recorded anywhere—Henry, we should think, contented himself with suppressing and seizing upon the revenues of the various chantries connected with these chapels, as well as of the *College of Prebendaries*, which was founded in Trinity Chapel, by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham. Edward VI., however, in the sixth year of his reign, made some attempt to restore the revenues of Trinity chapel, but a great part of them were lost, and could never afterwards be recovered. At the same time he granted the perpetual advowson of the chapel to the Corporation.

During the distractions of the various sects which divided the nation under the Commonwealth, the Council of state granted the chancel of Trinity church to the soldiers, who selected for their preacher a Mr. Can, an Independent from Amsterdam. The arches between the body of the edifice and the chancel were walled up, so that this congregation and that of the townspeople, who assembled in the west end of the building, might not disturb each other in their devotions. The Independents filled the chancel with benches, pulled up most of the brasses from the gravestones, defaced the monuments and inscriptions, and made entrances by two doors through two old chantries, the one on the north and the other on the south side; and thus did the church continue divided between the Presbyterians and Independents until the restoration of the monarchy. In 1645 the Book of Common Prayer was publicly burnt in the Market Place of Hull. In 1661 Holy Trinity Church, which up to that time was only a Chapel of Ease to the mother church at Hessle, was, on the petition of the Corporation, constituted a parish church by Act of Parliament, the Corporation being appointed by the same Act to nominate the Vicar and his successors, subject to the approval of the King. And for the better maintenance of the Vicar, a salary of £100. a year, over and above the vicarage-house, tithes, fees, &c., was charged upon the parishioners, to be assessed by a rate.

In 1622 this church was put under an interdict; the doors and windows were closed up with thorns and briars, the pavement torn up, and the bells deprived of their tongues. No worship was performed in it; every person who presumed to enter the building, was declared to be accursed; and even the dead were not suffered to be buried. There is no reason assigned for this severe sentence.

Previous to the change in religion, this church had no fewer than twelve

private chapels, endowed for chantries, for priests to chant or sing mass in for souls departed. These were all on both sides of the choir, and the walls of some of them on the south side still remain. Besides these there were eight altars endowed for the same purpose, so that the whole number of chantries in this church, at the above period, was at least twenty. The first of these was founded in 1328, by Richard de Gretford, Alderman, and a merchant of this town, who bequeathed to the Vicar of Hesale-cum-Hull, and to his successors for ever, a messuage lying in Bedford Lane, on the north side of the "great chapel of Hull," with a yearly rent of 86s., and several articles of plate, &c., on condition that a chaplain should be found to sing continually in the said great chapel for the souls of him, his wife, and all Christian souls deceased. The same year, John Rottenherring, merchant of Hull, founded a chantry in the same church, for a priest to sing mass for his own soul every day, and for the souls of all Christian people deceased. About the year 1380, Sir Michael de la Pole founded a chantry here.

Richard Ravenser, Archdeacon of Lincoln, in 1385, founded another chantry here, for the support of a priest to celebrate divine service in the chapel of St. Ann, contiguous to the chapel of the Holy Trinity, for the repose of the souls of King Edward III., Queen Philippa, the founder, and all the souls departed from the world. Robert de Cross founded a chantry here in 1408; John Gregg founded another in 1420; John Bedford founded one about the year 1450; John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, in 1489, built a small chapel on the south side of this church, in which he founded a chantry at the altar of St. John the Evangelist, for a priest to pray for the eternal rest of the souls of King Edward IV., the founder, his parents, &c. The priest was obliged to teach in the grammar school, besides performing service in the chantry, for which double duty he was to receive £14. 6s. 4d., per annum. Amongst the other chantries were those founded by Hugh Hanby, merchant; Madam Margaret Darras; Robert Matthews, about the year 1500; Dr. John Riplingham, President of the College in Beverley, in 1516; Thomas Wilkinson, Alderman, in 1531; Margaret Dubbing, at the altar of St. John Baptist in Trinity Church, about 1533; and John Elland, Knt., about the same time. The obits kept in this church greatly exceeded the number of chantries.

The *Living* of the parish of the Holy Trinity is a Vicarage, not in charge, in the patronage of a body of resident gentlemen, who purchased the advowson from the Corporation. Its annual nett value is now about £600. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1771. The clergy attached to the church are the Rev. John Healey Bromby, M.A., Vicar; Rev. John Scott,

M.A., Lecturer; Rev. John Edward Bromby, D.D., Clerk in orders; and two Curates. Divine service is performed three times on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and twice on each of the other days.

The *Church* is a majestic cruciform structure, in the Gothic style, with a lofty and very beautiful tower, rising from the intersection, and is said to be the largest parish church (not collegiate) in the kingdom. It is 272 feet long from east to west; the length of the nave being 144; the breadth of the nave of the transept under the tower is 28 feet; the length of the chancel, 100 feet; the breadth of the nave of the church is 172 feet; the length of the transept, 96 feet; and the breadth of the chancel, 70 feet. It occupies an area of not less than 20,056 square feet. The west front consists of a centre and wings, divided by buttresses. The nave is much higher than the aisles, and is finished by a parapet of blank quatrefoils (formerly surmounted by large trefoils); and the centre is crowned with a dilapidated niche, and the ends with pinnacles. In the centre of this front is a recessed doorway, the mouldings of which are enriched with small flowers, and rest on nine columns, with foliated capitals; and above is a pedimental canopy, ending in a finial. Each side of this doorway is occupied with large niches, the rich canopies of which are much decayed; and above it is a very fine window of nine lights, which occupies the entire breadth of the nave, and reaches to the parapet. In the head of the arch of this immense window are five tier of small perpendicular lights. In the west end of each of the aisles is a similar window of seven lights. The south side of the nave exhibits seven pointed windows of five lights each, and one of the eight divisions into which this side of the nave is made by buttresses, is a stone porch, the inner doorway of which is now built up. The finish of this south aisle is a plain battlement, and the clerestory of the nave, which has sixteen pointed windows of three lights each, is finished in like manner.

The south transept is the height of the aisles, and in front of it is a handsome stone porch, the roof of the interior having longitudinal stone ribs. Over this porch is a pointed window of six lights, with some fine tracery in the sweep of the arch. The chancel is, as we have stated, the oldest portion of the building, and with the exception only of the buttresses, crenelles, and windows, which are of stone, it is wholly built of brick, as is also the transept and the foundation of the tower. Leland remarked that the "Trinitie Church" was "most made of brike." It is said that the portion of this church which is built of brick may fairly claim to be the most ancient known specimen of brick building in England, since the time of the Romans. The south side of the chancel is in five divisions, in each of which is a pointed

window of four lights. A line of low buildings, formerly used as chantries, extend the whole length of the chancel, parallel with the front of the transept, and very much disfigures this side of the church. The finish of the aisles of the chancel is a battlement like the nave, and the clerestory of this part of the church has ten pointed windows of two lights each. The whole of this side of the edifice, like the west end, is in a very decayed state. The east front, which abuts on the Market Place, has been restored, and now presents a very noble appearance; it is similar in form, and nearly so in arrangement, to the west end. In each of the four buttresses is a canopied niche; and the centre window is pointed and of seven lights, having the sweep of the arch filled with quatrefoil and cinquefoil tracery. Above this window is a niche, with a canopy and pinnacle crocketed. There is a large window in this end of each of the aisles of the chancel, and the parapet is finished in a pierced battlement. The north side of the chancel has been restored in an excellent manner. The windows were taken out and well cleaned, and the interior face, after being well saturated with oil, was turned outwards. In each of the five buttresses which mark the divisions of this side of the chancel, is a canopied niche. The transept has also been refaced, and now has an elegant appearance. The doorway is deeply moulded and in the spandrels of the arch are two shields, on which are inscribed A.D. MDCCCXXVIII., the date of the reparation. The nave is similar to the south side and has not been repaired. The noble tower is in two stories; at the angles are buttresses terminating in crocketed pinnacles, and the finish of each face is an elegant pierced battlement, with a pinnacle in the centre. On each side of the lower story are two pointed windows of three lights each, and in the upper stories are similar windows more highly enriched, with pedimental canopies terminating in finials above the battlements. The windows of the upper story are filled with weather boarding, and on each face of the tower is a large clock dial. The height of the tower, from the ground to the top of the pinnacles (according to Tickell), is 147½ feet. The entire church has a very imposing appearance, and adds much to the elegance of the town, though the general aspect of the noble structure is grievously injured by the loss of all the pinnacles, which crowned the buttresses on the north and south sides of the nave and the south side of the chancel, which now present to the eye a naked line of flat coping, utterly at variance with the genius of the pointed arch.

Internally the view of this spacious edifice is very striking and handsome. The nave and aisles are divided on each side by eight pointed arches resting on lofty columns, formed by a union of four cylinders. The mouldings of the arches rest on angels, those on the north side playing on wind instruments

of every kind and form, and those on the south on stringed. These figures are in fine preservation, and are decorated with gilding. The ceilings of this part of the church are flat and panelled, and embellished with stars, &c., on a blue ground. Previous to the year 1846, the west end of the nave, to the extent of three intercolumniations, was separated from the portion devoted to the service of the church, and the latter part had galleries round it. The nave was separated from the transept by an immense screen of oak, the sweep of the arches being also filled with timber; and from the entrances to the aisles, ascended flights of stairs, leading to the galleries of the nave. But happily in the above year the interior of the church was completely restored; and the large Doric screen, the cumbrous galleries, the unsightly partitions, and the old high pews were removed, and the whole of the nave and its aisles were thrown open, and furnished with neat open seats. Three ancient, but light oak screens of Gothic design, which formerly separated the choir from the transepts, were then removed to the arches dividing the nave and aisles from the transepts, and the arches from which these screens were taken were left open. An elegant Caen stone pulpit was erected at the same period.

The chancel or choir is very spacious, lofty, and noble. Indeed it would be difficult to find more simple elegance, combined with grandeur, in a Gothic pile, than in this chancel. The centre is divided from the aisles by five pointed arches, resting on columns similar to those of the nave; the capitals are foliated, and the pillars rest on octagonal plinths. The mouldings of the arches rest on small figures of saints, standing on grotesque masks. The roof is panelled and painted. Round the chancel are two rows of ancient seats, at some of the ends of which were carved various figures with coats of arms. Anciently the windows of the choir were filled with exquisitely stained glass, and adorned with curious figures and shields of arms; and the great east window alone contained the history of the Bible. In 1575 the latter window was so much damaged by the violence of the mob in demolishing the painted glass at the Reformation, that it all fell down, but it was rebuilt by William Gee, Mayor in 1562 and 1573, at his own expense, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Through Mr. Gee's example several others were induced to repair the windows, and other parts of the church, which had fallen into decay; but the zealots of the 17th century, "who," says Tickell, "placed no small part of their religion in demolishing such windows," destroyed the stained glass that escaped the fury of their forefathers, and the very few fragments of that article now left have been placed in the tops of two or three of the windows. The other stained glass in the heads of a few of the windows is modern, and

has a tawdry appearance. Previous to the restoration of the east end of the church, which was finished in 1838, the great east window was blocked up, and almost the whole of it was occupied by a painting of the Last Supper, by M. Parmentier. Now it is nearly filled with stained glass, exhibiting full length figures of Our Saviour, Saints, &c.; and it would reflect much credit on the respectable and wealthy parishioners who worship in this church, if the four unfinished compartments were supplied with that elegant article. In one of the windows of the north aisle is the date of the repairs of that part of the church, 1829.

Four large brass chandeliers, given by a maiden lady named Plaxton, hang suspended from the roof of the chancel, but as the church is now lighted with gas, they are neither useful nor ornamental. The whole choir was formerly paved with small square bricks (after the manner of Meaux Abbey), upon many of which were the coats of arms of several of the Plantagenets, Earls of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, in the reigns of the first three Edwards; and of several other contributors to the fabric. These however have all long since disappeared, and the floor is now mostly laid with large oblong square stones, of a bluish cast, under which many of the principal inhabitants lie buried, as appears by the inscriptions, and coats of arms which are still to be seen on most of them.

The tower, rising from the centre of the cross aisle or transept, is supported by four strong and uniform pillars, and in it is a peal of eight bells. The view from the top is splendid. The roof of the transept appears to be modern, and has the date of 1755. In the north window of the transept are the Royal Arms, and those of the Corporations of Hull and Trinity House in stained glass. There were formerly no less than sixty coats of arms in the transept and chancel, among which was that of William de la Pole, son and heir of Sir Richard, who lived in 1345.

The *Organ* is said to have been originally built by Schmidt, "the great father of English organ-builders," who was invited from Germany in 1680 by King Charles II.; and there appears some reason for concluding that this instrument was built for St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and being found too small for that purpose, was removed here. It has been frequently repaired, but during the present year it was completely restored by Messrs. Foster and Andrews, organ builders of Hull, and is now a very beautiful instrument, both in power and tone. It is placed in rather an odd situation, at the east end of the south aisle of the nave. The font, which is situated opposite the west door of the nave, is large, and stands on eight columns of four cylinders each, with a large one in the centre. The faces have quatrefoils, with shields, roses, &c.



The church was first lighted with gas on the 28th of November, 1847; and on that day was presented, by Mr. G. Parker, copper merchant of Hull, a lectern, in the form of an eagle (valued at about £200.), its height being 7ft. 3in.; spread of the wing, 2ft.; and the weight, 7cwt.

The Chantry Chapels still remaining on the south side of the choir are now used for other purposes. One of them was converted into a Council Chamber for the Corporation to meet in, but it was so cold that they forsook it about 170 years ago. About the year 1669, another chapel or two were converted into a Theological Library, the first books having been given by those mentioned on a tablet hung up in the room. This library, which is continually increasing, now contains many rare and valuable works. The monuments are numerous, but the most remarkable of them are two in the wall of the south aisle of the choir. One of them, which is generally attributed to the De la Poles, exhibits beneath a pedimental canopy, crocketed, with a beautiful finial, the full-length effigies in alabaster of a man and woman. The man has his head bare, his feet rest on a lion, his robe is ample, and in his belt is a small sword or dirk. The woman has a full robe, and her head is partly covered by drapery. Angels formerly supported their pillows. Near it, in another arched recess, is the effigy of a female, which has been removed from another part of the church. Her dress is close, and partly covers her head, and she has a book between her hands. The most ancient gravestone in the church is that in the floor of the south aisle of the choir, near the east end, on which is engraved, on brass plates let into the stone, the effigies of Richard Bylt, Alderman and merchant of Hull, and his wife. The former died of the plague in 1401. The brass bearing the inscription is gone.

The churchwardens of this parish are assisted in the execution of their office by six *Sidesmen*. (See page 41.) The east front of Trinity Church—abutting on the Market Place—was formerly occupied by a row of butchers' shops.

The *Vicarage House* is a large plain brick building on South Church Side.

The church yard has been closed, but the parish burial ground in Castle Street, opened about seventy years ago, by virtue of a special Act of Parliament, continues open.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Lowgate, commonly called the *Low Church*.—The earliest notice of this church is found in the will of William Skayl, made in 1327, which mentions it as "*Capella b'e Virg' Marie*." It was probably either built or considerably enlarged about that time, as it is described in a license, granted by Archbishop de Melton to the Prior and brethren of the Order of

Knights Templars of North Ferriby, in the month of December, 1333, as being then newly built. The object of this license was to sanction the celebration of Divine worship in the chapel, and the rites of sepulture in the chapel and chapel yard, on account of its being about five miles distant from the parish church at North Ferriby, and the difficulty and hazard of going to the latter place from Hull, especially in the winter season. From this document it appears that the chapel of St. Mary originally stood in the parish of North Ferriby, and that it was built for the use of the parishioners occasionally resident at Hull. "It is not known when, or by what means the separation of the chapel of St. Mary, and the district now called St. Mary's parish, from the parish of North Ferriby, was effected," says Mr. Frost, "and there are many circumstances which favour the belief that no formal separation did ever take place; the earliest notice of St. Mary's as a distinct parish is in the Act of Resumption, of the 7th and 8th of Edward IV., wherein a house, formerly belonging to the Earl of Northumberland, is described as "an house in Kyngeston-upon-Hull, in the parish of oure Lady."\* Tickell tells us that in the year 1540, the greater portion of this church was demolished by order of Henry VIII., "because it stood over against his Manor Hall (formerly Suffolk's Palace), where he resided, and obstructed his prospect;" and that nothing was left standing but the chancel. He goes even further than this, and asserts that this defender of the faith and protector of the church, "was with difficulty prevailed upon to spare even that." Henry, we are told by the same writer, seems to have had a double view in pulling down the body and steeple of this church, for by so doing "he was enabled considerably to enlarge his Manor Hall, to which this church stood nearly contiguous; for which purpose he converted part of the materials, and with the remainder he finished the Blockhouses on the Garrison side of the town, which he then caused to be erected for the defence of the town."†

The old chancel only having been left of this edifice, which was originally as stately and magnificent as that of the Holy Trinity, it was converted into a church, and so it continued till the 30th of Elizabeth (1588), when a considerable addition (three intercolumniations) was made to the east end of it. The new work is observable from the difference of the architecture, the arches of it being much lighter than those of the more ancient part.

In 1696 the present tower was commenced, and in the following year it was completed. On digging for its foundation vast remains were discovered, extending across the street (Lowgate), as well as several coffins and skeletons

\* Rot. Parl., vol. v., fol. 588; in Frost's Notices, p. 84.      † Tickell's Hull, p. 806.

of bodies which had been there interred. In 1826 the tower was altered to harmonise with the ancient part of the church, and the whole structure, which then underwent a thorough repair, consists of three aisles, the east end of the centre one being used as a chancel. The tower is of considerable height, is finished with an embattled parapet with small pinnacles at the angles, and the whole is covered with compo, and has a plain appearance. On the south side is a stone porch with a pointed arched entrance; two depressed arched-headed windows of five lights each; and two more acutely pointed arched windows of three lights each. A modern vestry conceals half of one of the last mentioned windows. The clerestory, which has no less than twelve pointed windows of three lights each, has a singular appearance. In the north side of the church is a pointed doorway, and six pointed windows of three lights each. The clerestory is similar to the south side. At the east end the chancel rises to an apex, on which, and on the sides, are small pinnacles. The centre window at this end is of seven lights, with perpendicular tracery in the sweep of the arch. The whole edifice is embattled. The tower contains six bells, and exhibits a large clock dial, which projects over the street. The interior is plain and neat, the side aisles are separated from the centre one by six pointed arches resting on columns formed by a union of four cylinders. The mouldings of the arches of the oldest part of the building rest on rather rude sculptures of angels playing on musical instruments, those of the modern portion on neat heads. The ceilings are flat and panelled. Round three sides of the church are galleries, in the westernmost is a handsome organ, which was erected by subscription in 1775, by Snetzler. In the east window are four small shields of arms in stained glass. It formerly contained the arms of the Earl of Salisbury, Lord of Cottingham; Percy, Earl of Northumberland; De la Pole of Wingfield; and St. George; and France and England. There were several chantries in this church. The monuments are neither numerous nor particularly curious. The *Living* of St. Mary's is a perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of J. Thornton, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. John Scott. Its annual value is £276.

**ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.**—This edifice, which is situated in the parish of the Holy Trinity, and stands near the Wilberforce Monument, was erected at the sole expense of the Rev. Thomas Dykes, L.L.B., the first incumbent. The building was commenced in October, 1790, and opened for divine service on the 18th of May, 1792. It is a neat edifice of red brick, with stone dressings; the original cost of its erection was about £4,600.; but the tower at the west end, and a projection at the east end, have subsequently been built. The tower is finished with a plain parapet, and pyramidal

pinnacles at the angles. In each side of the church are two tier of seven windows, the lower small, and the upper with arched heads. The projection has similar windows. The interior is neatly and comfortably furnished to seat 1,500 persons, and has a gallery round three sides, supported by Tuscan pillars. The lower story of the above mentioned projection at the east end is used as a vestry, and the upper for an organ gallery, for which purpose it was erected when the organ was purchased in 1815. The monuments are very numerous, and amongst them is one, on the south side of the communion table, to the memory of the Rev. T. Dykes, the founder of the church, who died August 23rd, 1847, aged 85. It exhibits an excellent bust of the deceased, executed by Mr. Keyworth, of Hull. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Holy Trinity parish, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry William Kemp. Present value of the benefice, £205. per annum.

**ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Pottery.**—This edifice is situated in St. James's Street, formerly called Cent-per-Cent Street; its foundation stone was laid on the 14th of December, 1829, and the building was finished in July, 1831. The expense of the erection, &c., was about £8,500., of which sum the Commissioners for Building Churches made a grant of £3,560., and the remainder was raised by subscription. It is a beautiful structure of white brick and stone, in the Early English style, with a tower at the west end, rising to the height of 110 feet, and having large octagonal turrets at the angles. This tower contains a melodious peal of eight bells, and has four clock dials on its sides. Each side of the church has five tall windows of two lights. The interior, which forms one large space, with a very small chancel, is elegantly furnished, and has galleries round three of its sides, with an organ in the west gallery. The ceiling is flat and panelled, and the windows have coloured borders. The pulpit is elegantly carved, and it and the reading and clerk's desks are clustered in front of the communion table. Immediately in front of them is a neat octagonal font. The Rev. William Knight is the incumbent, the Vicar of Holy Trinity has the appointment of the Minister, and the value of the living is about £800.

**ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,** near Canning Street, was erected in the parish of Holy Trinity, and opened for divine service in 1844, and is an elegant cut stone structure in the Early English style. It consists of a nave and aisles, transept, and small chancel, with a beautiful tower and spire 200 feet high. In the first story of the tower are three finely moulded doorways, the mouldings resting on cylindrical pillars, and in each of the sides of its upper story are three tall windows unglazed; the centre one being taller than the

others. The chancel and the ends of the transepts contain windows of a similar form; and the angles of the east end and the transepts are finished with handsome pinnacles. The interior is very neat. The nave and aisles are divided by four arches springing from pillars composed of clustered columns. The roofs are groined and decorated, and there are galleries at the west end and in the transepts. The communion table is of cut stone, and around the chancel is an arcade, formed by neat arches, in which are the Decalogue, &c., in illuminated characters. The pulpit and reading desk are of Gothic design; the font is octagonal, and there is an excellent organ, built by Messrs. Hill & Co., of London, in 1847. The east window is filled with stained glass, and there are two oak chairs in the chancel carved after the manner of the antique. The Rev. J. Deck is the minister of this chapel.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Nile Street, is a small but neat brick building, erected in 1827, by the late Rev. W. Eastmead, Independent Minister, and called *Trinity Chapel*. It was long used by dissenters of various denominations, but was converted into a place of worship for the Church of England about two years ago. The Rev. John Edward Sampson is the minister.

Another Dissenting Chapel in Porter Street has just been purchased, and is about to be converted into a place of worship in connexion with the Established Church.

MARINERS' CHURCH, Junction Dock Side.—This is a large brick building, with a good front in the Early English style, erected in 1834 on the site of an old place of worship, which, till 1826, belonged to the Independents, but in that year its congregation removed to the Tabernacle, in Sykes Street. The interior is neat; there are no windows on the sides, but it is partly lighted from the roof. It contains extensive galleries, and there is a large organ in a recess over the communion table. The ceiling is flat. Many of the sittings are free, and appropriated to the use of seamen and their families. This was the first church opened in England for the exclusive use of mariners. The Rev. Allan Swinburn is the minister.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SCULCOATES.\*—This, the parish church of Sculcoates, is situated in Air Street, near the bank of the river Hull, in the old

\* Sculcoates parish, which is now included in the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, is locally situated in the Hunsley Beacon division of the Wapentake of Harthill; and as has already been observed at page 5, of this volume, is of great antiquity, being mentioned in the Domesday Survey, as one of the manors of Ralph de Mortimer, who was lord of all the surrounding country. This Ralph was one of the fortunate adventurers that accompanied the Conqueror from Normandy. In 1378 the manor of Sculcoates was in the possession of Michael de la Pole, the first Earl of Suffolk of that family, who then granted it to the Carthusian Priory of St. Michael, which he founded at Hull.

village of Sculcoates, nearly two miles from the Market Place of Hull. The old church was a very ancient structure, and the present edifice was erected on its site in the years 1760 and 1761. The *Living* was an ancient Rectory, in the patronage of Lord Grey of Rotherfield. In 1881 it was given to the Prior and brethren of the Carthusian Monastery, "Juxta Kingston-super-Hall," and at the same time Alexander Archbishop of York ordained in this church a "perpetual vicar, presentable by the Prior and brethren." The benefice is now a discharged Vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown, and is rated in the King's Books at £5. 6s. 8d.; present value £295. per annum. The Vicar is the Rev. W. Preston, of Bulmer, and the officiating Curate is the Rev. Thomas Scott Bonnin.

The *Edifice*, being entirely covered with compo, has a neat and modern appearance, and consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower at the west end, containing three bells, the whole being finished with a battlement and with crocketed pinnacles at the angles. The south side of the nave has three pointed windows of three lights each, and a neat porch; and above them are four pointed windows of two lights each. The east or chancel window is of three lights, and on the north side of the nave are four windows of three lights each, and the same number of two lights each. The upper and lower windows, by which the church is made into two stories, appear, at a short distance from them, to be but one set of windows with transoms. The four windows in the lower story of the north side have been recently renewed, and filled with Cathedral glass, with coloured borders, and those in the same story of the south side, as well as the east window, are about to be similarly treated. The interior is neat. The nave is divided from each of the aisles by four pointed arches, resting on circular columns, and above each arch is

After the Reformation this manor appears to have continued annexed to the Crown, till the 4th of Philip and Mary (1693), when it was sold to Sir Henry Gate, Knight, and Thomas Dalton, Alderman of Hull, after which it passed through various hands, and was divided and subdivided by successive sales and portions. The parish of Sculcoates is bounded on the east by the river Hull, on the north by the parish of Cottingham, on the south by the Queen's Dock, and on the west by the Lordship of Myton; the middle of Prospect Street and Spring Bank being the division on the latter side.

*Wincomlee*, a long street in this parish, derives its name, according to Hadley, from the following curious circumstance:—One Mrs. Reed, who once kept an alehouse in that neighbourhood, was wont, when in her cups, to amuse her customers with incredible stories, winking at the same to her intimates, who knew her faculty of dealing in the marvellous; hence she obtained the title of *Wink-and-lie*, or *lee*. Her house became so noted that it was usual for persons to make parties to spend the evening at Wink-and-Lee's to hear a good story; and in process of time it gave the name to all that part of the parish, which continued after her death, and which it still retains.

an open quatrefoil. The chancel arch is circular but plain, and the ceilings are flat. At the west end of the church is a semi-circular gallery, neatly panelled, which was erected in 1827; and in it is a small organ. The communion table is composed of a fine slab of white marble, resting on a plain wooden frame; and in the chancel is a neat lectern, from which the lessons are read. The font, which is large and of an oval form, is of fine shell marble, and stands on a pedestal of veined marble. The monuments are both numerous and handsome. The churchyard, recently closed, is spacious, and is entirely filled with gravestones and monuments. A short distance from the church is the parish burial ground, which was opened for interments on the 2nd of January, 1818. It contains three acres of ground, and is surrounded by trees and a brick wall. In the centre of it is a small but neat structure, in the pointed style of architecture, wherein the burial service is performed. The ceiling of this chapel is coved, and on it is a painting representing the heavens, with groups of seraphic and cherubic figures. The expense of opening this place of burial, about £4,000., was raised by a rate levied on the parishioners.

CHRIST CHURCH, Worship Street.—In the year 1814 an Act of Parliament was obtained for the erection of this church in the parish of Sculcoates, and the building was consecrated on the 26th of September, 1822. The presentation was vested in the then subscribers of £100. each, and their survivors, until reduced to eight in number, who, with the Vicar of Sculcoates, are the patrons. Vacancies among the eight trustees are filled up by the election of the pew holders. The incumbent is the Rev. John King. The cost of the building was about £8,000. The plan of the church exhibits a nave and aisles, with a small recess for a chancel, and a handsome tower at the west end; but the interior is composed of one large room, round three sides of which are deep galleries. The edifice is built of brick, with dressings and ornaments of Roche Abbey stone, and the style of architecture is Gothic of the early part of the 15th century. The tower has four clock dials on the sides of its upper story, and is finished with a neat battlement and crocketed pinnacles. In the lower part of the west front is a pointed doorway, and in the spandrels are two shields, one containing the arms of the See of York, the other those of Archbishop Vernon. The sides of the church are each in five divisions, containing pointed windows of three lights, with transoms, and the east window is of four lights. Adjoining the chancel is a small vestry, which, as well as the whole of the building, is embattled; and all the buttresses are surmounted with crocketed pinnacles. The interior is very neatly furnished with single seats; the galleries are supported by small columns,

formed by a union of four cylinders, and the fronts are panelled. The ceiling is flat, and in panels. The pulpit is very richly carved, and in front of it is a neat octagonal font of Caen stone. There is an organ in the gallery at the west end. The four compartments of the chancel window below the transom are filled up, and on them are painted the Decalogue, &c., and the upper part of the window represents the four Evangelists in stained glass. There are some very neat marble tablets against the walls of the church, one of which, erected to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Spaldin, is a fine piece of sculpture, exhibiting a full-length figure of an angel pointing heavenwards.

ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT CHURCH, Cannon Street.—On the 10th of October, 1844, a portion of the extensive parish of Sculcoates was formed into an Ecclesiastical District, or a distinct parish for ecclesiastical purposes only. The foundation stone of the edifice under notice was laid on the 19th of June, 1846; and consecrated by the Bishop of Bangor on the 27th of Oct., 1847. It is built of stone in the Early English style of architecture, and comprises a nave and side aisles, a chancel, and a belfry at the south-west angle of the south aisle. The first story of the latter appendage is square; the upper story is octagonal, with a pointed window of two lights in each of the eight sides; and the top is conical in shape. In the south side of the belfry, and in the west end of the nave, are depressed arched doorways. The windows of the aisles are of two lights each; those of the chancel are tall, narrow, and single; and the clerestory has a row of narrow double lights. The interior is exceedingly neat and elegant. Six pointed arches on each side divide the nave from the aisles, the pillars upon which they rest being alternately circular and octagonal. There is a gallery at the west end, in which is a very fine organ, built by Messrs. Forster and Andrews of Hull. The stained timber roofs are open, that of the chancel being panelled. The east window, which is of three tall single lights, is filled with stained glass, and on the wall beneath it is the Decalogue, Creed, &c., in beautifully illuminated characters. The pulpit and reading desk are very elegant; the single lines of pews are very chaste and neat; and the font is octagonal and massy. The present incumbent of the District of St. Paul is the Rev. Richard Kemp Bailey, and the living is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Crown and the Archbishop of York, alternately.

DRYPOOL CHURCH (St. Peter) stands near the Garrison, on the west side of the river Hull, and is a neat edifice, erected in 1824, on the site of an ancient structure, which had long been in a dilapidated state, having stood since the early part of the 14th century. When taken down in 1822, fragments of monuments and carved stones, as old as the 12th century, were found worked



in the walls.\* The present fabric comprises a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end, in which are three bells. The tower is in four stories, with a plain parapet, and pinnacles and vanes at the angles. In each side of the church are four lofty windows of two lights, with a transom; and under the westernmost is a pointed arched doorway. The interior is plain, with galleries extending around the entire building, and supported by columns formed by the union of four cylinders. The vestry occupies the lower portion of the tower. The cost of the re-erection of this church was defrayed by subscription, aided by a grant of £500. from the Society for Enlarging and Building Churches. A portion of the burial ground adjoining the church has been taken for the entrance to the Victoria Dock. The Living is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Trustees of the late Rev. C. Simeon, and incumbency of the Rev. W. G. Gibson. Its present value is £800. per ann. The church of Drypool was formerly a parochial chapel attached to the parish church of Swine, but after the Parliamentary Survey in the time of the Commonwealth, it was stated that it had been four years and a half without a minister, when it was recommended to separate it from Swine, that village being five miles distant.

The *Drypool and Southcoates Cemetery*, which is situated on the Hedon road, was purchased by the parishioners a few years ago, at a cost of £1,800. The site has been thoroughly drained, and raised five feet above the adjoining district. There is a neat chapel for the performance of the burial ceremony.

ST. MARK'S DISTRICT CHURCH, Groves.—The new parish of St. Mark (for ecclesiastical purposes only) was formed out of the parish of Sutton, by an Order of Council, dated July 10th, 1844, but the church for the district was finished in 1843. It is a handsome red brick building, with cut stone dressings, and is in the Early English style. Exteriorly it is cruciform in shape, and consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel, and a lantern tower, surmounted by a very elegant spire. The windows of this lantern are very fine, and the upper part of it, as well as the pinnacles in which the buttresses of the whole church finish, are of cut stone. The mouldings of the doors and windows of the entire structure spring from circular pillars, and the outer line of

\* The parish of Drypool, which includes the township of Southcoates, is locally situated in the middle division of the Wapentake of Holderness, though it now forms a portion of the borough of Hull. The ancient village of Drypool, which has been enclosed within the citadel (See page 73), is mentioned in Domesday under the names of *Dritpole* and *Dripol*, and Ralph de Mortimer was lord thereof. It had not any church at that period, but was a portion of the parish of Ferriby. In 1298 Dripol, in Holderness, is mentioned as a port between the Hull and the Humber. Near this place was situated the village of Frisneck, which was destroyed by an inundation of the Humber.

mouldings rest on carved human heads. There are three handsome entrances in the tower, and one in the west side of each of the transepts. The interior is very neat and elegant. The nave is separated from the aisles by five pointed arches springing from clustered pillars, and the mouldings of the arches are very good. Galleries extend round three sides of the building, and there is a good organ in the west end gallery. The transepts do not show in the interior aspect of the church, they being simply used as entrances to the galleries. The apse, which serves for a chancel, is small, and has three lights in it, and a decorated roof; and the pulpit, reading desk, and general furniture of the church, are very neat. The communion table is of Caen stone, the front being in panels, bearing shields charged with the symbols of the four Evangelists. There are two neat vestries at the sides of the chancel. The font is octagonal, and the ceilings are flat and painted. The entire cost of the erection was about £3,000., raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £750., from the Society for Building and Enlarging Churches. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Crown and the Archbishop of York, alternately, and the present incumbent is the Rev. Henry Palmer Leakey.

**CHAPELS.**—The Protestant Dissenters have several places of worship in Hull; most of them are large, commodious, well furnished with galleries, class rooms, &c., and possess very good organs. The buildings are of brick, but some of them have handsome cut stone fronts.

The *Baptists*, the first congregation of which denomination was formed in Hull in 1736, have two chapels; one built in Salthouse Lane in 1757; and the other in George Street in 1799. The minister of the former chapel is the Rev. — Hall, and of the latter, Rev. D. M. Thompson. This body of Christians held their first assemblies in Hull in a room in Manor Alley, in a building then called Henry the Eighth's Tower.

The *Independent Chapels* are as follows:—Providence Chapel, in Hope Street, a large plain brick building, erected in 1797; but at present without a pastor; Fish Street Chapel, a commodious erection, capable of seating 1,000 persons, besides 400 children, and attached to which is a library, containing about 700 volumes, and a news room—Rev. Robert Bowman, minister; Bethesda Chapel, in Osborne Street, built in 1842 by the present minister (Rev. S. Lane); Salem Chapel, Cogan Street, a large respectable looking brick structure, of which the Rev. James Sibree is the minister; and the Albion Street Chapel, a splendid building, which will accommodate about 1,600 persons. The front of the latter structure consists of a Doric portico of six columns, which is approached by a flight of steps. The chapel

was opened for divine service on the 20th of April, 1842; and its splendid organ was erected in 1847. The Rev. J. A. Redford is the present minister.

The *Wesleyan Methodists* have some fine chapels in Hull. When these religionists first appeared here, they assembled in Manor Alley, in the tower of the gateway leading to De la Pole's palace, called afterwards Henry the Eighth's Tower. When the tower was removed, a building was erected on a part of its site, which bore the following inscription:—"This Preaching House was built by the people called Methodists, 1771, pro bono publico." The congregation rapidly increasing, in a few years this place was found too small, and in 1786 the George Yard Chapel was erected. The latter is a good brick building. The Waltham Street Chapel was built in 1813, and is a large respectable looking edifice, with a portico of two Doric columns, and fitted up to seat about 1,600 persons. It contains a good organ and several neat monuments. The Humber Street Chapel is another good brick building, erected in 1832, and elegantly fitted up with galleries all round, Great Thornton Street Chapel is a splendid structure, erected in 1842, at a cost of about £7,000. The front is of cut stone, and is composed of a magnificent portico, the pediment being supported by a number of fine fluted pillars, with Corinthian capitals. Two wings at some distance from the centre are connected by two open arcades or galleries, the roofs of which are supported by two lines of handsome pillars, and the whole is approached by a large flight of stone steps. The interior is very elegantly fitted up. The case in which the organ is enclosed is remarkably fine. There is another chapel in Scott Street, belonging to this body; but the largest place of worship belonging to this sect in Hull, is the Kingston Chapel, in Drypool, erected at a cost of £8,000., and opened in 1841. The front exhibits a bold pediment, resting on four massy pillars of the Doric order, and the interior is elegantly finished, and will seat about 1,800 persons. The organ is excellent. These chapels have annexed to them extensive school and class rooms.

The *Primitive Methodists* have new and spacious chapels in Great Thornton Street and Jarratt Street. The former, which has a portico supported by two fine Doric pillars, was erected about five years ago; and the latter, which is called Clowes' Chapel, was built in 1851. They have another neat chapel in Church Street, and one in Mill Street, which was erected in 1819.

The *Wesleyan Reformers* meet in the chapel in Sykes Street, called the Tabernacle, erected in 1826 by the Rev. S. Lane, as a Calvinist or Independent Chapel; and in a small building in Walker Street.

A congregation, calling themselves *Independent Methodists*, worship in a chapel in Osborne Street since 1826. This building was erected by the

Baptists in 1823. The present minister is the Rev. William Mac Conkey.

The *Association Methodist Chapel*, in Mason Street, was erected as a Baptist Chapel in 1822, and was called Jehovah Jireh, and the *Methodist New Connexion Chapel*, is a neat building in North Street, erected in 1799, The latter is called Bethel Chapel, and contains a very good organ, built by Messrs. Forster and Andrews, of Hull.

The *Scottish Presbyterian Chapel*, corner of Prince Street, was erected in 1698, and is a plain brick building. The site was given by Mr. John Watson, and there is also other property belonging to the congregation, all of which is vested in the hands of trustees. This is sometimes called the *Swedenborgian Chapel*, because many years ago a considerable portion of the members of the congregation worshipping here, embraced the doctrine of Baron Emanuel Swedenborg; and the property was thrown into Chancery by the adherents of the original tenets of Presbyterianism. It has since been recovered, by the trustees, for the use of the present possessors. The Rev. J. L. Rome is the minister of this congregation.

The *Unitarian Chapel*, in Bowlalley Lane, is one of the oldest dissenting places of worship in Hull. The Rev. Leonard Chamberlayne bequeathed a valuable collection of books to the trustees of this chapel, for the use of the inhabitants of Hull. It contains many works of the fathers, and some rare and valuable editions of the classics. The Rev. John Shannon is the minister.

The *German and Danish Lutherans* worship in the Bethesda Chapel, Osborne Street, alternately with Mr. Lane's congregation.

*Society of Friends.*—The present meeting house of this body was formerly a Wesleyan School, in Mason Street; but it was enlarged and converted into a very neat chapel in 1852. The old meeting house of the Friends, in Lowgate, is now occupied as an Odd Fellows' Hall.

The *Jews' Synagogue*, in Robinson's Row, is a neat building, erected in A.D. 1826, or, as the inscription says, "A.M. 5586." The Jews have a school in connexion with this place of worship.

The various *Sunday Schools* of Hull, in connexion with the churches and chapels, and under the management of the *Church of England Sunday School Association*, and the *Sunday School Union* (both formed in 1819), are numerously attended.

**CATHOLICS.**—The progress of Catholicity in Hull has kept pace with the strides which it has of late years made in most parts of this kingdom. (See vol. i., p. 550.) Tickell tells us that the Catholics had a chapel in Posterngate, which had been almost demolished by the mob in 1780, when the riots in London and other parts of the nation, excited by Lord George Gordon,

spread such general alarm. The Rev. Mr. Howard was then the pastor of the congregation. From the same authority we learn that the Jews rebuilt the house, and fitted it up for their synagogue; and that in 1796, the Catholics had a place of Divine worship on the west side of Lowgate, in a place called Leadenhall Square, which was but thinly attended. Since then this congregation had a chapel in North Street, Prospect Street.

The present chapel or church in Jarratt Street, was erected in 1829. It is a large commodious edifice, and is approached by a flight of steps. The front, which is in the Florentine style, is well cemented to imitate stone, and is surmounted with a massy stone cross. Within the tympanum with which the front finishes is a large shield, bearing the arms of St. Charles of Borromeo, the Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, in whose honour the church is dedicated, and the same shield of arms is repeated in the upper story of the interior of the building ten or twelve times. The interior is finished in the Grecian style of architecture; the decorations of the sanctuary are very beautiful; and the tabernacle, reredos, and large candlesticks of the high altar, are richly gilt. One of the side altars is dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and the other in honour of St. Augustine. Over the vestry door are fine paintings of the Adoration of the Shepherds, and of St. Augustine in his pontifical robes. There is an organ in the gallery at the west end. The senior priest is the Rev. Michael Trappes, and his assistant is the Rev. John Motler. The residence of the clergy adjoins the church. This edifice being now too small for the Catholics of Hull, though there are two services at least on Sunday mornings, they are about to erect an additional place of worship in the Groves.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—The *Grammar School* was founded in the reign of Richard III., in 1486, by John Alcock, successively Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely. The founder, who was a native of Beverley, built the school house in a garden which he had inherited from his father, on the south side of Trinity Church. The school thus founded, continued without interruption till the reign of Edward VI., when the chantries, free schools, &c., were granted to the King, and then it was suppressed, and its revenues seized. On remonstrances, however, from this and several other towns, several schools were re-established, and their revenues restored, and this school was of that number. According to De la Pryme's MS., the garden was often given away or sold, and the school house itself was frequently in danger of sharing a similar fate. In 1583, the old structure being then in a ruinous state, William Gee, Esq., an Alderman of Hull, opened a subscription for rebuilding it, himself subscribing £80., and 20,000 of bricks for that

purpose, and the work was soon completed. The building is of two stories in height, with mullioned windows of brick; and the floor of the second story is supported by a line of fluted pillars. In the school room is a portrait of Alderman Gee, and in different parts of the building are the arms of the town, and the date of 1583, with a curious merchant's mark. Though the endowment produces upwards of £80. per ann., this grammar school, like many others in England, has ceased to be a charitable institution, as a charge of one guinea per annum is made for classical instruction, and four guineas for writing and arithmetic, to the sons of burgesses, and six guineas to other pupils. This school has one exhibition of £40. a year to any College in Cambridge, founded by Thomas Bary, or Bury, scrivener, in 1627, and augmented by Alderman Ferres in 1630. It has also a scholarship of 12s. 9d. per week, and rooms at Clare Hall (Cambridge), founded by Alexander Metcalf. The following eminent men have been masters of this school:—the Rev. Andrew Marvel, M.A., father of the eminent patriot of that name; John Catlyn, originally a bricklayer, but who, by the force of his genius and application, became a great proficient in the learned languages; the Rev. John Clarke, M.A., the translator of Suetonius and Sallust; and the Rev. Joseph Milner, M.A., author of a History of the Church. Amongst the most eminent men educated here, were Andrew Marvel, M.P. for Hull; Dr. Thomas Watson, Bishop of St. Davids; William Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.; Isaac Milner, D.D., Dean of Carlisle; and the late Archdeacon Wrangham. The lectureship of the Church of the Holy Trinity was formerly enjoyed by the master of this school. Mr. John D. Sollitt is the present head master.

The *Vicar's School*, in Vicar Lane, was founded by the Rev. William Mason, father of the poet, in 1734, and affords education to fifty-four boys, appointed by the Vicar of Trinity Church, who generally selects them from the most needy and industrious parents. Books, pens, paper, and rewards, are given to the scholars, as well as instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The school is supported partly by an annual collection at Trinity Church, and partly by the Corporation.

*Cogan's Charity School*, Salthouse Lane, was founded by William Cogan, Esq., Aldermen, in 1753, for clothing and instructing twenty poor girls, who are allowed to remain in the school three years, and are then succeeded by others. Marriage portions of six pounds are given to each of them, who, previous to her marriage, has been seven years in respectable servitude. In 1822 the trustees of the charity were enabled to increase the number of scholars from twenty to forty. Alderman Cogan also bequeathed, in 1787, a sum of money for apprenticing poor boys, preference to be given to the sons of freemen of Hull.

*National Schools.*—These schools are now in full operation in connexion with the various churches in Hull; all of them are held in very commodious edifices, and some of them in very handsome structures. Of the latter class are the St. James' Schools, Porter Street, erected in 1844; the Christ Church Schools, built about six years ago; and St. Mary's Schools, near Sculcoates Church, which were opened about four years ago. The Methodists have large schools, and there are extensive schools conducted on the British and Foreign system. The Catholic Schools, in Canning Street, are attended by about 800 children, and that numerous body are about to erect new schools in the Groves. There are altogether over 12,000 children attending the public Day and Sunday Schools in Hull.

*Port of Hull Society for the Religious Instruction of Seamen.*—This body was instituted on the 19th of April, 1821, and its establishment is a neat building, called the *Sailors' Institute*, on the west side of the Prince's Dock. The society is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and there is in connexion with it a *Ladies' Association*. Religious services are conducted in the hall or chapel of the institute three times on Sundays, as well as on Tuesday evenings, by ministers and lay-brethren of the various denominations connected with the society; and lectures are delivered on Wednesday evenings during the winter months. There is a library and reading room in the building; the former contains about 500 vols. In connexion with this institution is an *Orphan School*, established in 1837, and many of the children are clothed as well as educated. Another department of the operations of this society, is the *Marine School* for young seamen. The business of the Hull branch of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, is also transacted here. The number of fishermen and seamen, beneficiary members, in the Hull branch in 1854, was 1,340.

**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, BUILDINGS, &c.**—The *General Infirmary*, in Prospect Street, is perhaps the most important benevolent institution in Hull. A few charitable individuals, who had observed the want of a public hospital for the recovery of the sick and lame poor, assembled in the month of October, 1781, and opened a subscription for erecting and supporting such a house of mercy. A proposal so laudable could not fail to meet with supporters, and a temporary establishment was opened on the 26th of September, 1782. In the meantime a field of two acres, situated on the Beverley road, was purchased at a cost of £550., and buildings erected upon it, which swelled the amount to £4,126. Accommodation was thus afforded to seventy in-door patients. Additional accommodation was afforded in 1840, by the building of two wings; and the extensive range of building, of which

the hospital is now composed, is one of the chief ornaments of the town; and no similar institution in the kingdom has a better circulation of air, or more complete provision in every respect for the objects of its care. On the lawn in front of the building, is a fine monumental statue of J. Alderson, M.D., late physician to the hospital, which was executed by Westmacott, Jun., and erected by subscription in 1833; and on either side of it is a neat fountain, erected in 1854. The house will accommodate about 120 patients. The number of patients in the hospital during the year 1854 was 866; and the number of out-patients for the same year was 1,665. The total number of patients admitted into the Infirmary since its opening in 1782, is 75,105; of whom 54,336 have been cured, and 7,758 relieved; besides 29,740 trivial cases cured. The income of the establishment for the past year, arising from subscriptions, benefactions, collections made at places of Divine worship, dividends on stock, &c., was £2,166.; and the expenditure of the same year was £2,492. The President of the institution is the Earl of Carlisle, and amongst the Vice-Presidents are the Archbishop of York and the Mayor of Hull. Three physicians and three surgeons attend gratuitously. Chairman of the weekly board, H. Gibson, Esq. Annual subscribers of two guineas or upwards, and benefactors of twenty guineas or upwards, are Governors of the hospital.

The *Hull and Sculcoates Dispensary*, established in High Street in 1814, now occupies a neat building in St. John's Street, erected in 1832, at the cost of £819. This excellent institution affords relief to a great number of patients, and is supported by voluntary subscription. During the year ending 5th of April, 1854, there were 2,701 cases attended to, and of that number 1,762 were cured, and 513 relieved. Total of cases admitted from the commencement to the above date, 78,806, of which number 61,280 were cured, and 12,192 relieved. The income of the year amounted to £442., and the expenditure to £435. There is a *Ladies' Sick Fund* in connexion with the Institution, which is a valuable auxiliary. None but the really indigent are admitted to the benefits of this charity.

*Hull Borough Lunatic Asylum for Paupers*.—A refuge for the insane was established in Boteler Street, in 1814, by Dr. Alderson, and Mr. Ellis, surgeon, and was afterwards conducted by his son, Dr. James Alderson, and the late Mr. Casson, surgeon. About sixteen or eighteen years ago the two latter gentlemen built a more extensive establishment, a little north of the Anlaby Road, in a very healthy locality, and it continued to be a private asylum until 1849, when the house and premises were purchased by the magistrates of the borough, who were compelled, by a recent Act of Parlia-



ment, to provide an asylum for their insane paupers. The building, which is commodious, and well adapted to its present use, will accommodate about 90 patients; and on the last day of the year 1854, the number of patients in it was 85, viz., 45 males and 40 females. The grounds belonging to the establishment extend over twelve acres. Mr. F. W. Casson, surgeon (son of the above-mentioned Mr. Casson), is the present Superintendent. This gentleman has a private asylum for the insane near Hessle.

The *School of Anatomy and Medicine*, Kingston Square, Jarratt Street, is a small but neat building, erected in 1832, in the Grecian style. Pupils attending the lectures here are qualified for examination at the Royal College of Surgeons, and Apothecaries Hall.

The *Female Penitentiary*, Anlaby Road, was established in 1811, but subsequently discontinued for some years for want of support. In 1837 it was revived, and it is now in full operation. The house affords an asylum to nearly thirty penitents, who are required to remain in it for two years, and at the expiration of that period respectable situations are provided for them. The institution is supported by subscription, and its affairs are managed by a committee of ladies.

The MANSION HOUSE, or *Guild Hall*, is a plain building, in Lowgate, formerly a private residence. It contains the Town Clerk's and Treasurer's offices, and some Committee rooms, and in the yard at the rear of the house (formerly the garden of the mansion) is the *Council Chamber*, in which the Corporation hold their meetings; the *Sessions Court*, *County Court*, and *Police Court*, &c. The Council Chamber is a handsome apartment, and the several courts are well adapted for their purposes. In the Property Committee Room, are portraits of Alderman Lambert, Mayor in the reign of Charles II., and Alderman Daniel Sykes; and in the General Committee Room is an ancient oil painting representing Alderman Crowle (founder of the hospital in Sewer Lane), his wife, and six children. The old Guild Hall stood at the north end of the present Shambles, but having fallen into a state of dilapidation, it was taken down in 1806, and the present building purchased. It is to be regretted that an important body such as the Corporation of Hull, has not a good Mansion House in which its chief magistrate might reside during his year of office.

The *Sculcoates Public Hall*, in Worship Street, is now occupied by the offices of the Local Board of Health.

The *Public Rooms* in Kingston Square were built by a body of shareholders in 1830, and form a handsome brick building covered with Roman cement, and ornamented with stone capitals and bases in the Grecian Ionic order.

The building is 142 feet long and 79 broad; and the noble entrance has four massy pillars, supporting a pediment, and in the centre of the side of the building, abutting on Jarratt Street, is a similar pediment, supported by four semicircular or half pillars. The principal room—the *Music Hall*—is a magnificent apartment, 91 feet long, 41 feet broad, and 40 feet in height; richly decorated, and will hold nearly 1,200 persons, exclusive of the orchestra, which will accommodate 200 performers. Adjoining is a card room, a withdrawing room, &c., and a fine staircase leads to two large rooms, used until lately as the Lecture room and Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society.

The *Custom House*, Whitefriargate, is a large red brick building, with stone quoins and dressings, built by the Corporation of Trinity House, and was originally the Neptune Inn, at that time inferior to none in the north of England. The ball room, which is 52 feet by 24 feet, and 22 feet in height, is now the long room for the general official business of the Custom House. The building also contains spacious and appropriate offices in every department, with extensive Crown warehouses. We have shewn at page 44 that the officers of the customs occupied the old Exchange in the High Street, since 1819. Behind this was the great Weigh House, erected in 1389, in the reign of Richard II., built on prodigious piles over the haven, for the weighing of lead, wool, and other goods that came into the Humber. James Sparrow, Esq., is the present Collector of Customs, and James Mason, Esq., is the Comptroller.

A new *Corn Exchange* is now in course of erection upon the site of the old Exchange and Custom House, in the High Street, just noticed. The foundation stone was laid on Wednesday, the 2nd of May, 1855, and the building is to consist of a handsome cut stone front towards High Street, with a beautifully arched entrance, two stories in height, with Corinthian pillars and entablature on either side, all being surmounted by an attic, with ornamental balustrades, the centre being occupied by the Corporation Arms. A noble staircase leads to a handsome suite of offices in front of the building; and the great room intended for the Corn Exchange is 157½ feet long, 44 feet wide, and 36 feet in height, up to its highest point. This spacious hall is to be covered with seventeen semicircular laminated trusses, supported on carved corbels, fixed on the centre of pilasters on either side of the room. The spandrels will be filled with ornamental cast iron work; and the roof will be covered with rough plate glass, which will give a fairy lightness to the whole. The whole floor of the great hall will be entirely clear, and free from any incumbrance in the shape of columns and supports. There will be

a spacious Hotel at the eastern extremity of the buildings. The whole is being built by the Corporation of the borough, the present Corn Exchange in the Shambles being utterly inadequate for the business to be transacted in it. Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln, are the architects of the new building, and the foundation stone was laid by Mr. Alderman Thompson, Chairman of the Corporation's Property Committee.

The *Merchants' Exchange*, Exchange Alley, Lowgate, is a convenient edifice, and the large room in which the merchants transact their business is well arranged for that purpose. We have already seen that the merchants of Hull erected an Exchange in the High Street in 1619, but for a number of years it was used wholly for the customs. In 1794 the present Exchange was established, and in 1820 the building was greatly improved and ornamented. The upper story is used as a public *News Room*. There is another important body in Hull, called the *Chamber of Commerce and Shipping*, established in 1837, which has lately been admitted into the union of the Society of Arts.

The *Post Office* is a neat and commodious building in Whitefriargate, erected by the Corporation of Trinity House, and opened for business in 1843; but was enlarged in 1847. About a quarter of a century ago this branch of business was transacted in a small building up a passage in Bishop Lane, so narrow that it was difficult for two persons to pass each other. Mr. Richard Mosey is the postmaster.

The *Pilot Office* is a good modern brick building at the corner of Queen Street and Nelson Street, and is under the direction of commissioners appointed by and acting under the Humber Pilot Act. There is a Commodore of the pilots, who are sixty in number.

The *Borough Gaol and House of Correction*, in Kingston Street, was erected in 1827, at an expense of £22,000., but several improvements have subsequently been added. The plan is similar to other modern prisons, and yields to none in point of strength and convenience. The number of committals during the year ending at Michaelmas, 1854, was 497 males and 174 females. Captain Voule, inspector of prisons, lately expressed himself highly satisfied with the general arrangements of this gaol as made under the direction of the Governor, Captain W. Neill.

Preliminary steps have been taken for the establishment of a *Reformatory School for Juvenile Offenders*, for the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, under the provisions of a recent Act of Parliament, which not only authorizes the opening of such schools, but empowers the Government to allow 5s. per week, or £13. per ann., for each young offender placed in these schools, the

actual expense averaging £16. On the 12th of April, 1855, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall of Hull, for the purpose of considering the benefits to be derived from the establishment of one of those schools, and of forming a *Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders*. This meeting was highly successful; the Society was formed with the Earl of Carlisle for its President, and a long list of Patrons and Vice-Presidents, amongst whom are the Archbishop of York, Lord Wenlock, Lord Hotham, the Hon. A. Duncombe, Sir H. Boynton, Sir H. Cooper (Mayor of Hull), the late and present Recorders of Hull, the borough Members of Parliament, Yarbrough Yarbrough, Esq., James Clay, Esq., and many of the gentry and magistrates of the town and neighbourhood.

Since then the benches of magistrates of the East and North Ridings assembled at Quarter Sessions, appointed each a committee to co-operate with the Society in carrying out the resolutions adopted at the public meeting at Hull, for the establishment of an Industrial Reformatory School, large enough for the requirements of these Ridings; and a meeting has been held in York, presided over by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of adopting measures in furtherance of the same object, and for the obtaining for the city of York a share in the advantages of such an institution. So it appears that the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, the city of York, and the borough of Hull, are all cordially united in the promotion of an establishment in which the criminal children of the district may, by a systematic course of education, care, and industrial occupation, become useful members of the community—"a consummation most devoutly to be wished," for it is an indisputable fact, that the common gaols and houses of correction do not generally provide suitable means for the education or correct treatment of youthful offenders.

**LITERARY.**—The **ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—This handsome edifice, which was erected jointly by the Literary and Philosophical Society and the Committee of the Hull Subscription Library, is situated in Albion Street, and the foundation stones of the buildings were laid on Tuesday, the 17th of May, 1853, by those great patrons of literature, the Earl of Carlisle and Lord Londesborough. It covers an area of 2,200 square yards; the front being entirely built of cut stone, and 160 feet in length. The style of architecture is Roman, and of the Corinthian order, and the centre part is deeply recessed with ten coupled columns in front, disposed after the manner of the Louvre at Paris. The wings slightly project, and have pilasters and pediments on them, the whole standing upon a bold rusticated basement, and surmounted by an attic and balustrade. The centre colonnade will be crowned by a group of figures, representing the arts and sciences. The northern half of the building

belongs to the Literary and Philosophical Society, and consists chiefly of a Museum in front, and Lecture Room behind. The former apartment is 90 feet by 65. The central part of it consists of an Ionic arcade, richly decorated, and pricked out with colour in the polychromatic mode. The Lecture Hall is semicircular in form, with a panelled ceiling. The seats, which will accommodate 700 persons, descend to the lecturer's table. At the rear of this room are the laboratories, lecturer's room, and committee room.

The *Subscription Library* occupies the moiety of the building towards the south, and is totally disconnected from the other institution in the interior. It consists of book rooms (the largest of which has a gallery all round it), calculated to hold upwards of 60,000 vols., a spacious reading room, entrance hall, committee, deposit, and other rooms. The entrance hall and the reading room are elegant and well proportioned apartments. In the latter is a fine full-length painting (by Schmidt) of Charles Frost, Esq., F.S.A., the president of the library committee, which was presented by his friends on the 17th of May, 1853. And here also are portraits of Dr. Birbeck and Mr. Lee, founders of the library. Mr. Cuthbert Broderick, of Hull, is the architect of the buildings. The painting and decoration of the interior of the buildings were executed by Mr. W. Wardale, of Hull and Hesale, and are very beautiful. The columns in the corridor are excellent fac-similes of red granite, the capitals are white and edged with gold, the cornices are beautifully wrought, and the panels of the ceiling are light and ultra-marine. The mouldings of the panels are covered with beautiful foliage, in colours, and other kindred ornaments. The plinths or bases of the columns are in verd-antique.

On the morning of the 14th of October, 1854, immediately before her Majesty the Queen and the royal procession left the Station Hotel (See page 80), to make a progress through the town, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the patron of the Literary and Philosophical Society, accompanied by the Earl of Carlisle, the President of the Society (Charles Frost, Esq.), the Mayor of Hull, &c., visited and examined the new buildings; and her Majesty on this occasion was pleased to bestow upon the edifice the dignified name of the *Royal Institution*. The new buildings were opened with a grand bazaar of works of art, science, &c., in aid of the building fund of the Literary and Philosophical Society, on Tuesday, the 24th of the same month, and the three following days; and there was a full dress ball on the first evening, at the Public Rooms, for the same object. This bazaar was under the patronage of Prince Albert, the Earls of Carlisle, Shaftesbury, and Yarborough, Lords Londesborough and Hotham, and an immense list of the gentry of the town and district. Amongst the ladies who presided at the stalls, were Lady

Clifford Constable, Lady Cooper (the Lady Mayoress), the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Duncombe, Mrs. Charles Frost, Mrs. V. Thompson, Mrs. Thomas Thompson, Mrs. Pease of Hesslewood, &c. The attendance was a highly fashionable one, and the produce of the stalls amounted to £1,479.

The *Literary and Philosophical Society* was established on the 6th of November, 1822, for the purpose of promoting literature, science, and the arts, by the delivery of public lectures, the reading of original essays, &c. The lectures of the society are delivered during the winter, on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. The first lecture in the new hall was delivered on Tuesday evening, the 28th of November, 1854, by Sir Henry Cooper, Knt. (Mayor), his subject being, "Kingston-upon-Hull—its institutions and its capabilities." The museum contains an extensive collection of specimens of natural history and of the arts. The society now numbers about 400 members, each of whom have paid 25s., on his admission, to the funds of the society, and continues to pay annually the like sum of 25s. There are also honorary members.

The *Subscription Library* was instituted on the 6th of December, 1776; and on the 21st of June, 1800, the foundation stone of the building which it lately occupied in Parliament Street, was laid. The collection of books numbers about 30,000 volumes, in every department of literature, including the public records and statutes. The amount of subscription to this library is 25s.; and the present number of subscribers is about 500. Mr. R. T. Cussons is the librarian. The library and the reading room are open daily.

The *Lyceum Library and Reading Room* was founded in 1807, in Parliament Street, and the neat edifice in St. John's Street, in which it is now located, was erected in 1835. The library contains about 9,000 vols., and the present number of subscribers to it is about 350, each of whom pay 18s. 6d. per ann. In the reading room is a good portrait of the late James Henwood, Esq., who was president of this institution for upwards of forty years. The present president is Mr. H. C. Sherwin.

The *Mechanics' Institute*, in George Street, was founded on the 1st of June, 1825, for "the instruction of the members at a cheap rate, in the principles of their respective arts, and in the various branches of science and useful knowledge." The buildings of the society comprise a fine spacious saloon or lecture hall, a library, reading room, news room, small museum, &c. The saloon contains a fine painting by H. P. Briggs, Esq., R.A., representing the Romans teaching the Ancient Britons the Fine Arts, which was presented to the institute by J. V. Thompson, Esq., F.S.A., in 1832; also a good painting of Margaret Roper purchasing the head of her father (Sir Thomas

More) from the executioner; and a large cartoon, representing several persons studying the Mechanical Arts. Here are likewise good statues of Dr. Alderson and Daniel Sykes, Esq., as well as busts of the Queen, Wellington, Nelson, John V. Thompson, Esq., and the Rev. Geo. Lee, one of the founders of the institute. The library contains 4,000 vols., and the members of the Society now number 800. The library and the reading and news rooms are open daily. Besides the usual winter course of lectures, classes are usually formed, for the study of the French and German languages, and drawing, and there is also a chess club. The Museum contains a number of valuable curiosities, including an excellent collection of birds, especially of eagles; and there is a good collection of casts and models for the use of the School of Design, or drawing class. This institution is now in a flourishing condition; Mr. Bethel Jacobs is the president, and Mr. James Young, librarian.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the *British Association for the Advancement of Science*, which took place at Hull in 1853, may be noticed in connexion with the literary societies of the town. That learned body met under the presidency of William Hopkins, Esq., F.R.S.; and its meetings, which were held in the saloon of the Mechanics' Institute, and in the Public Rooms, commenced on Wednesday, the 7th of September, and ended on that day week. The Association divided itself into seven sections, in one or other of which original papers relating to mathematics, chemistry, geology, botany, geography, statistics, and mechanical science, were read and discussed at the same time; and no one was admitted to either of the sections without a ticket of membership, which ticket, at the very lowest, cost one pound; and the meeting, like all its predecessors in the principal towns in the three kingdoms was perfectly successful. (See vol. i., p. 616.) The attendance of the *élite* of the scientific world was very numerous; the papers which were read and discussed were of the most interesting character; and the whole arrangements of the local committee were admirable. Many of the papers were the contributions of the local friends of science; and were highly honourable to their diligence and ability. At the concluding meeting Colonel Sabine, the general secretary, announced that the receipts at Hull had been so good as to enable the council not only to defray the expenses of the year, but to devote £370. for the promotion of science. On one of the evenings John Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., delivered to the public, in the saloon of the Mechanics' Institute, a most interesting lecture on the Physical Geography of Yorkshire; and as no better authority on that subject can be produced than Professor Phillips, we have transferred the substance of that lecture to the pages of this work. (See vol. i., p. 20.)

The usual annual excursions of the Association took place on Thursday, the 15th September. At an early hour on that morning more than 200 of its members proceeded by railway to Grimston Park, near Tadcaster, the beautiful seat of Lord Londesborough, where they were hospitably entertained by its noble owner. Another body of the Association proceeded the same morning to Beverley and Flamborough, where they had a rich geological treat; and were entertained that evening, on their return to Beverley, by the Mayor and Corporation of that ancient borough, to a dinner in the Mechanics' Institute.

During the visit of the Association to Hull, hospitality was the "order of the day." The President entertained at dinner, at the Railway Hotel, about 300 ladies and gentlemen, including the Mayor, Recorder, and Town Clerk, of the borough, and a host of illustrious names in science. The Mayor's *Soiree*, in the same place, and on the same evening, was attended by nearly every member of the Association—lady as well as gentleman—then in the town. "The discussions and conversation," says one of the local journals, "which formed the chief amusement, were carried on in such a manner as to give quite a social character to the proceedings, and we were not a little gratified at observing in friendly chat the cogitating man of science with the less accomplished man of business, and in noticing the thorough good humour with which the absorbed philosopher received the polished raillery of some merry-hearted fair one."

There was another grand *Soiree*, afterwards held at the Public Rooms, Jarratt Street, which was attended by nearly 600 persons; and the resident medical gentlemen of Hull entertained the medical strangers of the British Association to an elegant and sumptuous breakfast at the London Hotel.

In a excellent article, which appeared in the *Hull Advertiser*, at the close of the meeting of the British Association at Hull, the talented editor of that ably-conducted journal says, "It is not without feelings of loneliness—a sense of desolation—that the more intellectual of the people of Hull will look around, and find that so many of the great scientific lights of the age have suddenly disappeared from the midst of us. The visit of the British Association opened to many of us a new and hidden source of intellectual enjoyment. We have been represented as a community that cared more for the blubber of one dead whale than for the learning of ten living philosophers; and, silenced by the literary cackle of more noisy localities, we suffered the world at large to receive and retain that impression of us. But after the testimony which the British Association has borne to the excellence of its



reception in Hull, we may be allowed to claim for this town as important a rank in literature and in science as it holds in commerce."

"We trust," continues the same writer, "that the success of this meeting of the British Association in Hull, will have the effect of stimulating the moral and physical energies of all classes of our people. We have too long allowed mercantile communities, not superior to us in either situation or intelligence, to take the lead of us in commercial enterprise, and in the encouragement of science. What a noble gallery we might at any moment form of the works of native artists! Why should not we build ships as well as make statues, paint pictures, and describe philosophically the natural phenomena by which we are surrounded? Why not stretch forth our hands to Australia, and grasp in the wealth of that continent, instead of longer devoting ourselves to a sort of gambling speculation in whale-fishing? There is not a week in which the merchants of Hull ought not to be sending out ships to Australia, manned with crews capable of adding something to the scientific knowledge of the British Association. Hull ought not to be depending upon a visitor for the nuggets which were exhibited in the geological section. Our own merchants should have been in a condition to place any number of pounds weight of auriferous quartz for the inspection of Professor Sedgwick and his friends."

**NEWSPAPERS.**—The *Hull Packet*, established in 1787, is published every Friday, and is the local organ of conservatism.

The *Hull Advertiser*, commenced in 1797, is a liberal journal, published every Saturday. Edward F. Collins, Esq., is the editor and sole proprietor.

The *Eastern Counties Herald*, established in 1838, has passed through several shapes, and is published by Mr. William Stephenson every Thursday. Politics, liberal.

The *Hull News*, commenced in 1852, belongs to the same proprietor, is of liberal politics, and is published on Saturdays.

**RAILWAYS.**—The Railway from Hull to Selby was opened on the 1st of July, 1840, and connected this town with London, by means of other lines, several of which now belong to the North Eastern Railway Company. A most important branch of this Company's line of railways is that from Hull, by the way of Beverley, Driffield, and Bridlington, to Scarborough. The *Crescent or Victoria Dock Railway* is a single line, three miles in length, connecting the Goods Station with the Victoria Dock, and is used chiefly for the conveyance of timber and merchandise from that dock to the town. It occupies the site of the proposed promenade. (See page 84.) Mr. George

Locking is the Superintendent of the Hull district of the North Eastern Railway. The *North Eastern Railway Station* for passengers covers an area of nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres; its length is about 153 feet, width 125 feet, and the platforms are 30 feet wide. The front elevation is handsome, and is in the Italian style. The buildings were commenced in 1847. The Hotel adjoining is a magnificent structure, in the same style of architecture, consisting of a quadrangle, covering an area of 120 feet by 180 feet; having an interior court 60 feet square. The edifice has three stories, with a basement, and it contains 120 apartments, and possesses every requisite for a first-class establishment. Mr. G. T. Andrews was the architect of the buildings.

The original station of the Hull and Selby Railway is now used as the *Goods Station* of the North Eastern Railway, and is conveniently situated for ready communication with the shipping, the front entrance being opposite the Humber Dock.

The *Office of the Lincolnshire, Sheffield, and Manchester Railway* is in Nelson Street, opposite the Corporation Pier, and this line presents another route (by crossing the Humber to New Holland) to London and all parts of the midland counties, and the south, east, and west of England.

The *Hull and Holderness Railway Company's* line was formally opened on the 24th of June, 1854. It is a single line, eighteen miles in length, having its starting at the Victoria Dock (Drypool), and its terminus at Withernsea, on the sea coast. Mr. Henry Jacob is the secretary and manager.

RECREATIVE.—The *Botanic Gardens*, Linnaeus Street, Anlaby Road, were first opened to the subscribers on the 3rd of June, 1812, and are the property of a body of shareholders. They comprise about five acres of land, suitably arranged for alpine, aquatic, and other plants. They have lately been very much improved, and are now laid out in a beautiful manner, and adorned with scarce and curious exotic plants and flowers. Here are not less than 700 different species of alpine plants; a large collection of ferns; an extensive assortment of American plants, in ground prepared expressly with peat mould for them; and here also is the veritable Upas tree, so famed in fabulous history for the possession of those poisonous qualities, which it was really believed to possess, by the friends of those who perished in such numbers, from the malaria which they had inhaled in the swamps and heated atmosphere, in which this plant is found to flourish. At the entrance to this elegant retreat are two lodges; one is occupied by the Curator, and the other is a committee room, in which is a fine half-length portrait of Linnaeus, by Schwanfelder. Subscribers pay 21s. per ann. for family tickets, and 10s. 6d. each for single tickets. Mr. J. C. Niven is the Curator.

The *Zoological Gardens*, situated on the Spring Bank, occupy about seven acres of land, and were opened in 1840. They are tastefully laid out, and enlivened with flowers and plants; and the winding walks, sloping grass-plots, and beautiful fountains, with its specimens of rural architecture, render the general appearance both agreeable and interesting. The Zoological collection is small, but some of the animals are of a superior kind. The weekly galas during the summer months are of a superior description, and are generally well attended. This establishment is the property of a company of shareholders.

The *Theatre Royal*, Humber Street, was opened in 1810, with the play of *Tancred and Sigismunda*, and is one of the handsomest provincial theatres in the kingdom. The site of the building was formerly designated the Fore Shore, and was overflowed with the tide once every twelve hours. (See page 85.) The old theatre stood in Finkle Street, and was erected in 1770, on a plot of ground then called Abisher's Yard.

A minor theatre, called the *Adelphi*, formerly occupied the site of the fine buildings situated at the corner of Queen Street and Wellington Street.

The *Royal Queen's Theatre*, Paragon Street, is a spacious edifice, first opened as an *Amphitheatre* in 1846, and capable of being used as such at any time, by removing the flooring and seats, which have been temporally erected upon the circle.

There are likewise in Hull a *Choral and Philharmonic Society*, which possess many talented vocal and instrumental performers; a body called the *Union Club*, which was established in 1838, on the plan of the London clubs; a *Florists' and Horticultural Society*; and an *Ornithological Society*. The *Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club*, established in 1847, hold their annual Regatta here in July or August. The Earl of Mulgrave is the Commodore.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Waterworks*.—In the preceding pages we have noticed the contentions which took place at different times between the people of Hull and the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, and at page 44, we have observed that in 1613 the first Waterworks were erected in Hull. Up to the year 1773 they were wrought by horses, and at that period they were let on lease to Mayson Wright, Esq., who immediately erected a steam engine, which, however, was found in some respects defective. In 1790 Mr. Wright erected a patent steam engine, and at the same time extended the pipes to more remote parts of the town; towards the expense of which the Corporation granted £400. Soon after this the increased magnitude of the town rendered an extension of these works necessary. The Old Waterworks were situated at the east end of Waterhouse Lane, but they were afterwards

removed to Spring Bank. The water was then brought, by means of a cut dike, from the wells at Spring Head near Cottingham.

The *New Waterworks* are situated on the banks of the river Hull, opposite Stoneferry, about two miles from the town, and are very extensive. The foundation of the splendid stand pipe tower was laid by Alderman Thompson, on the 29th of April, 1844, and the total cost of the works was upwards of £70,000.; but they have since been extended. The supply of water, which is abundant, is derived from the river Hull, and undergoes the process of filtration in large reservoirs, previous to being forced through iron pipes into the town by powerful engines. These works were erected by, and are the property of, the Municipal Corporation.

*Gas Works.*—The works of the *Kingston-upon-Hull Gas Light Company*, established in 1821, are situated in Broadley Street. There are three gasometers, which contain in the aggregate 108,000 cubic feet of gas. The *British Gas Light Company* have their extensive works on the banks of the Hull, a little north of Sculcoates parish church. These works were completed in 1826, when the parish of Sculcoates was first lighted with that brilliant vapour. Three gasometers here will contain 275,000 cubic feet of gas. The *Sutton, Southcoates, and Drypool Gas Works* were erected in 1846, in the Groves. There is but one gasometer, which will hold 52,000 feet of gas.

*North Bridge.*—This bridge, which, as we have shown at page 37, was erected by order of King Henry VIII., connects the eastern bank of the river Hull with the western, and is the only passage from Hull to Drypool, except the ferry. "It may be inferred from the name of this bridge," writes Mr. Frost, in his *Notices*, p. 81, "that there was another lower down, called the South Bridge, and this inference is in some degree justified, by an original drawing in the British Museum, roughly executed, but of evident antiquity, containing a plan of Hull, with the Castle and Blockhouses on the Drypool side, and with a bridge across the river (in addition to the present one), at the end of Scale Lane."

Tickell tells us that the North Bridge was repaired, at a cost of £1,000., in 1720. The present handsome structure, which consists of four arches, with a drawbridge in the centre, was erected in 1785, from a design by Mr. Gwyn. Near the foot of this bridge, on the east side of the river, was the north Blockhouse, demolished some years ago.

The *Wilberforce Monument*, near the end of St. John's Street, is an elegant fluted Doric column, on a square pedestal, with a statue of that eminent statesman and philanthropist, William Wilberforce, Esq. (who was a native of Hull), in his senatorial robes, on a small circular pedestal above the capital

of the column. The height of the pillar is 100 feet, and that of the statue, 12 feet. It was erected at an expense of £1,250., raised by public subscription, as a memorial of the abolition of negro slavery. The first stone, according to the inscription on the column, was laid August 1st, 1834, the date of the Act of Emancipation. The masons were Messrs. Myers and Wilson. The dock bridge near this pillar occupies the site where formerly stood the Beverley gate; and it was on this identical spot that the unfortunate Charles I. and his followers were denied admission into the town by Sir John Hotham, in 1642. (See page 52.)

At the South End, opposite the Pilot Office, is an Ionic pillar of cast iron, rising 20 feet to the top of the capital, and surmounted by a smaller pillar,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, on the top of which is an hexagonal lantern, with an argand light and reflector, 6 feet in height. This is for the purpose of lighting the ships into the harbour.

The *Hull Temperance League* is a large respectable body, united for the purpose of stemming the torrent of intemperance. They hold their meetings three or four times a week in the Old Masonic Hall, in Mytongate, and by means of their lectures and good example, a great many drunkards have been reclaimed. E. F. Collins, Esq., is the President of the League.

The *Citadel*, commonly called the *Garrison*, is situated on the east bank of the river Hull, at its junction with the Humber. As has already been seen, the town of Hull was surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, and was long considered an impregnable fortress. We have seen at page 38 that Henry VIII. erected a Castle and two Blockhouses on the east side of the river Hull; but neither the walls or towers now exist, and nothing is left of the once frowning bulwarks of Hull but a portion of the Castle and the south Blockhouse, which, with several modern batteries, are called the Citadel. The place is surrounded by a wall, and insulated by a fosse, to which the water of the Humber has access. The centre building of the old Castle is now used as an armoury, and the Blockhouse contains both naval and military stores. The Citadel is occupied by a regular garrison; and the office of Governor, which has fallen into desuetude, was formerly bestowed on officers of high rank. On the opposite side of the confluence of the Hull and Humber, is the *South End Battery*, where a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers resides.

The *Public Baths*, Humber Bank, are very neatly and comfortably fitted up, and have recently been opened, after being closed for about five years—the property having been in Chancery. They consist of several first and second class baths for ladies and gentlemen, a plunge bath each for both

sexes, and a fine swimming bath, 75 feet by 25, and varying in depth from 3ft. 6in. to 6ft. 9in.; also shower and vapour baths. The building has a neat front, and belongs to a number of shareholders.

The *Public Baths and Washhouses*, in Trippett Street, were built by the Corporation, at a cost of £12,000., and opened to the public on the 22nd of April, 1850. The building is of brick and stone, and is a beautiful and richly decorated specimen of the Tudor style. It contains 20 first class baths for men, and 11 for women; 34 second class baths for men, and 8 for women; 5 vapour baths; a plunge bath for women, and a swimming bath for men. The laundry department affords room for fifty persons at once for washing, drying, and mangling. The charges are exceedingly moderate. There are likewise public baths at the new waterworks.

The *Hull General Cemetery Company* is incorporated by special Act of Parliament, 16th and 17th Victoria, for providing a suitable place of interment for the dead of all classes and denominations.

The *Cemetery* is situated at the extreme end of Spring Bank, in the parish of Cottingham, and covers about sixteen acres, a portion of which is laid out with trees, flowers, and shrubs. The entrance gates, lodge, &c., are handsome, and there is a small chapel for the celebration of the funeral service.

*Police.*—The police force of the borough of Hull was established in 1836, and now consists of a Superintendent and Chief Constable (Mr. Andrew Mac Manus), 7 inspectors, and 95 serjeants and constables. Their chief station, in Parliament Street (formerly a part of Charity Hall), is admirably suited for its purpose. There is another station house in Jarratt Street.

*EMINENT MEN.*—The family of *De la Pole*, a brief account of which will be found in the beginning of this volume, produced several illustrious characters; and Hull does not at present give title to any noble family.

*Robert de Pierrepont*, who was created by Charles I. Baron Pierrepont and Viscount Newark, was made Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull in 1628; and Evelyn, the fourth Earl, was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Kingston in 1715; but on the death of his grandson William, the second Duke, in 1773, all the titles became extinct.

*Thomas Johnson*, an eminent physician and botanist, was a native of Hull. He made many additions to the edition of Gerard's Herbal, printed in his time. His loyalty engaged him on the King's side in the civil war, and he was killed in 1644, whilst resisting an attack of the Parliamentarians upon Basinghouse. Fuller, who knew him well, bestows this epitaph on him:—

Here Johnson lies: could herbs fence off death's dart,  
Sure death thou hadst escaped by thy own art.

*Sir John Lawson*, a distinguished naval officer, was the son of a poor man of this town; and died fighting for his country on the 3rd of June, 1665.

The historians of Hull assign the birth-place of that inflexible patriot, *Andrew Marvel*, to that town; but, as at the time of his birth his father was Rector of Winestead, in Holderness, and as the baptism of his son is entered in the parish register of that place, on the last day of March, 1621, in his father's handwriting, the claim of Hull to that honour is at least disputable. Those writers state that his father was master of the Grammar School at Hull in 1620, as well as Rector of Winestead, and that the son was born here, and baptised there. On the 16th of April, 1614, the Rev. Andrew Marvel, father of the subject of this notice (who was a native of Cambridge-shire), was instituted to the Rectory of Winestead, and on the 8th of December, 1624, in consequence of his resignation of the benefice, his successor was inducted. On the 30th of September, 1624, he was appointed Lecturer of the Holy Trinity Church, in Hull, an office then usually held by the master of the Grammar School, and it would appear that he then resigned the living of Winestead. Tickell calls him "the facetious Calvinistical minister of this town;" so it seems that he, later in life, seceded from the Established Church; and Poulson tells us, that in 1640, when in crossing the Humber in a small boat, he was unfortunately drowned. Whether he, who became "the ornament and example of his age," drew his first breath in Hull or in Holderness, it is pretty certain that he received the rudiments of his education under his father in the Grammar School of Hull, and that at the age of fifteen he was admitted a student at Trinity College, Cambridge. He afterwards made a tour of Europe, and was secretary to the embassy at Constantinople in the time of the Commonwealth. In 1657 he was appointed assistant to the celebrated poet, John Milton, at that time secretary to the no less celebrated usurper, Oliver Cromwell. In 1658, two years before the Restoration, the burghers of Hull elected him as their representative in Parliament, and during a period of twenty years, which he continued to be member for this borough, he maintained the character of an honest man, a true patriot, and an incorruptible senator. "His integrity," says a recent writer, "rendered him obnoxious to a corrupt court, which spared no pains to seduce him from his fidelity, and to obtain the powerful influence of his name and character for their measures; and many instances are adduced of his heroic firmness in resisting the alluring offers made to win him over to the court party." He is recorded as the last member of Parliament who received the wages anciently paid to members by their constituents. Mr. Marvel was eminent as a wit and poet, as well as a senator, and his satires

against the vices of the age, which did not spare Majesty itself, are very well known. His death, which took place on the 16th of August, 1678, was sudden and unexpected; and the Corporation of Hull, in gratitude for his services, voted the sum of £50. to defray the expenses of his funeral, and contributed a sum of money to erect a monument over his remains in the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, where he was interred; but the minister of that church forbade the monument to be erected. At the south-east corner of High Street and Salthouse Lane is an ancient structure, since modernised, which is traditionally said to have been the residence of Mr. Marvel, when he resided at Hull.

*William Wilberforce, Esq.*, the senator and philanthropist, was born at Hull in 1759, in the house in High Street in which Sir John Lister entertained King Charles I., in 1639. (See page 49.) The family name was *Wilberfoss*, and they had an ancient seat in the parish of that name, near Pocklington; but Alderman Wilberforce, of Hull, who, in 1771, resigned his gown, having held it nearly fifty years, and who was grandfather to the subject of this notice, changed it to Wilberforce. Mr. Wilberforce was returned to Parliament for Hull when only just of age; and in 1784 he was elected for the county of York, which he represented in several successive Parliaments. He distinguished himself during the course of his long and useful life, by his exertions in the cause of the negro; and at length succeeded in procuring the abolition of the infamous slave trade. He died on the 29th of July, 1833, and was interred in Westminster Abbey; and the handsome Doric column in Hull, already noticed, was erected to his memory, as well as to commemorate the passing of the Slavery Abolition Bill. His three sons entered the church, and one became a Bishop (the present Bishop of Oxford), and the two others Archdeacons. The latter two, however, have seceded from the Establishment, and joined the Church of Rome.

*Mason*, the poet, is said to have been born at the Hull Vicarage.

Amongst the members of the *literati* of the present day, connected with the town and neighbourhood, are the following:—*Charles Frost, Esq., F.S.A.*, author of "Notices relative to the Early History of the Town and Port of Hull," published in 1827, and some tracts on legal subjects; *Thomas Thompson, F.S.A.*, author of a "History of Swine," "Ocellum Promontorium, or Short Observations on the Ancient State of Holderness," and tracts on the Poor Laws; *A. H. Haworth, Esq., F.L.S.*, author of "Lepidoptera Britannica;" *William Spence, Esq., F.L.S.*, author of tracts on Political Economy, and an "Introduction to Entomology;" and *P. W. Watson, Esq.*, the author of "Dendrologia Britannica."



## Borough of Beverley.

THE division of the county of York, at present constituting the East-Riding, and of which Beverley is considered the capital, was termed by the aboriginal Britons *Dwyvawr* or *Deifyr*,\* in allusion to the universal deluge, a tradition of which was preserved by the Druids; for the name given by that order to Noah, the great father of antiquity, was *Dwyvawr*. We have already seen that the whole county of York was included in the kingdom denominated by the Saxons *Deira*; and that people called the site of Beverley, and the neighbouring parishes, *Deirwalde*, or *Deirwold*, implying the forest of *Deira*; from the extensive woods with which it was then covered. The Rev. George Oliver, in his *History of Beverley*, published in 1829, tells us, that from circumstances of vital importance to the religion of the primitive inhabitants, this place, which was situated in the deep recesses of the wood, acquired the local appellation of *Llyn yr Aranc*, the Beaver Lake. This learned and ingenious writer, after considerable industry and research, submits some very original reasons for supposing that the original designation of the site of Beverley had reference to the Druidical rites of the ancient Britons.

The primitive name of the district, *Deifyr* or *Dwyvawr*, he thinks is a sufficient testimony that it was occupied by the Aborigines. The most important religious stations of this people were always placed under the protection of a petty Prince or Chieftain, to guard their hallowed rites from vulgar profanation. It is clearly certain that an ancient Druid temple existed at Godmanham, about ten miles north west of Beverley, which contained an oracle, and attached to which was a regular establishment of Druids, Bards, and Eubates, who resided on the spot, or in the neighbouring wood of *Deira*. "The rites of insular sanctuary," says Mr. Oliver, "were performed periodically by the Druids, at some convenient distance from the temple, and in situations which possessed natural advantages of a river or lake in the centre of a grove of trees. And on the spot where Beverley now stands, these priests found everything prepared by nature for their purpose. Here were lakes and pools of water in the midst of open spaces in the wood; hills, a rivulet, and every convenience for the performance of their rites; a situation which they would appropriate to themselves with eager avidity, as in this part of the country no other place presented equal facilities for these mysterious celebrations. Near this spot, then, the petty chieftain would throw up his

\* Welsh Triad, in Jones's Ancient Relics, p. 11.

embankments, and fix his residence, as the monarch of his tribe. Accordingly, traces of an ancient road, supposed to be British, and certainly used by the Romans, have been discovered leading from Godmanham, by Beverley, to Patrington or Spurn."

From Mr. Oliver's explanation of the Druidical rites, we learn that the celebrations of the insular sanctuary, which were performed at a lake or pond in a woody situation, were founded on a tradition of the general deluge; that they constructed certain islands or rafts on the lake, for the purpose of performing the rites of their religion in the presence of the people; that small floating islands were mystically termed *Beavers*, and considered to bear a striking reference to the Ark of Noah, in whose capacious womb the hero-gods were entombed during the prevalence of the diluvian waters; that every consecrated grove was a copy of paradise; and that every sanctified mountain or high place was a local transcript of Mount Ararat.\* The Druidical legend of the great deluge, he tells us, on the authority of Strabo, Pliny, Bryant, and others, is as follows:—In the time of the great God Hu, who is the same as Noah, mankind were involved in profligacy. A communication was therefore made from heaven that the world should be purified by fire and water, and that from the bursting of the lake Llion an overwhelming flood of water should deluge the earth and destroy its impure inhabitants. In consequence of this revelation, a large vessel was constructed, without sails, in which were preserved a male and female of every species of animals, and also a man and a woman named *Dwyvaur* and *Dwyvach*. When these were safely enclosed in the vessel, a pestilential wind arose, replete with poisonous ingredients, which spread devastation and death throughout the world. Then followed a fiery deluge; and after this the Lake Llion burst forth, and destroyed the whole creation of man and animals, except the favoured few who were saved in the sacred vessel. When the destruction of the world was complete, the *Avanc* or *Beaver*, a symbol of the floating ark, was drawn out of the lake by the oxen of Hu, and an assurance was given to the favoured pair, by whom the world was destined to be re peopled, that the lake should burst no more. Hence Mr. Oliver concludes that this spot was the consecrated scene of the diluvian celebrations terminating invariably in the actual ceremony of drawing the floating Ark or Beaver out of the lake, whereby it acquired the distinguishing appellation of *Llyn yr Avanc* or the *Beaver Lake*. "Here then," says our ingenious author, "we have the undoubted origin of

\* Hist. Bev., pp. 5, 10, 11; Apud Phil. Trans., vol. xlv., p. 355; Dav. Druid. p. 190; Welsh Archæol., vol. ii., p. 59; Dav. Celt. Research, p. 157; Mythol. Druid., pp. 142, 159; Faber Pag. Idol., b. v., c. 7.

the name Beverlac. It referred to the indispensable religious ceremony of drawing the shrine or emblematical Beaver out of the lake, and placing it in security on an eminence in sight of the assembled multitude."

The residence of the Druids he thinks was at Drewton (Druid's Town), near the holy Beaver lake, and near to which is a remarkable vestige of the religious worship of that priesthood, consisting of a gigantic upright stone, which doubtless served as an object of devotion to the native Britons. Their place of initiation, according to him, was within the shady groves of *Llece-fylliad* (Leckonfield), and their cemetery at *Beorh* or *Bwr* (Burton), where many vestiges of the fact still remain. Such is Mr. Oliver's derivation of the name of Beverlac, but most writers tell us that the immediate neighbourhood of the town was low and marshy, and at an early period formed a lake in the forest of Deira; and that it and the river Hull abounded with Beavers, and hence was called *Beverlega*, and subsequently *Beverlac*, from which its present name is deduced.

We have seen in the early pages of this history, that before the Roman invasion the district now known as the counties of Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland, together with Lancashire and the greater part of Yorkshire, was inhabited by the Brigantes, one of the most powerful of the British tribes, who had not entirely submitted to Roman power until the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, about the year 70; and it has likewise been observed that the *Parisi* were the aboriginal inhabitants of a great part of the district now termed the East-Riding of Yorkshire. Horsley conjectures that the *Parisi* were separated from the proper Brigantes, by a line drawn from the Ouse or Humber to one of the bays on the sea coast north of those rivers. The best authorities are of opinion that the portion of the district in the occupation of this people, is that known at the present day by the name of Holderness. But few remains of the ancient Britons have been discovered in the East-Riding of Yorkshire. Among them we may here mention, the road from Godmanham, through Beverley, already noticed; the tumuli near Bishop Burton, and those on the Wolds towards Market Weighton and Malton, which undoubtedly owe their origin to the conflicts between the Romanized Britons and their Saxon or Danish invaders. The remarkable stones at Drewton and Rudston; the circular pits or holes and other indications of the site of a British village, on the downs west of Kirk-Ella; together with an ancient trackway, in the same neighbourhood, to the passage of the Humber at Ferriby. At Brough, on the Humber, in 1719, a bushel of celts was found, each enclosed in a mould or case of metal; and in a bank, forming part of some extensive earthworks at Skirlaugh, a large

quantity of celts, spear heads, sword blades, &c., of a mixed metal like brass, was discovered in 1809. Stone hatchets or battle axes have also been occasionally discovered in various places. The Roman antiquities in this district are likewise comparatively unimportant.

Some good authorities are of opinion that the site of Beverley has been a Roman station. Richard of Cirencester evidently refers to Beverley when he mentions *Petuaria*;\* and Camden says, that from its name and situation Beverley may be imagined the ancient *Petuaria Parisiorum*,† though elsewhere he inconsistently conjectures that Patrington may be the *Petuaria*, or *Prætorium*, as it is variously called. Much controversy has taken place respecting the site of this station, some antiquarians placing it at Beverley or Patrington, whilst others imagine it to be Brough or Pocklington. In Richard's map of Britain *Petuaria* is placed at the crossing of the Humber, at Brough, and his commentator says that it is often confounded with *Prætoriorum*. Mr. Leman says that this *Prætorium* and the *Prætorium* of Antoninus must be carefully distinguished from *Petuaria*, which was certainly at Brough on the Humber. Mr. Dyer is positive that *Prætorium*, the same as *Prætuarium*, was not Brough, but near the Spurn. It is admitted on all hands that the difficulties with regard to the Itineraries are very great, and that the distances cannot easily be made to agree with the stations that have been assigned; and the variation in the spelling of the names of some of the stations, by the different authors, adds not a little to the difficulty of fixing their sites with certainty.

Drake, the historian of York, tells us, that near Beverley "a few years ago, was discovered in a field a curious tessellated pavement," which he thinks is a strong reason for supposing the town to be of Roman origin. Mr. Poulson, the author of *Beverlac*, published in 1829, thinks that the pavement referred to must have been the one described by Gent in his history of Ripon, &c., as having been discovered by a countryman who was ploughing in Bishop Burton field, about two miles from Beverley. He adds that the only remnant of the Roman era, that had occurred in the course of the researches for his work, was a copper coin of Vespasian, in the possession of Mr. Charles Brereton, surgeon, Beverley, which was then recently found in a field situate in Pighill Lane. Mr. Oliver says that he had in his possession an old Gazetteer or Dictionary without a title, but which appeared to be at least 200 years old, and the explanation it attaches to the word *Petuaria*,‡ is "Beverley

\* De Situ. Brit., l. i., c. 6.

+ Gough, vol. iv., p. 247.

‡ The following are the various names applied to Beverley:—*Llyn yr Awanc*, the VOL. II.

in Yorkshire." This is followed by Ainsworth, in his Latin Dictionary, and by many other authorities.

It has been attempted to carry the antiquity of Beverley as high as the second century, and to prove that the inhabitants of Deira embraced Christianity at a very early period after its introduction into Britain. "The Collegiate Church of the Blessed John of Beverley," says Leland, "was anciently founded in the county of York, in a certain country called Deyira, to wit, in the wood of the Deyirians, in the time of Lucius, the most illustrious King of England (then called), Brittany, the first King of the same, the son of Coil, a Pagan King, anointed by Pope Eleutherius, the 13th after Peter, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Father Almighty, Creator of Heaven and earth, together with the Holy Ghost, according to the computation of the Church of England, 126."\* Bede mentions the existence of Lucius;† and Archbishop Usher quotes several authorities as to the time in which he lived;‡ According to the Fabyan Chronicle,§ Coil ascended the throne of his dominion in the year 126, and after a reign of fifty-four years, died at Cærbranke or York, and was succeeded by his son Lucius, in the year 180; but where to place his government seems to have been the difficulty. Camden conjectures he might have reigned beyond the Roman wall of Adrian; whilst Stillingfleet assigns to him that part of the country afterwards called Surrey and Sussex. Speed says that Lucius was the first Christian King in the world.|| There appears no doubt whatever of the actual existence of a British chief named Lucius (See vol. i., p. 68); but that he erected a church in this place, as is asserted, in A.D. 187, is extremely doubtful. For during the time assigned to Lucius, Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus governed in Britain, and it is difficult to believe that a British King would be allowed to found churches so near the imperial city Eboracum. But the *Saxon* town of Beverley must ascribe its origin to John, the fifth Archbishop of York, commonly called St. John of Beverley. In the space of eighty years from the landing of the Roman missionaries, Augustine, Paulinus, and their companions, in Kent, in the seventh century, the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons was completed; and it

primitive Druidical name; *Dwyvaur* and *Deifyr*, the Welsh Triads; *Petuaria*, Camden; *Sylva Deirorum* and *Deirwalde*, Bede and Leland; *Onderwuda*, Bede; *Bever lega*, Camden and Gough; *Beverlac*, Alcuin; *Beoferlic*, Camden and Lingard; *Beverike*, Athelstan's charter; *Bevrelli*, Domesday; *Beveley*, *Beverlaye*, *Beverlac*, and *Bevley*, whence Beverley, in almost all the public records of the kingdom.

\* Ex. MS. Dom. T. Herbert.    † Bede, Lib. i., c. 5.

‡ Abp Usher, cap. iii., p. 36 to 38.    § Ed. 1811, p. 38.    || Speed Brit., 222.

is said that an humble church, probably of wood and wattle, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was erected during that early period, in the *Silva Deirorum* (the wood of the Derians), on or near the spot upon which now stands Beverley Minster. Archbishop John, who spent much of his time in personally visiting the churches in every part of his diocese, in one of his perambulations, about the year 700, visited the beautiful and sequestered spot now called Beverley, and there resolved to erect a monastic establishment. It has been asserted that he contemplated this as a place suited to the retirement of his latter days, when the duties of his exalted office should be too weighty for his declining age. After enlarging or rebuilding the church, he established a double monastery, for monks and nuns, which was richly endowed by the founder and successive benefactors.

The advantages to the cause of Christianity of the monastic establishment at this place were great indeed, as the newly converted Saxons, from the scarcity of priests, were at best but half instructed in the mysteries of the Christian faith; and there were then few churches or priests in the surrounding villages. The triumph of Christianity for many miles round was marked by the erection of many new churches within a short period from its foundation. "Here," says Mr. Oliver, "the community were provided not only with permanent ministers of religion, and consequent regularity in the performance of the duties of public worship, but also with a seminary of able instructors, to educate the rising generation in the pure principles of the Christian faith, and to implant systematic habits of devotion, addressed to the true and only God."\* A taste for literature was now beginning to diffuse itself among the Saxon youth; an illustrious instance of which occurs in the case of the Northumbrian Prince Alfred, who went into Ireland, whither many of the priests from Britain had previously fled from the cruel persecutions of the Saxons; and in this respect the Collegiate establishment of Beverley was a great boon to the public.

In these times it was usual for monarchs to grant high privileges to the monastic institutions. The superior was usually invested with a temporal jurisdiction, which enabled him to receive tolls on the sale of merchandise, to try criminals, and to administer justice within the limits of his own territories. The mild jurisdiction of the ecclesiastics soon contrasted so glaringly with the tyranny and rapacity of the great landed proprietors, from whom strict justice was not to be expected, as they frequently sat in judgment upon those who were accused by their own retainers; that the merchants and tradesmen

\* Hist. Beverley, p. 61.

chose for their residence the precincts of religious houses. Hence the number of towns which have sprung up around large monasteries in many parts of the kingdom; and to this cause we must attribute the rapid increase of Beverley from that period. Among the public advantages of monasteries, not the least was, that the monks not only civilized the people, but they cultivated the soil. The land usually appropriated to religious foundations were uncultivated tracts of wood, moor, or morass; but in the hands of the monks the forests were soon cleared, the lands were cultivated, and vegetation soon smiled upon the barren heath. We have the high authority of Mr. Turner, amongst a number of other writers, for stating that the monks were the first to set an example of persevering industry, practical diligence, and patient toil.\*

After presiding over the See of York with great success for about thirty-three years, and at length borne down by age and infirmity, Archbishop John resigned his See to Wilfrid II., and retired to his monastery at Beverley in 717; where, after four years spent in acts of piety and devotion, he died on the 7th of May, 721. His remains were interred in the portico of the church of his own foundation; and he was afterwards canonized by the title of St. John of Beverley.

"Though deposited in the earth," says Mr. Oliver, "the influence of this extraordinary man was not diminished. His memory was revered through successive generations; and even operated with renewed efficacy, when ages upon ages had rolled over his grave. To this influence," he continues, "the town of Beverley is greatly indebted for many of its chartered privileges; and to the same cause its ultimate prosperity may be ascribed."† Bede and Henschenius give an account of a great many miracles, said to have been performed at his tomb.

In the indiscriminate and universal destruction which the Dames, under Inguar and Hubba, inflicted on the province of Northumbria in 866, the monastery of St. John of Beverley, embosomed in the wood of Deira, was all but destroyed; its walls and battlements were levelled with the ground; its books and records burnt; some of its inmates were murdered, others were wounded and dispersed; and the establishment for the present was nearly annihilated.‡ For three years it remained in a state of desolation, but after the marauders abandoned the north in 870, to commit new ravages in the south, the dispersed monks, clergy, and nuns, ventured to re-assemble; and they restored the buildings to a state fitted for the performance of Divine

\* Turn. Angl. Sax., vol. iv., p. 206.

† Hist. Bev., p. 52.

‡ Angl. Sacr., vol. i., p. 602. Lel. Coll., vol. iii., p. 101.

worship, and the residence of the members on the foundation. And in this state of insecurity and comparative uselessness it remained till the reign of Athelstan, whose name is closely entwined with the history of Beverley.

Athelstan, one of the ablest of our early Kings, is justly styled by Alured, a monkish writer of Beverley, "*Primus monarcha Anglorum*," for it was he that destroyed the Danish sovereignty, and who may with the greatest propriety be entitled the first King of England. When Anlaff and Godfrid, the sons of Sithric, the expelled King of Northumbria, aided by the King of Scotland and the confederate Princes, collected a powerful body of forces in 937, and raised the standard of rebellion in the north; Athelstan set forth with a powerful army to punish the rebels. On his way to York, as we have seen in vol. i., p. 99, he visited Beverley for the purpose of placing himself under the protection of St. John, and of offering up his prayers for success at the tomb of the saint. Prostrating himself before the relics of the holy man, the King prayed for his protection and assistance, and then drawing his knife or dagger from its scabbard, he placed it on the high altar, and vowed, that should he succeed in his undertaking, and return alive to claim it, he would shew honour to the church, and increase its possessions. Having taken a consecrated standard from the church, as a token of his solemn vow, he continued his march to York, to join his army, which had pursued a different route towards that city.\* The battle of Brunanburh, one of the most bloody and obstinate recorded in the Saxon annals, ensued, and victory was declared in favour of Athelstan. After this signal victory the King returned to Beverley in triumph, and, in accordance with his promise, he endowed the church with the lordship of Beverley, and with lands in Brandesburton and Lockington; and made over to it his right to Horstaffa, Herstraffa, or Herst-corn, which consisted of four thraves of corn annually for every plough-land in the East Riding. The latter was a commutation for the pasturage and forage of the King's horses. Amongst the privileges granted to the church were those of Sac and Soc, and Thol and Theam (See vol. i. p. 117); as well as the great right of Sanctuary; and he founded in the church a perpetual College of secular Canons, consisting of seven priests to officiate at the altar.

The historians of Beverley differ widely in their accounts of the privileges conferred by Athelstan's charter. Oliver states that the monarch granted to the *town* such liberties as placed it at the head of the East Riding of Yorkshire; and that it exempted the townspeople from all imposts and tolls of stallage,

\* Some writers assert that his visit to Beverley was made during the progress of the English army to Scotland, to punish the duplicity of Constantine, and for conniving at the escape of Godfrid, the Danish Prince.



lastage, tonnage, wharfage, keyage, passage, and all similar exactions, payments, and duties, by land or by water, throughout the realm of England. In short, that he redeemed the inhabitants from a state of vassalage, and placed them in the situation of free tenants. These privileges, he says, satisfactorily account for the immediate increase of the place. Opulent merchants were induced to make Beverley their place of residence, because here they enjoyed superior advantages; and from this auspicious period, he says, the town progressively assumed the appearance of mercantile rank.\*

Notwithstanding the specious reasoning, and ingenious speculations of this learned author to prove the very high antiquity of Beverley, we are reluctantly obliged to agree with Mr. Poulson, who writes thus:—"The privileges enjoyed by the burgesses of Beverley are stated, very incorrectly, to have been granted to them by King Athelstan; but there were no such persons as burgesses in existence in *this* place at the time when Domesday was compiled. Beverley, like many other towns in the county, now so opulent, is certainly only noted in that record as a farming village. Athelstan's charter was granted to the *Church*, and corroborated by Edward and William; and both the Archbishop and Provost claimed their separate and distinct rights and immunities, as derived from Athelstan's charter, and which they maintained and enjoyed, in their several jurisdictions, through succeeding centuries, until the dissolution of monasteries. The borough of Beverley was yet to be created, and after it became such, it succeeded in obtaining various concessions and privileges, as they were then esteemed, which were common to burghs in general, and not at all peculiar to the town of Beverley."†

The following is a poetical version of the original charter of King Athelstan, which bore date about 937-8. This document appears not to have been written until times long posterior to the age in which Athelstan flourished. Mr. Poulson conceives it to have been composed about the year 1800:—

Yat witen alle yat ever been,  
 Yat yis charter heren and seen,  
 Yat I ye King Athelstan  
 Has yaten and given to Seint John  
 Of Beverlike yet sai I you;  
 Tol and theam yat wit ye now,  
 Sok and sake over al yat land  
 Yat is given into his hand,  
 On ever ilke King's dai  
 Be it all free yan and ay;  
 Be it almousend, be all free

Wit ilke man and eeke with mee.  
 Yat will I (be him yat me soop)  
 Bot till an eroebiscop,  
 An till ye seven minstre prestes  
 Yat serves God ther Seint John restes.  
 Yat give I God and Seint John  
 Her before you ever ilkan.  
 All my herst corn ineldeel  
 To uphald his minstre weal.  
 Ya four thrave (be heven Kinge)  
 Of ilka plough of est riding:

\* Hist. Bev., pp. 56, 60.

† Beverlac, p. 46-7.

If it swa betid or swa gaas,  
 Yat any man her again taas,  
 Be he baron, be he erle,  
 Clark, prest, parson, or cherele  
 Na be he na yat ilk gome,  
 I will for saye yat he come,  
 (Yat wit ye weel or and or)  
 Till Seint John minstre dor;  
 And yat I will (swo Christ me red)  
 Yat he bet his misdeed.  
 Or be cursed son on on  
 Wit al yat servis Seint John.  
 Yif hit swa betid and swa es,  
 Yat ye man in mansin es:  
 I sai yow over fortie daghes,  
 (Swilke yan be sain John Laghes)  
 Yat ye chapital of Beverlike  
 Till ye seins of Everwike  
 Send yair writ son onan,  
 Yat yis mansedman betan,

Ye scirref yan say I ye,  
 Wit outhen any writ one me  
 Sal minen him (swo Christ me red)  
 And into my prison lede,  
 And hald him (yat is mi will)  
 Til he bet his misgilt.  
 If men reises newe laghes,  
 In any oyer Kinges daghes,  
 Be yay fromed be yay yamed

Wit yham of ye minstre demed,  
 Ye mercy of ye misdeed,  
 Gif I Seint John (swo Christ me red)  
 Yif man be cal'd of limes or lif,  
 Or men chalenges land in strif,  
 Wit my bodlaick, wit writ of right,  
 I will Seint John have ye might.  
 Yat man yar for noght fight in feelde,  
 Now yer wit stat no wit sheeld;  
 Bot twelve men wil I yat it telle  
 Swo sal it be swo heer I belle.  
 And he yat him swo werne he may  
 Over comen be he ever and ay.  
 Als he in feld war overcomen  
 Ye cravantaise of him be nomen.  
 Yat yat I God and Seint John  
 Her before iow ever ilkan.  
 If man be founden slane i drunkend,  
 Sterved on Sain John rike his aghen men  
 Withouten swike his aghen bailiffs make  
 ye sight,  
 Nan oyer coroner have ye might:  
 Swa mikel fredom give I ye,  
 Swa hert may think or eghe see.  
 Yat have I thought and forbiseen  
 I will yat yer ever been  
 Sameening and minstre lif  
 Last frollike withouten strif,  
 God help alle thas ilke men  
 Yat helpes to ye thowen. Amen.

The Archbishops of York, as the patrons of the Collegiate institution, frequently resided here, and were accounted the Lords of the Manor of Beverley, until the suppression of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. Archbishop Alfrie Puttoc, who ascended the episcopal throne of York in 1023, enlarged the religious establishment of Beverley; and was also a benefactor to the townspeople. By his influence with King Edward the Confessor, he procured for them the privilege of holding three annual fairs, which, in these times, was of the utmost importance to the prosperity of the town, for no trade of any consequence could be carried on without a chartered fair, except in the burghs. This was probably one of the primitive *marts*; for, according to the "Curiosities of Great Britain," there were only five ancient fairs in this country distinguished by the name of mart;—those of Beverley,

Hedon, Boston, Lynn, and Gainsborough. King Edward granted a charter confirming all the privileges conferred upon the church by Athelstan.

In 1069, when William the Conqueror vowed the destruction of all the people of Northumbria, and spread his camps over the country, and devastated it to such an extent that for nine years subsequently the whole extent of country from the Humber to the Tyne was left uncultivated and uninhabited; the lands of St. John of Beverley were spared from the ravagers by the fears of the King, or through respect to the memory of the Saint, or perhaps through a mixture of respect and fear, arising out of the following circumstance, as related by Alured, a monkish writer of the 12th century, who resided here; as well as by several other early writers. William having crossed the Humber to superintend the work of desolation, and to feast his eyes on Saxon misery in its most aggravated form, fixed his camp about seven miles from Beverley, and despatched an officer with a party of soldiers to rob the town, and destroy the neighbouring villages. The country people took the alarm, and fled to Beverley for protection, and brought all their valuables with them. The soldiers entered the town, and not meeting with any resistance, had the temerity to advance to the churchyard. Thurstinus, a Norman Knight, observing in the churchyard an aged man sumptuously clothed, with golden bracelets on his arms, dashed after him, sword in hand, without any respect for the sanctity of the place, and entering the church he was about to raise his sabre to destroy the fugitive, when the insulted majesty of heaven interposed to prevent the sacred edifice from being polluted with human blood. The Knight was instantaneously paralyzed, and fell a corpse from his horse, with a broken neck, his head turned towards his back, and his feet and hands distorted like a misshapen monster.\* His terrified companions threw down their arms, returned to the King, and related the circumstance to him. Being forcibly impressed with the occurrence, and considering it a celestial intimation that the territories of St. John were under the immediate protection of heaven; he sent for the dignitaries of the church, and announced to them that their possessions were henceforth wholly exempted from the general interdict pronounced against the county of York; and that whatever liberty had been conferred by former Kings and Princes on the church, should be confirmed by his royal authority and seal. And that he might not fall short of his predecessors in munificence, he decorated the church with valuable presents, and increased its possessions by a grant of

\* Some of our authorities state that Thurstinus was immediately seized with an incurable disease, and that the commander of the party fell by some accident from his horse, and dislocated his neck, so that his face turned backwards.

lands at Sigglesthorne.\* In confirmation of its privileges he granted to the church a charter, a translation of which will be found in the history of the church at a subsequent page.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, the Canons of St. John of Beverley possessed about 20,000 acres of land, distributed in the parishes mentioned in our account of that church; and as we find no waste of land in the lordship, and comparatively little in any of its dependencies, we must conclude that the rights of St. John were respected during the devastations which reduced the county of York to a desolate wilderness. In Beverley itself the Archbishop's land was reduced in value more than one-third, while that of the Canons remained uninjured; and in some instances the value of their property increased from the time of the Confessor. And whilst in some places the ecclesiastical edifices did not escape the lawless rage of the desolating army, the churches which were the patrimony of St. John, viz., Beverley, Leven, Welwick, Sigglesthorne, and Middleton, were all spared, and indeed little injury was sustained by the churches all through Holderness, which is rather extraordinary, as William, in a paroxysm of fury, had devoted the whole of Yorkshire to utter extermination. (See vol. i., p. 121.)

At this period the town of Beverley was divided into tofts, on which tenements were erected for the tradesmen and occupiers of land. A part of the inhabitants held their houses on burgage tenure, carrying on mechanical trades under the protection of the Canons, and devoting a part of the profits to them as tenants at will; others tilled the ground, and occupied small cottages, yielding such rent or services as the Canons might from time to time propose. These were the villains and slaves. The ferme of the town was in the Canons, who paid the quit rents to the Archbishop of York. This fee farm rent was a compensation for the usual rents, tolls, fisheries, and mills, the latter of which appear to have been a sort of public property, as they are usually attached to the ferme or manor. This rent was fixed by Archbishop Thurstan, at eighteen marks annually. William Rufus, the successor to the Conqueror, confirmed all the privileges of the ecclesiastical establishment at Beverley. Mr. Oliver, in noticing the architectural taste exhibited in the buildings of the town of Beverley in the latter end of the 11th century, reminds us, that in forming an opinion of its magnificence it is necessary to divest the mind of all ideas of present splendour, because they will by no means apply to the case of ancient times. "A common modern dinner service," he continues, "is composed of China dishes at the least, with

\* Alured, p. 129. Fabyan Chron., p. 241, edit. 1811. Knighton, b. 2, c. 2. Brompt., 10. Script., col. 966.

forks, spoons, and other articles in silver; but an ancient dinner party ate with their fingers from wooden trenches, or perhaps a whole company partook of the same viands out of a common bowl. How can we in these luxurious days, form a competent idea of the banquetting halls and ladies' bowers of olden time, which are described by the poet, and writer of romance, in such fascinating colours? Our conceptions must entirely fail, from the very essential difference which exists in the manners and customs of the two periods. An idea of modern splendour will embrace carpetted floors, beds of cygnet down, services of gold and silver plate, painted rooms, gilded cornices and staircases, seats and sofas of satin damask, statues and pictures, vases and rich trinkets, chandeliers of glass, and chased gold and silver, with all the elegancies that wealth can purchase or luxury devise. These expensive superfluities had no existence in the time of our robust forefathers. The limbs of the most delicate and high born female were extended at night upon a bed of straw; and instead of Turkey carpets, her feet in the day time trod, at best but upon strewed rushes. The banquetting room, with its small loop hole windows, stone walls, rough oaken tables and benches, all dark, gloomy, and cheerless, would afford to a modern taste but a heavy picture of splendour and magnificence. Yet it was here the high and chivalrous spirit of our ancestors was nurtured and brought to maturity; it was here the weaker but more lovely sex, impressed with romantic notions of honour and hardy virtue, excited, by its unbounded influence, an ardour for deeds of heroic prowess, which marked its superiority; and a single nod from a high-born female would either unnerve the stoutest warrior, or excite him to efforts fraught with such difficulty and danger as appeared beyond the capacity of a mortal to perform. To form an estimate of an Anglo-Saxon town, we must reduce our ideas even from this standard; for though the *public* buildings of that period were massive and splendid, and united the qualities of magnificence and durability, yet the common dwellings were very little improved from the tent or cabin of their ancestors; and consisted of a cottage thatched with reeds, with a fireplace in the centre, and a hole in the roof to let out the smoke. Some of them were composed of wicker work, but generally timber frames, filled in with lath and plaster, and thatch for the roofs, constituted the chief materials in the dwellings of the English at this period.\*

From the time that the Conqueror rescued the domains of St. John from the plundering hands of his rapacious soldiery, the population of Beverley continued to increase. It became a place of security, and numbers resorted

\* Oliver's Bev., p. 83. Apud Britt. Architt. Ant., vol. ii., p. 86. Fosbr. Encyc. of Antiq., vol. i., p. 110.

thither for the advantages it afforded. About the beginning of the 11th century the Archbishops of York exercised almost regal authority in the baronies of Beverley, Patrington, Ripon, Sherburn, Otley, and Wilton. They had prisons and justices in these towns, with full power to try, condemn, and execute criminals; as well as a gallows, pillory, and cucking stool, in each of these places. They had also their own officers to take *prises* on the river Hull; and they had the assize of bread and beer; and waif and broken wreck of the sea, with park and free warren, and all their lands were quit from suit and service. Archbishop Thurstan, who possessed the See of York from 1119 to 1139, was a great benefactor to the town of Beverley. To him it is indebted for the grant which made it a free burgh. By permission of King Henry I. he granted a charter which conferred the name of *freemen* upon the residents, on the demesne of the Archbishop of York, in Beverley. By it the men of Beverley were to have a merchant guild, and in every way to have the same laws and privileges which the citizens of York enjoyed. They were to "be free and quit from all toll throughout the whole shire of York, in like manner as those of York;" and in consideration of the sum of eighteen marks annually, they were empowered to take tolls at all the markets or fairs held in the burgh; except the three principal fairs, which were held "on the feast of St. John the Confessor, in May; and on the feast of the translation of St. John; and on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist." The right of taking tolls at the fairs specified, which doubtless were the principal ones, was reserved to the Archbishop himself. This charter was a great boon to Beverley, because the introduction of the feudal law into England, by the Normans, had reduced the whole people to a state of vassalage under the King or Barons, and the greater part of them to real slavery.

Though it has been asserted that King Athelstan's charter constituted the men of Beverley free burgesses, yet it appears certain that the first gleam of freedom which they beheld, reached them through this charter of Thurstan; and even that precious document was but the incipient instrument of their emancipation from complete vassalage. Those who contend for the higher antiquity of the town, tell us that King Athelstan's charter exempted the townspeople from the payment of toll throughout the kingdom; but the last clause of Thurstan's charter grants them freedom from toll "throughout the whole shire of York," only. Subsequent charters satisfactorily show that exemption from toll throughout England, London only excepted, is not a privilege derived by the burgesses from King Athelstan. Archbishop Thurstan's charter of free burghage was subsequently confirmed by Henry I.; and like the preceding charter, its last clause is that the men of Beverley "be quit of toll

through the whole county of York, as they of York." In the succeeding reign Archbishop William, who was nephew to King Stephen, confirmed the foregoing charter, and granted the burgesses the additional privilege of holding pleas in their *Hanshus*, or Merchant Guild. Archbishop Thurstan had a Palace at Beverley, and spent a portion of his time there. The benefits of his administration were long visible in the increasing prosperity of the town. Here he could join in the celebration of the rites of the church, and employ his time in distributing justice within the limits of his jurisdiction. The distance of the river Hull from the town of Beverley was more than half a mile, which rendered the conveyance of goods and merchandise very tedious and inconvenient. To obviate the embarrassments thus necessarily occasioned, Thurstan encouraged the merchants to make a channel from the river, of sufficient depth "to carry boats and barges." And this canal was of infinite advantage to the commerce of the town.

About this time the chapel or oratory of St. Mary was erected, and the origin of this edifice is probably indebted to the active benevolence of Thurstan. After the battle of Cuton Moor, near Northallerton, in 1138, King Stephen, considering himself securely placed on the throne, exercised great severities against the Bishops and Clergy. Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, and Leland say that he came to Beverley, laid fines upon the clergy; and that he would have built a Castle there, and fortified the town, if St. John of Beverley had not deterred him in a vision.\* Archbishop Henry Murdac, who was not permitted by King Stephen to take possession of his See, retired to Beverley, where he remained for three years, and rendered essential services to the town. He died at Beverley in 1153.

In the reign of Henry II. little occurs particularly worthy of notice. The trade of Beverley, however, at this early period, after it had become a burgh, seems to have assumed a respectable position, being mentioned as one of the towns which paid fines to King John, that they might freely buy and sell dyed cloths, as they were accustomed to do in the time of King Henry II.† It appears that a colony of Flemish weavers and dyers had as early as the reign of the latter monarch, formed an establishment in a part of the town called after their name; and the Beverley cloths were noted for their superior fineness of texture, and brilliancy of colouring. From that time the trade had progressively increased, and in the succeeding reigns it was conducted on an extensive scale. About the latter end of the reign of Henry III., an event took place connected with this trade, which proves that coloured cloths were

\* *Lel. Coll.*, vol. ii., p. 364.

† *Madox's Hist. Excheq.*, vol. i., p. 468.

not only manufactured here, but were also exported from the place. A vessel belonging to John de St. James, and other merchants of the King of Spain, as they are termed, was plundered on the Suffolk coast, of scarlet and other cloths of *Beverley*, Stamford, and York; whence it may be inferred that the cloths were manufactured at those places; and it further appears that these cloths were exported; the persons who were robbed of them being Spanish merchants, outward bound.\*

King Henry confirmed "to the burgesses of Beverley all the liberties and free customs which Thurstan and William, heretofore Archbishops of York, gave and granted, and by their charters confirmed to them, and which King Henry, his grandfather, granted, and by his charter confirmed to them." This charter is dated at Arundel; and there is another charter granted by this King, dated at Woodstock, which, like the former one, is merely confirmatory. In the latter end of this reign nearly the whole of Beverley, as well as the Collegiate Church of St. John, was burnt to the ground. According to Leland, this calamity occurred in 1188; but Stowe says that "the towne of Beverley, with the Church of John there, was brent, the 20th of Sept., 1189." Accidents of this kind were then very frequent, the houses being built of wood, and thatched with reeds or straw. A house of stone in the days of Henry II. was rarely seen, even in London. A law was passed in 1190, to enforce the construction of stone building, which afforded a more certain security against the ravages of this devouring element. About this time stone mansions were built in Beverley, and occupied by families of note and consequence, though the common people still continued to reside in huts of mud and thatch, unfurnished with chimnies to let out the smoke, which usually found vent by a large hole in the roof, and through the doorway.

Richard I. confirmed the preceding charters, and as this monarch was detained in captivity by the Emperor of Germany, until a heavy fine was paid for his release (See vol i., p. 129), and as the money was in part raised by fines paid for the renewal of borough charters, it is more than probable that a heavy sum was exacted from the burgesses of Beverley for the confirmation of their charter on this occasion.

King John, his successor, immediately after his accession in 1199, granted a charter, containing some new and important privileges. By it the men of Beverley were to be hereafter free and quit of *toll*, *pontage*, *passage*, *pesage*, *lastage*, *stallage*, and of *wreck* and *lagan*, and of *lene*,† and of all other such

\* Rot. 10, indorso, Hen. II., p. 181.

† *Pontage*, a contribution towards the maintenance of bridges, or a toll paid for that purpose by those who pass over bridges. *Passage*, a tribute paid by persons travelling



customs as pertain to us (the King) throughout all our land, saving the liberties of the city of London." The burgesses having discovered that this charter did not formally recognise the charters of Archbishops Thurstan and William, sought and obtained another charter, dated only two days afterwards, which supplied the omission. In those troublous times the liberties of boroughs were not safe without frequent confirmations of the charters. For the important privileges contained in the first charter of John, the burgesses of Beverley paid the enormous sum of 500 marks, in instalments.\* The freedom from the impositions enumerated in this charter must have been considered highly valuable in that age, as the town would not otherwise have consented to such an exorbitant fine; and we must infer from the fact, that the *Gilda Mercatoria*, i. e. the burgesses, must have been both numerous and wealthy to be able to contribute such a sum of money.

It is now quite clear that the *burgesses* derived no privileges from the charter of *King Athelstan*; and we cannot fail to recognise in the charter of King John the first royal grant of freedom from toll, stallage, &c.; and it will soon be shown that the *Archbishops* of York exercised all their rights in Beverley, by virtue of the charter of Athelstan. In the beginning of this reign, King John, Queen Isabella, and their suite, visited Cottingham and Beverley on their way to York. (See vol. i., p. 130.) From the Itinerary of King John, printed in part i. of the 22nd vol. of the *Archæologia*, p. 128, it appears that they were here on the 25th and 27th of January, 1201.

In considering the appearance of Beverley in the reign of King John, Mr. Oliver says,—“Imagination may carry us back to this remote period, and in the long perspective we may in fancy behold the town, how large soever in extent, still uncouth and unsightly, according to our improved ideas of the beauty and magnificence of domestic architecture. The houses, composed of various materials, some of stone, others of brick or wall tiles, and others of humble clay, all cased in a heavy framework of timber, stretched their overhanging roofs across the street, as if they frowned mutual defiance. Each upper story projecting beyond the lower, brought the most lofty parts so nearly in contact, that opposite neighbours were not only capable of conversing together from their upper apartments, but might almost give the

with their wares. *Pesage*, customs paid for weighing wares or merchandise. *Lastage*, a duty paid upon every *burden* of commodities brought into a market for sale. *Stallage*, a duty payable for the permission to set up *stalls* in a market or fair. *Wrecks*, goods in a ship brought to land by the waves. *Lagan*, goods thrown overboard and sunk, and which are cast up again upon land. *Ewage*, a toll paid for the passage of water. *Lenc*, freed the burgesses from all forced loans.

\* Mag. Rot. 2 Joh.

gripe of friendship across the narrow space thus left vacant between them. In fancy we may behold the worthies of ancient Beverley, strutting along the darkened streets, with more than Spanish gravity, arrayed in costly clothing; bolstered with cushions, to hide all imperfections of shape and person; their long and curling hair dancing in the wind, and their high-peaked shoes fastened to their knees with chains of gold, and ornamented with rich tassels and fringes. A goodly sight! Pourtraying, in the most striking colours, the change which has taken place in the customs of this country, resulting from its gradual approaches to refinement, and its present eminence in the arts of civil and social life."\*

During the reign of King John occurred an instance of the assertion of their rights, by the burgesses of Beverley, and of the value of those privileges whereby they were enabled to resist the encroachments of the Archbishop of York, as lord of the demesne, to which their ancestors could not have offered any legitimate opposition. They complained to the King that the Archbishop had disseized them of their pastures and tolls, which they held by charter; and that he deprived them of their turbaries,† fenced off their gravel pits, and withheld from them sundry rights, and that he had excommunicated William de Stuteville, of Cottingham, High Sheriff of the County, and also his Majesty's humble petitioners, the burgesses of Beverley. The King graciously received their appeal, and made a progress into Yorkshire to enquire into these disorderly transactions. He visited the Sheriff at his Manor House at Cottingham, and ultimately restored to the petitioners their former rights and liberties, according to the contents of their charters.

Archbishop Walter de Grey obtained a charter in 1235, from King Henry III., granting him the privilege of *free warren* in the woods beyond his park at Beverley; and in his demesnes of Molescroft and South Burton; by which he was possessed of the exclusive right of killing game within these limits. From the several charters granted in the reign of Henry III., to the burgesses, relative to their pursuits as tradesmen, it may be inferred that Beverley had become a place of some importance. A more convincing proof of their progress towards a state of civilization cannot be given, than in the repairing of the roads and streets of the borough. In 1255 the burgesses obtained a grant from the King for levying a toll upon certain articles for five years, for the accomplishment of this object. Another charter, obtained in the same reign, grants to the burgesses of Beverley this liberty, through

\* Oliver's Beverley, p. 97.

† Turbary was the privilege of digging turf for fuel, which, in an age when the use of coals was not common, was a valuable appendage to the possession of property.

all the dominions of the King,—“That neither they nor their goods shall be arrested for any debt in which they are neither principal debtors nor sureties, unless the same debtors are of their commonalty and within their jurisdiction, having effects whereby they can satisfy the debts in whole or in part.” To enable the reader to understand the nature of this clause, it is necessary to observe, that in these unsettled times it was not only considered lawful to seize the goods and persons of resident foreigners, for the debts of their countrymen; but also, if a burgess of one town of the realm happened to be passing through another, and any citizen of the latter was owed a sum of money by another burgess of the former, the creditor might detain the unfortunate traveller and his goods, though he had no connexion with the debtor. And even after the indulgence of this charter, a burgess of Beverley might be arrested in any other town for the debts of any other burgess of Beverley if the creditor of the latter could prove that his debtor was solvent; and the prisoner was left to his remedy against his townsman, in the best manner he was able.\* But in nine years afterwards the men of Beverley obtained another charter, which gave them full protection from arrest, either of their goods or persons.

The Archbishop of York, Lord of the town of Beverley, and owner of the soil on both sides of the river Hull, took tolls from boats and other small vessels plying on that river. In 1218 the Archbishop's privilege upon the river at the town of Hull, was to have a free passage along its midstream, of the breadth of 24 feet. At that time the navigation was restricted to boats and small craft. But through the intervention of Archbishop Walter Gifford, it was made navigable for ships in the year 1269, whereby an increased accommodation was obtained. In that year an arrangement was made by the same prelate with the lady Johanna de Stuteville, and Saer de Sutton, in which the last named parties agreed to remove the wears and fences which they had in the river for their fisheries, so as to leave a certain breadth of the river free and unobstructed, that ships as well as boats might pass without interruption between the Humber and the town of Beverley, in consideration of an annual rent of six marks, to be paid to them by the Archbishop; which sum the burgesses of Beverley agreed to reimburse.†

About the year 1280 William Wickwane, Archbishop of York, granted to

\* A relic of the injustice of those times still exists under the denomination of embargo. On a rupture between two rival states, the cargo of the unoffending merchant is liable to seizure, and a declaration of war, such as has been recently made by England and Russia, in which he had no concern, may involve him in utter ruin.

† Land's MSS., 402, fo. 23, 73, 122.

the burgesses of Beverley, for ever, a certain messuage, with the erections and appurtenances standing thereon, in the Market Place of Beverley, called Byscopdynges (afterwards called Butter-dings), "and a certain meadow, together with the arable land in the same, which meadow is called Utengs, with their appurtenances as they lie between Nendik and the pasture of Beverley called Fefang;" and the burgesses were to pay to the Archbishop and his successors for the same, every year, in lieu of all services, customs, and demands, the sum of 6s. 8d. for the messuage in the Market Place, and the like sum annually for the meadow and arable land. This munificent prelate also granted, by the same writing, that the burgesses of Beverley should be "for ever quit of contributing paunage for their own pigs in the wood called Hagge (Beverley Parks), from the feast of St. Michael until Christmas Day, in every year, and that they shall be altogether and for ever quit of paunage in the wood called Westwode." And he also granted "that certain boundaries be made between the pasture of Westwode and the arable land, so that no more of the same pasture of Westwode shall hereafter be converted into tillage;" and he confirmed "that no villein of Wodemanse, or any other villein of us (the Archbishop), or any one on their behalf, shall or may hereafter common on the pasture of Fefangge" (Figham).<sup>\*</sup> This grant was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of York in 1284.

Edward I. honoured Beverley with three distinct visits. The first occurred on the 24th of November, 1299, when the King was lodged and entertained for three days by the Collegiate Society of St. John. From several entries in the wardrobe account for this year,<sup>†</sup> it appears he left some valuable tokens of his munificence to the clergy; and he commanded the consecrated standard of St. John to be borne before him into Scotland. The second royal visit to Beverley was made in the month of May, 1300. The King, accompanied by his new Queen, and his eldest son, Prince Edward, *en suite*, set out from London, and taking their route through Lincolnshire, the royal party crossed the Humber from Barton to Hessele, and proceeded to the north through Beverley. (See page 11.) The royal visitors' stay at Beverley was very short. Rymer gives their route at Beverley the 29th of May, the next day at Holme, and at Selby Abbey on the 1st of June. On this occasion the King granted a free pardon to all

<sup>\*</sup> Town's Records.    <sup>†</sup> Published in 1787 by the Society of Antiquarians.

<sup>†</sup> Master Gilbert de Grimsby, Vicar of the Collegiate Church of St. John, who proceeded by command of the King, with the consecrated banner of St. John, in the King's suite to various parts of Scotland, received for *his wages* 8½d. per day for forty-six days, and 1s. per day for six days, which he spent in returning to his home at Beverley.

fugitives who had taken sanctuary at Beverley, and had voluntarily followed him to the Scottish wars. Soon after leaving Beverley the Queen was delivered of a son at Brotherton, near Ferrybridge, where the King left her, and proceeded to Carlisle. King Edward's third visit to this town occurred on the 22nd of July, 1306, and the only particulars attending it preserved, are that he witnessed two instruments here on that day.\* Shortly before his death he granted a charter of confirmation to the burgesses, with the additional exemption from murrage and pavage. In this reign a writ was issued against John le Romaine, Archbishop of York, to examine by what authority he claimed to have within the boroughs of Beverley and Ripon, infangtheof and utfangtheof, markets and fairs, a gallows and a gibbet, a pillory and a cucking stool, judgment of fugitives and felons, wreck and waif,† fines for several pleas which ought to belong to the Sheriff; why neither Sheriff nor Bailiff of the King was suffered to enter into his two boroughs of Beverley and Ripon, to exercise the duties of his office; why the King's Justices were not permitted to hold pleas, or try prisoners within the liberties of these boroughs; and on what authority he claimed to have a park in Beverley. The Archbishop answered that he claimed all these privileges by virtue of his office, from charter and ancient usage; and he established his right to weekly markets in Beverley and Ripon, in the former place on Wednesday and Saturday; and also four annual fairs at Beverley; one on the eve of St. John the Baptist, and three following days; another on the eve and day of St. John of Beverley in winter; a third on the day of St. John of Beverley in May; and the fourth on the eve and day of the Ascension of our Lord. He further claimed, *ab antiquo*, in both boroughs to have a gallows and a gibbet, with the privilege of executing criminals without appeal to the King; also to a pillory and cucking stool, fines for the escape of felons, &c. He claimed to have his coroners, and to have the custody of prisoners and gaol delivery in both boroughs, and also insisted that from his charters and ancient usage, no Sheriff or Bailiff of the King had power to enter either of his boroughs, to serve summonses, &c., or to exercise any other office there, unless in default of his own Bailiffs, for the time being. He claimed free

\* De Donatione Scholaribus Oxonii, &c. Teste Rege *apud Beverlacum*, xxii. die Julii, A.D. 1306, Edw. I., pat. 34, m. 13. Quod comes Lincoln quasdam advocations, &c. Teste Rege *apud Beverlacum*, xxii. die Julii, A.D. 1306, 34 Edw. I., m. 13.

† The Cucking or Ducking Stool was used in Beverley since before the Conquest, and the Bar-dyke was the place of punishment. This mode of correction was abolished here about the middle of the last century, but the place where the machine was exhibited was long distinguished by the name of Ducking Stool Lane. (*See note at foot of p. 333, vol. i.*) For *Infangtheof* and *Waif*, see vol. i., p. 118.

warren and free chase in all his woods and demesnes; and also the privilege of having officers on each side of the river Hull, to take prises, and to secure for his benefit waif and broken wreck; and of tasting wines, and purchasing them or any other merchandise, which should be brought into the ports of Hull or Beverley, immediately after the King's prisage, and before they were exposed for sale in the market.

These extraordinary powers were then considered necessary to restrain the turbulence of an uneducated population; and in the hands of a wise and well disposed prelate were doubtless beneficial; but in bad hands they would become obnoxious, and prove destructive to the liberties they were intended to protect.

Edward II., in order to avoid the immediate presence of his Barons, retired to York, and was at Beverley on the 26th of August, 1310.\* Hostilities having taken place during this reign, between the French and the Flemings, a proclamation was issued by the King of France, ordering strangers to retire from Flanders. In obedience of this edict, Walter de Burton and John Hacoun, merchants and burgesses of Beverley, were on their way to England, when the Sieur de Pinckney, the French commander and custos of the marshes, arrested them, and on recovering their liberty, refused to return their money, which he had also seized,—“*pecunia et argentum in massa*,” to the amount of £225. sterling—no inconsiderable sum in those days. It appears that these merchants, on their return to England, repaired to Doncaster, where the King was staying, and complained of the treatment they received at the hands of the French official. Edward immediately wrote to the King of France on the subject, and the affair was settled.† This letter, which is dated at Doncaster, 16th December, 1315, is important, inasmuch as it proves that the burgesses of this town visited the continent for the purposes of trade, as early as the 14th century.

The predatory warfare in which the English and the Scots were engaged at this time, brought Edward II. often into the north. He was at Beverley, on his route to Scotland, on the 27th of April, 1314, previous to the fatal defeat of Bannockburn. In 1316, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, of September, we again find him at Beverley, issuing orders for arming the whole population of Yorkshire and Northumberland, between the ages of 16 and 60. The particular number of men which this town was then to raise is not specified; but in 1318, the quota assigned to the town to raise for an expedition into Scotland, was thirty strong able-bodied men, to be armed with a

\* *Fædera*, vol. iii., p. 224.

† *Ibid*, vol. iii., p. 543.

haketon, haubergeon, bacenett,\* and iron gauntlets; to be at their own charge for forty days, and to be marched to York on the day appointed. The Barons being averse to a winter campaign, the King was compelled to delay his expedition until the spring. On the 1st, 3rd, and 7th, of January, 1319, Edward was again at Beverley, from whence he issued a command that the whole population of the kingdom, between the ages of 20 and 60, should be armed to resist the threatened invasion of the Scots. According to the terms of the latter order the persons compelled to obey it in the burgh, were those within the prescribed ages, having from 40s. to 60s. in lands or chattels. They were to be provided with a haketon, bacenett, and gauntlets, or sufficient defence for foot soldiers.† Every one having from 100s. to 10 marks, was to provide himself with a horse and accoutrements befitting a hobeler.‡ And every one having from 10 to 20 marks in lands or chattels, was obliged to provide a horse and arms, in other words, he was to appear as a man at arms.§ The penalties to be inflicted upon those who should neglect to provide themselves with arms were:—in the first case the loss of a third part of their goods; in the second, with the loss of the remainder; and in the third, were to be at the King's disposal.

In the 16th of this reign (1322) the King, having been granted a subsidy at a Parliament held at York, raised a large army which he thought nothing could withstand, and with which he again marched against the Scots; but as we have seen in vol. i., p. 140, his usual ill fortune still pursued him, for he narrowly escaped with his life. The Scots under Robert Bruce now harassed and pillaged the whole of the north, and even laid Beverley under contribution. "The King escaping, got to Yorke," says Hollinshed, "and the Scotts having thus the uppere hande, after they had spoyled the monasterie of Rivable, and taken their pleasure there, they passed forthe into Yorkeswolde, destroying that countrey even almost unto Buerley, whiche towne they ransomed, receyving a summe of money for sparing it, lest they shoulde have brent it as they did other." A charter of inspeximus, granted in the 16th year of this reign, establishes the exemption from toll, &c., of

\* *Haketon* or *Haqueton* was a common leathern or linen doublet, stuffed with cotton or wool. *Haubergeon*, a small coat, composed either of plate or chain mail, without sleeves. *Bacenett*, a kind of iron scull cap, named bacenett, from its similarity to a basin.

† This was the usual defensive armour worn by the infantry at that period. Such men as wanted these appointments were called *naked foot*.

‡ *Hobelers* were a species of light horsemen, deriving their names from the hobbies or small horses on which they rode.

§ The men at arms wore complete armour from head to foot, and were mounted on stout war horses.

the burgesses of Beverley, throughout the kingdom, London only excepted, as granted by King John; and ratifies and confirms former charters.

The question whether Beverley was surrounded by walls and fortifications has produced two opinions decidedly hostile to each other. The two best historians of the town, Poulson and Oliver, differ not more widely upon this point than they do upon the high antiquity of the place. From a petition which the burgesses presented to Edward II. in 1321, these writers draw the most opposite conclusions. Mr. Poulson says, "This petition incontestibly proves that Beverley was formerly a walled town."\* Mr. Oliver writes, "It is clear from the petition that there existed no walls anterior to the reign of Edward II., and we possess no subsequent documents to prove that any active operations towards carrying the wishes of the burgesses into effect, resulted from the petition; for we find no mention of walls in the public records of the town."† But that the reader may be able to indulge in his own speculations on this disputed point, we lay before him the petition, *in extenso*, together with the chief arguments on both sides of the question.

To our lord the King and to his council, the burgesses of Beverley pray, that it may please our said lord the King to confirm the charters which they have of his ancestors, late Kings of England, to enclose the said town with a wall and ditch. And that they may levy from all those of the said town of Beverley, according to the quantity of the goods and chattels of each, the expenses that they have now lately or may in time to come be put to on account of the said enclosure, with a wall and and a ditch, for the improvement and protection of the town of Beverley aforesaid.

*The Answer.*—The King will speak to the Archbishop of York, and inspect their charters, and do what it may please him in the business.

As Mr. Oliver remarks, there are no means of ascertaining whether the prayer of the petition was ultimately granted or not; but an expression used in the preamble of the commission of array, 45th Edward III. (1372), "*by reason of the defect in the fortifications*," seems to intimate that the petition was disregarded. According to Verstegan, the word "Bury or Borough signifieth a town having a walle or some kind of closure about it. All places in the old tyme had among our ancestors the name of bourough, where places were one way or other fenced or fortified."‡ Bury, or Burgh, he tells us, is derived from a Saxon word signifying to hide or bury, because soldiers were hid behind the walls from an enemy's view, as securely as a corpse when it is buried in the earth. The number of streets in Beverley which still retain the cognomen of gate, has strengthened the opinion that the town was regularly walled. There were five bars or *gates*, as they are called in the

\* Beverlac, p. 95.    † Oliver's Bev., p. 164.    ‡ Verst. Rest. Dec. Int., p. 211.



south, formerly standing in Beverley. One of them, North Bar, which was undoubtedly fortified, is still remaining; and the others were South Bar, adjoining Eastgate; Norwood Bar; Keldgate Bar; and Newbegin Bar. The two latter were taken down within the last half century. These Bars formed the principal entrances to the town, and a wall connected with each of them would completely surround the place.

Mr. Poulson (who concludes that these walls existed), in tracing the fosse or ditch, says, "Beginning at the North Bar, it may be followed in a south-westerly direction, passing the ancient site of Newbegin Bar, along Slut Well Lane, as far as the spot where Keldgate Bar formerly stood. It then takes an easterly course, emptying itself into a drain near England's Springs, in Long Lane, below the Minster. Commencing again at the North Bar, it may be traced (although this and several other parts of the ancient fosse are covered over, it still serves as a water course) inclining to the eastward as far as Pighill Lane. In then bends southerly into Norwood, and is connected with the Walkergate drains. These present drains in Walkergate," he continues, in a note, "were open until within these few years past; the water, when it ran down the street, was known by the name of Walkergate beck."\*

Here it must be remarked, that those who deny that Beverley was a walled town, allow that it was fortified with a wide and deep ditch, and that the bars or gates were erected on this ditch.

In the chartulary of Beverley frequent reference is made to the "gates and ditches," the "Barr dyke," "West Barr dyke," &c., so early as the 14th century;† a presumptive proof that ditches and gates constituted its chief defence. "When Edward IV. made his second successful attempt upon the Crown in 1471," writes Mr. Oliver, "he landed with 2,000 followers at Ravenspurne, and sent out parties in different directions to sound the inhabitants. When he found that they had received orders not to lend any sanction to his pretensions, and that the gates of Hull were actually closed against him, he marched *through Beverley* to York, which also refused to receive him. Now if the town of Beverley," he continues, "had possessed bulwarks of defence, capable of resisting the approaches of Edward's army, they must, in that case, be supposed to have received him favourably; and if so, he would certainly have entrenched himself here, and not have hazarded, in person, an expedition to York, without possessing any evidence of their favourable opinion."‡

\* Beverlac, p. 96.

† Land's MSS., Brit. Mus. 896, VIII. fo. 189.

‡ Hist. Bev. p. 164.

Leland, in his Itinerary, remarks, "Beverle is a large town, but I could not perceyve that ever hit was waulled, though ther be certen gates of stone portcolesed for defense." In the time of the civil war Beverley was termed "an open place, by no means tenable;"\* and when the Marquis of Newcastle raised the siege of Hull, he was advised by Sir William Widrington to fortify the church, and some parts of the town of Beverley, that a garrison might be left there as a check upon the garrison at Hull.

On the 18th of October, 1642, the Corporation of Beverley, for the better security of the town, ordered the *ditches to be cut*, and the bars to be kept locked, and guarded from 9 at night till 6 in the morning.† These may be considered as negative proofs that the town was not surrounded by walls. Added to which there is not on the Patent Rolls a single grant at any period of a toll for building or repairing the walls of Beverley; nor a single allusion to the walls in the records of the Corporation; besides there remain no vestiges of the existence of walls, either by the voice of tradition or the discovery of old foundations in any part of the town. These considerations incline us to rank ourselves with those who maintain (in spite of the ambiguous expressions used in the petition to Edward II., already cited) that Beverley never was a walled town, and that its fortifications consisted of a deep ditch and fortified gates.

In the first of Henry III. (1227), that youthful monarch raised an army of 60,000 men to repel the invasion of the Scots, under the command of Murray and Douglas. He issued orders from Northallerton to the Bailiff of the town of Beverley, commanding him, on forfeiture of body and goods, to march all the defensible men "by day and night," until they joined the army at York, which was the head quarters. In 1322 this King granted a charter of confirmation to the borough; and in the year 1333, when he sought to punish David Bruce, King of Scotland, as a contumacious vassal, Richard Dousyng, Thomas de Holme, and Adam Tyrwhit, were appointed jointly and severally, to array and train to arms all men within the liberties of Beverley between the ages of 16 and 60; and to bring under their own leadership fifty hobelers and fifty foot soldiers, whether expert archers or not. The people of Beverley appear to have been averse to meeting the King's wishes on this subject, for his order was not complied with, until he accused the arrayers with negligence and peculation, and threatened them with summary and signal punishment. The King having furnished himself with an army, marched towards Berwick without delay; and in the battle of Hallidown

\* Tickell's Hull, p. 481.    † Town's Records.

Hill, the Scots were entirely routed, with the loss of Douglas, their leader, and 80,000 men; and Baliol was acknowledged King of Scotland. On the 24th of May, 1334, the King was at Beverley, where he signed a charter, granting to John, Duke of Brittany, the seizing of the lands of the late Earl of Richmond. The Scots soon revolted; they considered Baliol a confederate of their enemy, Edward, and returned to their former allegiance under Bruce. Edward, on hearing of these proceedings, resolved to assist his vassal; and gave orders for re-assembling his army. From Newcastle he directed his writ to Richard Dousyng, Adam Tyrwhit, and Adam Copendale, for selecting fifty horses and fifty foot from the liberty of Beverley, as before, and appointing the two former personages to be leaders. This order was followed by another from Rokesburgh, commanding these men to be marched to that town, and that they were to be provided with fifteen days' provisions.\* And again, in 1335, they were ordered to select fifty men, within the franchise of Beverley, and to arm and send them to join the army under the command of the Earl of Cornwall, against the Scots.

Immediately after that a writ was issued from Nottingham, to the Bailiffs and honest men of Beverley, to select twenty hobelers, to be sent to Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and a very short time afterwards they were honoured with another royal mandate to send up ten hobelers or horsemen, in addition to the former number; but this latter order was countermanded, and twenty archers were to be sent in place of the hobelers, in consequence of the inability of the people to comply with the requisition. In consideration of the accommodation afforded by change in the order, the people of Beverley tendered to the King and paid a fine of 40 marks. In 1336 a writ was directed to the Bailiff and good men of Beverley, to select sixty men in the form and manner prescribed. Having received information that the Scots, and their confederates in foreign parts, had fitted out a navy for the purpose of harassing the towns and villages on the English coast, the sea-ports were commanded in the 10th of this reign, to furnish ships of war to oppose them at sea; and to this naval armament the town of Beverley contributed one small ship.† In 1338 the English were again in Scotland, supporting the unpopular authority of Baliol. A writ was issued this year to Richard Dowsing, commanding him to raise, within the liberties of the chapter of Beverley, three hobelers, two mounted archers, and two archers on foot, all well clothed, armed, and provided, and to convey them to the army at Perth. The King being now engaged in prosecuting his war with France, which

\* Rot. Scot., vol. i., p. 808.    + Ibid., vol. i., p. 475.    † Ibid.

arose out of his claim to the Crown of that kingdom, the levies in Beverley were only occasionally raised.

Besides the modes of raising armies stated at page 185 of vol. i., an expedient sometimes resorted to by the Kings of England to procure troops, was to pardon criminals, on condition of their serving in the King's army, and finding security to answer any prosecution, if called upon at their return. What an array of malefactors must not Beverley have supplied to the King's forces! The town being within the privileged circuit of the sanctuary, how many fugitives have taken refuge there. The number must be large, for how great soever the guilt of the criminal, he was allowed to remain in it under certain conditions. "What a scene must the country have exhibited between the Humber and the Tweed, during the continual marching of troops to join the army, with parties of deserters prowling homewards, and disbanded malefactors again let loose upon society."\*

On the day that Queen Philippa defeated the Scots under David Bruce, (See vol. i., p. 148), a singular scene occurred at Beverley. The ecclesiastics who had not joined the army, appeared in a body, in the Market Place, with naked feet, bare headed, as an act of humility; each having a sword at his side, and a quiver of arrows and a bow in his hand; imploring of God, through the intercession of his saints, that the efforts of the Queen might be successful; that the people of England may be delivered from the cruel enemy who sought their destruction. The inhabitants of the town, of both sexes, aged and young, affected by this pious and magnanimous act of devotion, fell on their knees, and with tears of contrition humbly besought the Almighty to aid them in this dreadful extremity of affliction; and vowed constancy to each other in this public cause.

The garrisons left in Scotland by the English for the support of the cause of Baliol were provisioned from England, and it appears that in 1338 "certain men of Beverley" seized and removed to a distance 700 quarters of malt out of 1,000 quarters, which had been purchased in the town of Beverley for the purpose of sending to the Castle of Stirling. The cause of this outrage is not known, but it is supposed that either the country could not spare such a supply, or the people were doubtful of payment. During the foreign wars, which form so prominent a feature in this reign, Beverley, in common with other towns, incurred heavy expenses for the supply of men, arms, and provisions.

These details of war must now give way to the relation of domestic occur-

\* Beverlac, p. 100.

rences. The rolls of accounts, kept by the Governors or managers of the *Gilda Mercatoria*, throw great light upon the internal affairs of the town at the period to which this history is now arrived. On the grant of free burghage to Beverley, by Archbishop Thurstan, with the establishment of the *Gilda Mercatoria*, or merchant fraternity, it appears that those who professed a willingness to contribute to the burthens of the town, became members of it. For the management of the affairs of the burgh, twelve men of the guild were chosen annually, and these were called the twelve Governors or Keepers of the town of Beverley. The *Gilda Mercatoria* appointed lesser guilds, with an Alderman or Warden to each; so that in process of time each description of trade was governed by its own particular rules and officers, subject to the approbation and control of the Twelve Governors. From the extracts from the accounts of the Governors, given in Beverlac, we learn that most of the principal streets in the town were paved in the 14th century. The cost of labour, and the carriage of white or chalk stones, cobbles, and gravel, are frequently mentioned; and there is evidence of tiles being common at this early period. The *Tegularii* (tile makers) are mentioned as one of the fraternities of the guild.

In the 39th of this reign (1365), a royal charter was granted to the burgesses, containing a confirmation of the *hanshus*, tolls, and several other liberties. It bears date at Westminster, the 3rd of July. And in the 51st of this reign, another charter was obtained by the burgesses, recapitulating former confirmations. This instrument is also dated at Westminster, on the 14th of February.

Towards the close of this long reign commenced the disputes which afterwards brought on a protracted litigation between the towns of Beverley and Kingston-upon-Hull. The port of Beverley had carried on a considerable trade by means of the river Hull. The merchants of Beverley freely navigated that river, and its productions of every kind were theirs by delegation from the Lords of the town (the Archbishops of York), who held it by successive grants of our Anglo-Saxon monarchs, ratified by charters of the Norman dynasty, which swayed the sceptre of this island. Their rights in the river had never been disputed up to this period. But the rival port of Hull was now increasing in strength and opulence, and its burgesses attempted to make the merchants of Beverley pay a toll for lifting up the leaf or trap of the bridge, which the burgesses of that town had thrown across the river. By way of set off to this demand the Archbishop, by virtue of his prescriptive privileges, claimed the right of tolls and other imposts in the port of Hull, as a part of his jurisdiction on the river; and his claims were

deemed so just by the commissioners, on several successive inquisitions, that they were uniformly allowed.\* At this time too it appears that the port of Hull made an unsuccessful attempt to impose a rate or tax on the burgesses of Beverley towards building ships, probably for the public service of the nation. They stated in their petition to the King, that the great expenses which they had recently incurred had reduced them to poverty, and prayed to have the assistance of other rich towns like York and Beverley. The burgesses of Beverley appealed against this petition, and letters patent were granted, exonerating them from any such payments to the men of Kingston-upon-Hull, towards building or maintaining any ships, barges, or boats; as they were situated in a dry place, and at a distance from the sea.†

In the beginning of the reign of Richard II. the burgesses received a charter of general exemption from contributing to build ships, barges, or boats, and a particular discharge from the share they had been required to take with the town of Hull, towards building a barge called Balyngenes (a balynger) of between forty and fifty oars.

About this time the town of Beverley occupied the third or fourth rank amongst the principal towns in England, as will be seen by referring to page 144 of vol. i. of this history. The number of persons returned above the age of fourteen, was 2,663, whilst the number above the same age taxed at Hull, was only 1,557. The entire population of Beverley at that period is calculated to be about 4,000; that of Hull 2,000 souls. The town of Beverley never lost its distinctive rank as the chief town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, although its trade became crippled by the superior local advantages of the port of Hull. King Richard granted a charter of *inspeximus* to the burgesses of Beverley, recapitulating and confirming various charters of former Kings and Archbishops. It is dated at Westminster, the 20th of January, 1379. For this confirmation the burgesses paid into the office of the Hanaper a fine of ten marks.‡

In the third year of this reign Alexander Neville, Archbishop of York, having first obtained a licence of alienation from the King, and the assent of the chapter of St. Peter of York, granted and gave to Richard de Walkington, John Kelk, John Garvays, Thomas Jolyf, William Dudhill, John de Walkington, and others, his tenants, and burgesses of Beverley, "and to all and singular the burgesses and their successors, and to the commonalty of the same town, all the soil and wood called Westwood, in Beverley, containing 400 acres, and the ditches and hedges enclosing the said land and wood, with

\* Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iv., p. 299.      + Town's Records.      † Ibid.

all their appurtenances, to have and to hold to the said burgesses of the town aforesaid, and their successors, and to the commonalty of the said town for ever," of him and his successors the Archbishops of York, rendering therefore to him and his successors *one hundred shillings yearly*, in equal portions, on the feasts of St. Martin and Pentecost, in lieu of all manner of other services, exactions, and demands for ever. The grant contains a clause of distress, saving to him and his successors powers of distraining for arrears of rent, and of making "one kiln only for the burning of quick lime" for his own use, and to be disposed of at his pleasure, "in the present quarry of the said wood, or in such other place where the said commonalty shall make their quarry, without any sale by us or by our successors, or any other in our name in any wise to be made, and to take there clay and stone for making the said lime, and also to dig and cleave other materials at our own costs; and saving to us and our successors, free drift and redrift through the middle of the said wood, by the right and reasonable ways and paths, with all manner of our cattle, so that they stop not, nor are pastured in the said wood by the herdsman or without the herdsman. And saving to us and our successors waifs and estrays, and amerciements for trespasses done within the said wood, and saving to us and our tenants, and every the free tenants of Burton (resiant in the same), common of pasture for our and their own pigs, as appurtenant to our manor of Burton, with free drift and redrift through the ways and places heretofore used." This grant or charter is dated at Beverley, on the 2nd of April, 1380.

The King's license of alienation orders that the statute enacted as to lands and tenements, shall not be put into mortmain, as the Westwood was held of him *in capite*, and was a parcel of the Archbishopric of York. All the documents connected with this grant, viz.:—the indenture of agreement between the Archbishop and the burgesses; the license of alienation from the King; the charter or grant of the Archbishop; the confirmation of the Dean and Chapter of York; and a power of attorney to deliver seizin, are preserved in the archives of the Corporation.\* We may here observe with respect to Westwood, that its woods had not yet suffered. The reign of Elizabeth was the time when they were doomed to the axe.

This great benefactor of the town of Beverley was one of the favourites of the King, a circumstance which ultimately proved his ruin. The malcontent nobles accused him, with several others, of high treason, and certain articles

\* There is a tradition that Westwood was presented to the freemen of Beverley by two maiden sisters, whose "Virgin Tomb," stands in the body of the church, near the pillars of the south aisle, but this popular error is wholly unsupported by evidence.

were exhibited against him in Parliament. The Archbishop seeing the gathering storm, withdrew privately from his Castle at Cawood; but was arrested at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the money in his possession, amounting only to £30., taken from him and given to his captors. He, however, subsequently escaped; but his temporalities were forfeited to the King by a bill of outlawry. After living in exile for some time in great want, the Pope commiserating his condition, on his resignation of the See of York, translated him to St. Andrews. The Scots having at that time refused to acknowledge Pope Urban (there being another claimant for the papacy in the person of Clement VII.), would not receive his nominee, and the unhappy prelate became, from necessity, a parish priest and schoolmaster at Louvain; and after dragging on through five years of exile died, and was buried in the church of the Carmelites in that town.

Some of the inhabitants of Beverley had, from time to time, been conspicuous in every tumult, and in the insurrection headed by Wat Tyler, the town was seriously implicated, several of the people having endeavoured to make the disaffection universal. The town was consequently brought into disrepute with the government, and after much solicitation and delay a charter of pardon was conceded, only on condition of the townspeople paying the enormous fine of 1,100 marks, in three instalments, and ten of the most notorious offenders were particularly excepted, by name, from enjoying the benefit of "the King's special grace."\*

In the 14th of Richard II. (1390), a bellman was appointed in Beverley, and persons to look after the common pastures, now called pasture masters.

Much inconvenience having been sustained from the want of some ostensible powers, which might legally authorise a few leading individuals to take upon themselves the direction of the town, to adjust differences without a formal appeal to the Provost, to restrain vice, to prevent or punish disorder and crime, and to administer justice within the limits of their jurisdiction; an appeal was made to the government of the day for charters, conferring those powers on a few of the more discreet and opulent burgesses. Arrangements were soon made, and a commission of the peace was addressed to John Markham, William Crosseby, Robert Tyrwhit, Hugh Ardern, Richard Tyrwhit, Thomas Lombard, John Rednesse, and Richard Beverlay, assigning to them "jointly and severally to keep, and cause to be kept, the peace, and also the statutes enacted at Winchester, Northampton, and Westminster, for the preservation of the peace," within the liberties of the borough.† The

\* Town's Records.      † Ibid.



commission is dated at Westminster, the 16th of June, 20th of Richard II. (1397.) This grant was, in fact, an emancipation from the feudal jurisdiction of the Archbishops of York. "When it is recollected," writes Mr. Poulson, "that the feudal Barons, ecclesiastical as well as lay, in order to guard against the appearance of subordination in their courts, to those of the Crown, constrained their monarch to prohibit the royal judges from entering their territory, or from claiming any jurisdiction there, it may be supposed that this '*imperium in imperio*' would not long be permitted to exist undisturbed by the ecclesiastical Lord of Beverley."\* Indeed the commission of the peace granted by Richard, was perfectly incompatible with the extraordinary powers and privileges of the Archbishop within the liberty of the town. The power and influence of the Archbishop was sufficient to cause the appointment of these municipal magistrates to be annulled, soon after they received the commission, though the exact time when they ceased to occupy the magisterial bench is not clearly shewn.

During the course of this reign, the King was frequently obliged to have recourse to loans to replenish his exhausted treasury. In the year following that in which he created the magistrates of Beverley, several cities and towns were called upon to contribute their respective portions, and this town is required to furnish the sum of £45. The condition of the people must have been very much improved, when they could be expected to advance at that time so large a sum. In ancient times the Kings of England borrowed money chiefly from the clergy, who were almost the only people who had any; the wealth of the nobles consisting of lands, and the produce of them; and the common people were generally too poor to have any money to lend.

Beverley seems to have been considered a maritime town in the beginning of the 15th century. In the compotus of John Leversedge and John Tutbury, appointed to collect certain duties in the port of Hull, in the year 1400, the *Charity of Beverley* is noticed, as arriving there with a cargo of deals, logs, oars, &c., valued at £36. 3s. 8d.† In 1401 a writ was issued to the Bailiffs and honest men of the towns of Beverley and Bridlington, directing them to build a vessel between them for the King's service; and in 1406, when the Parliament ordered the merchants of England to appoint Admirals to guard the sea, Beverley was one of the towns to which writs were sent, directing the Governor to call the merchants together, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of Parliament into effect.

In the 5th of this reign, the King confirmed by charter "to the venerable

\* Beverlac, p. 148.

† Frost's Notices of the Town of Hull, Appendix, p. 18.

father in Christ, Richard, Archbishop of York," the privileges which his predecessor, "the Lord Athelstan," had granted to the church or liberty "for the sincere devotion which he then had and bore to the glorious Confessor, St. John of Beverley. This charter is dated from Lichfield.

On his return from the north, in 1405, Henry visited Beverley on the 18th of September.

About this time the Gilda Mercatoria had acquired considerable property, and the number of burgesses was increasing annually. The Archdeacon of Cleveland became a burgess, perhaps in compliment to the Archbishop. The freedom fine was then 20s. for admission to the privileges of a burgess; and the Twelve Governors were elected yearly on the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist. In 1408, the King, with his son John, Duke of Bedford, visited Beverley *en route* to the north, to put down the rebellion of the Earl of Northumberland and his adherents.

The Archbishops of York had a market in Beverley on Wednesday and Saturday in each week. The charter of Henry IV. confirmed this privilege to them, excluding any of the royal officers from exercising any authority in them. The Archbishops had also their own hall in Beverley, but its site is now unknown.

Upon the accession of Henry V. the burgesses obtained an *inspeximus*, confirming former charters up to the 2nd of Richard II.; and for which they paid a fine of twenty marks into the Hanaper Office. The commission of the peace not being noticed, the Twelve Governors procured another charter, containing extended privileges, including the commission of the peace. The Archbishop finding that the privileges confirmed by this charter encroached upon his rights and privileges, petitioned the King for its repeal. This petition recited how "Athelstan, formerly King of England before the Conquest, when he marched towards Scotland to vindicate the right of the crown of England, then promised and avowed to God and St. John of Beverley, predecessor of the petitioner, that if God should grant him good success in his said march, by giving him the victory over his enemies the Scots, he would endow the churches of York, Beverley, and Ripon, with profitable liberties and franchises for ever; which King Athelstan by the grace of God obtained a victory over his said enemies the Scots, and good success according to his own desire, and in fulfilment of his said vow, after his return to England, he granted to God and St. John of Beverley, among other things, the franchise and liberty following, in these words, *As free mak I the as hert may thynk or eygh may see.*" The petition then recites the several privileges granted by succeeding monarchs, and concludes by praying his majesty to

annul and repeal his grant to the citizens; and exhorting him to consider that his late glorious victory, and the glorious discomfiture of his enemies, the French, "was obtained, by the grace of God, on the day of the translation of the said glorious Confessor St. John." In reply the King, with the assent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament then assembled, confirmed all the privileges, franchises, and liberties, of the Archbishop, and *repealed and annulled for ever* the privileges, &c., granted by himself to the Governors or Guardians of the town of Beverley, of which the Archbishop complained in his petition. A fresh charter was also granted to the Archbishop (Henry Bowet), confirming the privileges of the Archbishop, and condemning and annulling the charter granted to the Twelve Governors. The question here arises, whether seven of the twelve Governors, to whom the commission of the peace had been granted by Richard II., continued to exercise it uninterruptedly during a period of nearly twenty years, which intervened between the date of the instrument and the above annulment. Mr. Poulson argues that they exercised the magisterial authority but for a short time after they received the commission; and that after the death of Archbishop Scrope, the See being in an unsettled state, and the temporalities being for some time in the hands of the King, the Governors were induced to make another effort to obtain a commission of the peace, and had succeeded when they met with such successful opposition from Archbishop Bowet. The Governors of Beverley had still the power, as representatives of their own community, of holding pleas in their own Guild Hall, relative to disputes arising among themselves, and of possessing houses and lands as the common property of the Gilda Mercatoria, that is, of the burgesses at large. The free burghers were still free from tolls, &c., when they left home to visit markets or fairs, and they possessed the right of taking them within their own borough, subject to the reservations made in the grants of their Lords, the Archbishops of York. In 1420 the burgesses adorned their Guild Hall with a new lantern or cupola.

As has already been observed, one of the brilliant victories, in France, of Henry V., the battle of Agincourt, which was fought on the feast of the translation of St. John of Beverley, the 25th of October, was imputed to the intercession of that Saint. Walsingham states that it was said the tomb of Saint John sweat blood the whole of the day, and another version of this miracle says, "that holy oil flowed by drops like sweat out of his tomb, as an indication of the divine mercy towards his people, without doubt through the merits of the said most holy man."

In the beginning of August, 1421, Henry V. and his Queen, in making a

progress to the north, visited Beverley, to offer up their devotions at the shrine of St. John.

During the reign of Henry VI. Beverley was repeatedly empowered to levy tolls for paving the streets, a convincing proof of its advancing prosperity. The first is dated 30th of January, 2nd of Henry VI. (1424), commencing thus:—"Know ye that for the devotion which we bear and have to the glorious Confessor St. John of Beverley, whose body lieth interred in the Church of Beverley, we have granted to you in aid of the paving of the said town," &c. The burgesses of Beverley were very tenacious of their privileges of exemption from toll, stallage, &c. A dispute on this subject had existed with the men of Driffild, which was set at rest by letters patent from John Lord de Scrope, Lord of the Manor of Driffild, confirming their claim of exemption. These letters are dated at Upsall, 12th of April, 6th of Henry VI. About this time, too, a similar dispute occurred respecting tolls, between Beverley and South Cave. The toll collector of the latter place obliged the burgesses of the former to pay tolls; and a jury gave a verdict in favour of the Beverley men, and assessed the toll collector in £10. damages.

Another dispute, of a still more important nature, took place about this time between the burgesses of Beverley and the men of Kingston-upon-Hull, respecting the passage of their vessels through the river Hull into the Humber, free of toll. Many of the charters of Beverley give to the burgesses an exemption from wharfage, passage, keyage, &c., throughout all the towns and places in England, and coasts of the sea, the city of London excepted. In the reign of Edward I. the Archbishop claimed and was allowed jurisdiction in the river Hull, from ancient usage. And the Archbishop had delegated to the town of Beverley a free passage, of the breadth of twenty-four feet and one grain of barley, along the midstream of the river. In defiance of all this the men of Hull detained the vessels belonging to the merchants of Beverley, and would not allow them to pass without the payment of a toll, imposed without any legal warrant. Legal proceedings were commenced in the Star Chamber, for the purpose of determining this important point. The merchants of Beverley produced their charters, and contended that the toll which was now attempted to be imposed upon them, was a direct and illegal infringement of their ancient privileges. The opposite party answered that the present outlet to the Humber was not the river Hull; that the mouth of Hull had long been warped up by the diversion of its current into Sayer's Creek, which had been cut for the convenience of the port of Hull; and that therefore, though they admitted the rights of their opponents in the waters of Hull, they denied that any such right extended to Sayer's Creek, which

had been confirmed to the town of Hull by royal charter. To this the burgesses of Beverley replied, that the people of Kingston-upon-Hull had committed a manifest encroachment on their property, by diverting the current of their ancient river from its accustomed course, thereby attempting to deprive them of their valuable privileges in it. The contest was protracted through a long period, and as a decision was not given against the merchants of Beverley, and as they continued to trade as formerly, without being subject to the imposition of toll, it must be concluded that they had the advantage.

In 1448 King Henry VI. spent some days at Leckonfield, near Beverley, on a visit to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, son of that celebrated warrior surnamed Hotspur. During the great civil war in this reign, this noble Earl continued loyal to Henry, and was a stout asserter of the Lancastrian interest. From Leckonfield the King visited Beverley, and was received by the inhabitants with loud expressions of joy and loyalty. He inspected the Minster. Beverley maintained its loyalty to King Henry with great steadiness during the unnatural war which followed.

In the 1st of Edward IV. (1461), charters were granted, establishing all the rights, &c., of the Archbishop in Beverley; and ratifying the privileges of the burgesses. At this very eventful period of English history, we are told by Mr. Oliver that the town of Beverley had attained a point of proud pre-eminence, which it probably never afterwards exceeded. "It had risen," says he, "by gradual but perceptible steps from the darkness of paganism to the light of Christianity; from the imperfect knowledge of Christ, which distinguished the primitive converts in the wood of Deira, to the full blaze of religious splendour, which it now enjoyed, under the able superintendence of an enlightened priesthood, sanctioned by the immediate protection of the primate himself." The same reverend writer continues, "It had a most magnificent Minster, and two parish churches, together with several hospitals and religious houses, which conferred many essential advantages, both temporal and spiritual, on the town and its inhabitants; for these institutions were of great utility, and the monks and canons employed their revenues to purposes equally honourable and praiseworthy. The religious houses were indeed places of the most unbounded hospitality, and thus became the conservators of benefits, for the loss of which, at the dissolution, no subsequent establishment has been able fully to compensate. Authors speak in terms of decided approbation of the public advantages resulting from the profuse hospitality generally observed in the monastic foundations. Even Hume, who was no friend to this order of men, could say (*Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., p. 184), 'in order to dissipate their revenues, and support popularity, the monks lived

in a hospitable manner; and besides the poor maintained from their offals, there were many decayed gentlemen, who passed their lives in travelling from convent to convent, and were entirely subsisted at the tables of the friars.' The monasteries were in effect so many great hospitals; most of them being compelled by their statutes to afford subsistence to a certain number of poor people every day. They were likewise houses of entertainment to all travellers. Even the nobility and gentry, when they passed from place to place in distant parts of the kingdom, lodged at one religious house, and dined at another, and seldom went to inns."\* But the splendour and prosperity of Beverley soon began to decline. The rapid increase of the port of Hull, by depriving Beverley of some of its most opulent merchants, circumscribed also its influence, and its means of resisting the persevering encroachments of its more fortunate rival. The superior facilities for general commerce which Hull possessed, gradually transferred the foreign trade of Beverley to that place.

After the restoration of Henry VI., and the flight of the usurper to France, the latter, as we have seen at page 167 of vol. i., having obtained the assistance of the Duke of Burgundy, landed at Ravenspurne with a small army in 1471. From Ravenspurne the deposed monarch and his followers marched to Beverley, from whence he sent a detachment to secure the town of Hull. The Governor of that place shut the gates, and refused to admit them; he then proceeded towards the city of York. In the 49th of Henry VI., the burgesses of Beverley obtained a charter, empowering them to raise tolls *for ever*, for paving the town. When the house of Lancaster again gave way, and Edward IV. re-ascended the throne, the burgesses applied for letters patent, to confirm the aforesaid grant of King Henry; and the application was granted.

Henry VII., in the second year of his reign (1487), granted a patent of confirmation to the burgesses of all the charters granted before his time, of what kind or nature soever they might be.

Perambulations were anciently made on one of the three days before Ascension Day, and these three days were called Cross Days. To these perambulations were added rogations, or litanies, for the good of the harvest, which gave the name of Rogation Week. Parochial perambulations are still kept up in Beverley on Rogation Monday; but we hear nothing now of litanies on these occasions.

After the melancholy death of the humane, generous, and just, Earl of

\* History of Beverley, pp. 162, 165, 166.

Northumberland, in 1489 (See vol. i., p. 175), his remains were conveyed to Beverley, for interment in the Minster. His funeral, which was most costly, solemn, and imposing, was marked by the spontaneous exhibition of unaffected grief. "The villages," writes Mr. Oliver, "were deserted; and the people everywhere left their occupations to accompany the pageant, and to see the corpse of their beloved lord deposited in its final resting place. All the neighbouring communities of religious issued from their respective monasteries in sorrowing weeds; each individual bearing a torch, a crucifix, or some emblem of mortality in his hand, to meet and precede the illustrious dead; for he had been to *all* of them most kind and hospitable, and to *some* an essential benefactor. The body was at length deposited, with solemn ceremony, in a chapel built for the purpose in Beverley Minster; and according to the custom of those times, the nobility and gentry of every rank and station, who had been anxious to express their affection and esteem, were feasted at the expense of the family; and 13,340 poor persons who attended, received each a funeral dole in money.\* Seldom have Princes been conveyed to their graves," continues the same author, "with greater solemnity, or more evident testimonies of universal regret, for the Percys, from the extent of their territorial possessions, the splendour of their virtues, and the unostentatious hospitality and benevolence, by which they were distinguished, were the pride and glory of the northern counties. The mausoleum of this exemplary character was adorned with blazonry, and decorated with sculpture, canopied by an exquisite Gothic roof, rich in statuary and friezing, and in every respect worthy to contain the ashes of a warrior noble, who died in the act of yielding obedience to the mandate of his Sovereign."

Henry Algernon Percy, the fifth Earl of Northumberland, a nobleman of great magnificence and taste, maintained a splendid establishment at Wressel and Leckonfield. From the Corporation Records we learn that in the month of April, 1502, the Governors of Beverley were invited by this Earl to breakfast at Leckonfield Castle; and in return for so distinguished a favour, the Governors, "for the honour of the town," presented to the Earl ten capons, four swans, six "heronsewes," two bitterns, and four sholards. Though herons, bitterns, and sholards are now discarded as little better than carrion, they were esteemed luxuries for the table at the period in question.

In the first year of the reign of Henry VIII. (1509), the art of printing was introduced into Beverley and York by Hugo Goes.† Herbert says that Goes printed at Beverley, in the county of York, "a broadside, having a

\* Hist. Bev., pp. 173, 174.      † Hans. Topog.

wood-cut of a man on horseback, with a spear in his right hand, and the arms of France on his left. Emprynted at Beverley, in the Hye-gate, by me, Hugo Goes." The same authority tells us that he used for a device the letter *H*, and a *Goose*, in allusion to his name.\* Goes did not remain long at Beverley—a proof that he did not receive much encouragement there.

The burgesses obtained a charter of inspeximus in the second of this reign, and from a charter granted to the Archbishop in the 17th of the same reign, it is clear that the relative situation of the burgesses and that dignity, respecting their rights and privileges in Beverley, still continued the same. The tenants and resiants of the Archbishop, within the jurisdiction of the liberty of Beverley, had no other privileges than such as they derived through him, and were perfectly distinct from the burgesses. "Whereas," says the charter, "from the time of the revered memory of the Lord King Athelstan, our progenitor, heretofore King of England, who for his sincere devotion which he bore towards the glorious Confessor of God, St. John of Beverley, heretofore Archbishop of York, and especially for the great victory which he had over the Scots, granted to God and St. John aforesaid, and to the church of Beverley divers liberties, franchises, and privileges, in the words following: '*Als fre make I the as hert may thinke or eegh may see*,' by virtue of which general words the Archbishop of York, and all his predecessors Archbishops of York, and their tenants and resiants within the town of Beverley aforesaid, and the liberty and jurisdiction thereof, by pretext and in virtue of the said general words, from the time of the aforesaid grant hitherto to have been free and quit of *toll, portage, passage, presage, lastage, stallage*, and of *lagan, ewage*, and of *leneg*, and of all other such customs and exactions whatsoever, which pertained or might pertain to the King himself throughout his land, and throughout all his royal dominion and realm, and all and singular other Kings of England, our progenitors, from the time of William the Conqueror, heretofore King of our realm of England, and the aforesaid William the Conqueror, have severally ratified, confirmed, and approved, to God and to St. John, the Archbishop of York, the tenants and resiants within the said town of Beverley, and liberty and jurisdiction thereof, the liberties, franchises, and privileges aforesaid, as in the charter thereof before us, and our council shewn more fully appears."†

From this charter it appears that the celebrated words, said to be in the first charter of Athelstan, now lost, "*Als fre make I the*," &c., had not lost their efficacy in the days of Henry VIII., nor were they likely to want a

\* Herbert's Topog. Antiq. by Dibdin.

† Town's Records.



liberal construction at the hands of Cardinal Wolsey, to whom the present charter was granted. The "tenants and resiants" of the Archbishop do not appear to have been, up to this time, upon the same footing with the burgesses of Beverley, as to exemption from toll, &c., but now at least they were so. A confirmatory charter was granted in the 31st of the same reign.

About the 17th of this reign two donations were made to the town, which had for their object the encouragement of learning. Two Fellowships were founded in St. John's College, Cambridge; one by "Master Robert Hallitreeholm, of Beverley, clerk; the founder to nominate to it during his life, and after his decease, every succeeding vacancy to be filled up by the Master and Fellows of the said College. The Fellow to be a native of Beverley or its neighbourhood, to be in priest's orders when elected, or within twelve months after; and to sing and say masse for the said founder, and of his father, mother, brethren, sisters, ancestors, benefactors, and all Christian souls. The original endowment was £120. sterling." The other Fellowship was "founded by Dame Johan Rokeby and Robert Creyke, her son, to be called for ever their Fellowship. The Fellow to sing masses for their souls, and the souls of Sir Richard Rokeby, Knt., and of Thomas Creyke, late father of the said Johan, and for all their posterity. The amount of the original endowment was £170. sterling, and the Fellow was to receive quarterly forty shillings."\* In 1533 the claims of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, to the payment of tolls upon "shypps and botts" passing through their haven into the Humber were renewed. The burgesses of Beverley persisted in their right to a freedom of passage, and peremptorily refused submission to the impost. After much expense had been incurred by a suit at law, the dispute was referred to the Abbot of Meaux, and was settled under his award by the following "Artycles of agreem't betweyne Hull and Beverley:—Furste, Yt ys agreyde, that the inhabytaunts of Beverley shall pay to the burgesses of Hull for ev'ry quarter of wheat a penny, and ev'ry quarter of other grayne a halfe-peny, that they schall carry thorowe Hull haven; that is to say, from Sculcoots goot to Humbre, yf they or theyr ankers or fesh w't'in the saym, or lade within the haven; and in lyke case the inhabytants of Hull to pay to the burgesses of Bev'ley lyke somes from Hull-brigg to Snorome house, if they either anker or fesh, or take away corn within the same. By me, Ricardum, Abbatem de Melsa."† It is perhaps uncertain whether this award applied to the "tenants and resiants" of the Archbishop, who had lately received the privilege of freedom from toll.

\* Town's Records.      † Frost's Notices of Hull, p. 32.

The suppression of the lesser monasteries, in 1536, must have created an alarming sensation in Beverley, which contained several of these minor establishments; because one source of the prosperity of the town arose from the expenditure of the revenues of its religious houses; and it was universally believed that this statute was but a preliminary step towards a general alienation of all the monastic property. The Bailiffs of Beverley, Richard Wilson and William Woodmansie, appeared to have espoused the cause of the insurgents, under Robert Aske, and to have taken with them a supply of men. When the rebel leaders, however, were executed, the Bailiffs of Beverley escaped, although they were exempted by name on the proclamation of pardon.

About the year 1540 Beverley was visited by John Leland, the celebrated antiquary. He approached the town from the Driffield side, and thus describes it:—

“And al this way bytwixt York and the parke of Lekenfield ys meately fruitful of corn and grasse, but it hath little wood. I learnid that al this part of the Est-Ryding ys yn a hundred or wapentake cauldil Herthill. And sum say that it cummith one way to Wreshil, and of other parts touchith much on the bounds of the wolds, but the wold itself is no part of Herthil; Pocklington, a market town, of a surety ys in Herthil, and some say ignorantly that Beverley ys also. But Beverley men take them self as an exempt place. (*Here follows some remarks on Leckonfield, which will be found in the account of that place at a subsequent page.*) These thinges I notid at Beverle. The toune of Beverle is large and walle buildid of wood. But the fairest part of it is by north, and ther is the market kept. Ther was much good cloth making at Beverle, but that is now much decayed. The toune is not wallid, but yet be there these many fair gates of brike—North barre, Newbigyn barre by west, and Kellegate barre by west also.”\* On his second visit, having made two, he says “Beverle is a large towne, but I could not perceyve that ever it was wallid.”†

In 1544 Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, by indenture dated November 19th, exchanged the manors of Beverley, Southwell, and Bishop Burton, with the Crown, for the dissolved Priory of Marton-cum-Membris, in the county of York, and other manors formerly belonging to religious houses.‡

The Collegiate Society of St. John of Beverley continued for five years after the dissolution of Monasteries, when it fell, with all similar foundations, by the act of 1st Edward VI. (1547). But as a sort of compensation to the inhabitants for the loss of their ecclesiastical institutions, the King soon after granted two charters to the town, both dated on the same day. These charters confirmed all the ancient privileges of the burgesses and other inhabitants. A new state of things now commenced in Beverley. The tenants and resiants on the fee of the Archbishop became the tenants and

\* Vol. vii., part 1, folio 54.    † Vol. i., p. 1, sq.    ‡ Drake's Ebor., p. 451.

resiants of the King; and the great ecclesiastical establishment, with all its extraordinary powers and privileges, was no more. A part of that property which had formed the revenues of the church of St. John of Beverley, was now granted to the town by a decree of the Exchequer, dated 6th of Edward VI., which empowered the Twelve Governors to receive such portion of the rents and farms as amounted to £33. 8s. 10d., towards the repairs of that church, which has been in succeeding years emphatically called the Minster; and also to receive the profits belonging to the late chantries of St. John of Beverley, and St. William, founded in the church of St. John, of the yearly value of £4. 13s. 4d., with an arrear of £62. 14s. 8d., to be applied to the same purpose.\* But the borough of Beverley soon began to feel the loss it had sustained in the dissolution of the ecclesiastical establishments, for it declined rapidly from the standard of its former rank.

After the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain, a charter was granted to the burgesses of Beverley, empowering them to receive the tolls and stallage of the town, by land and water, which had now devolved upon the Crown; for this privilege the burgesses were to pay to the Crown annually the sum of £5. 6s. 8d.† A charter of *inspeximus* was also granted, reciting, confirming, and ratifying former charters.

In the first year of the reign of the "Virgin Queen," the dispute between the burgesses of Beverley and the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, relative to the right of a free passage to the Humber, was revived. The men of Hull actually closed the leaf or trap of the north bridge erected by Henry VIII., and hence the commerce of the merchants of Beverley was wholly suspended. In this state of affairs the burgesses of Beverley presented a petition to her Majesty's privy council, setting forth that the Mayor and burgesses of Hull had closed their bridge so that "no ship, brayer, or keel, with mast erect, could pass through the same, to the great detriment not only of the town of Beverley, but also to the hindrance of any quantity of timber to be brought so near the Queen's higness' pier of Hornsea, by ten miles, for maintenance thereof, and also to the tenants on the wolds barren of wood." Besides the burgesses of Beverley, the names of the inhabitants of Fishlake and Hatfield, the Queen's tenants, and of the township of Hornsea, were appended to this petition.‡ As in a former case the matter was submitted to arbitration, and a bond was executed, under the penalty of £200., by Alexander Stockdale, Mayor, and Robert Dalton, and James Clarkson, Aldermen, of Hull, to the Governors or Keepers of the town of Beverley, covenanting that they would

\* Town's Records.      † Ibid.      ‡ Ibid.

abide by the award of the arbitrators, touching the enclosing of the leaf of the middle of the said bridge. This bond is dated 24th of April, 1559. The five arbitrators were Robt. Wright, Esq., of Welwick; Robt. Constable, Esq., of Hotham; Thomas Grimston, Esq., of Goodmanham; Anthony Smetheley, Esq., of Brantingham; and Thomas Doweman, gentleman, of Pocklington. The award of these gentlemen, dated at Kingston-upon-Hull, 12th of June in the same year, directed that the Mayor and burgesses of the latter place shall, before the 24th of June next following, *dis-close* the above said bridge over the river, so that the inhabitants of Beverley and their successors, and all the inhabitants adjoining the river, may *for ever* pass and repass in their vessels, *with their masts standing*, to and from Beverley; and further ordered that in consideration of the expense of opening the said bridge, that the Governors and keepers of the town of Beverley shall pay to the Mayor and burgesses of Hull, the sum of £80.; viz., £15. on the 23rd of June, 1559, and £15. more on the 23rd of June, 1560.\* And thus this vexed question was finally disposed of. After this decision the Queen granted two charters to the town of Beverley, both of which confirmed all the liberties and privileges conveyed by any of her predecessors; but the second contained, in addition, a confirmation of the second of Henry V., which empowered several of the Governors to act as magistrates within their own liberties; and which charter, it will be recollected, had been annulled. The privilege contained in the latter charter (which was the last granted to the Governors as a *Gilda Mercatoria*), was of much consequence to the town, and seems to have been most anxiously desired. From the time the jurisdiction of the Archbishops of York had ceased in the borough, the justices of the East-Riding would take cognizance of felonies, &c., committed within the town and liberties of Beverley; but now the twelve Governors were constituted justices of the peace for the borough.

In the 15th of this reign (1578) the town of Beverley received a *Charter of Incorporation*. This charter, which passed the great seal on the 24th of July in that year, gave to the new body politic and corporate the style and title of "*Mayor, Governors, and Burgesses, of the Town of Beverley*;" and appoints Edward Ellerker, Esq., to be the first Mayor.† This charter not only conferred on the burgesses a municipal jurisdiction, but it re-admitted them into the legislative assembly of the nation. As early as the reign of Edward I., the town of Beverley sent two burgesses to Parliament; but they had long

\* Town's Records.

† Town's Records. This charter is dated at Goshambury, and is most beautifully illuminated.

since ceased to avail themselves of the privilege, if indeed they could be permitted to exercise it. This charter, however, restored to them the right to send to Parliament two representatives from their own body, to guard and represent their rights, privileges, and necessities; and it sets forth that "the circuit, precinct, and jurisdiction of the town, shall be the same as before the date of these presents are said to extend themselves and reach."

In the following year an exemplification was obtained by the new Corporation, which defines the extent of the liberties of the borough, within which their future jurisdiction was to extend. On the north side of the town the borough included the "lyttle village or hamlett called Mollescrofte, with the feildes and terrytories thereof;" on the west it extended to "a crosse of stone, distante from Beverley three quarters of a mile, or thereabouts," which "was lately, and of recente remembrance, in the fields and territory of Bishopp Burton;" to a parcel of ground, "distante from the town one quarter of a myle, or thereabouts," called Langley Hagg, bounding on Westwood on the south-west; on the south of the town it extended to a "stone crosse yet standinge, boundinge on the feildes of Bentley," distant from Beverley about three quarters of a mile; and to the boundaries of the "pasture and arable lande and meadowe, called Beverley Parke, lately disparked." The boundary of the borough also extended to Waghen Ferry, and included the hamlets of Woodmansey, Thearne, Weel, Tickton, Hull-bridge, and Stork, on the south-east and east; and to "Eske, on Hull Water banke, on the northe parte."

In 1579 a grant of certain chantries, lands, and tenements, formerly belonging to the Collegiate establishment, was made by the Queen to the Corporation of Beverley, to be applied to the sole purpose of repairing and maintaining the fabric of the Minster. In the beginning of April, 1581, about six o'clock in the afternoon, the shock of an earthquake was felt here, "which made the bells to jangle in the steeples."\* In the same year an exemplification of a decree was issued from the Exchequer for "the stipends of £21. 16s. 8d., payable to the minister of the Collegiate Church, and £16. per annum to an assistant in the said church, to be paid by her Majesty's receiver at Michaelmas Day and Lady Day, by equal portions." By this decree the Mayor, Governors, and Burgesses, are empowered to nominate the minister and assistant on any vacancy. Four years afterwards the Queen granted to the Corporation, by her letters patent, a quantity of land, tenements, tithes, woods, and other valuable property, in and about Beverley, and formerly the property of the church, for the maintenance of the Minster, and

\* Beverlac, p. 329.

other possessions for the use of St. Mary's Church. Mr. Poulson, who gives a copy of this very long instrument in his *Beverlac*, says, "It is a most princely gift, and is estimated to be worth in the present day ten or twelve thousand pounds per annum. The convulsions of the civil war, which afterwards shook the kingdom, the death of the monarch, and the usurpation of Cromwell, occasioned, it is presumed, the loss of a great part of this munificent donation."\* It is proper to observe that this latter grant was made in consequence of a petition from Sir James Crofte, Knight, comptroller of her Majesty's household, and "in consideration of the true and acceptable service" rendered to her Majesty by this "our beloved servant and counsellor."

Up to this time Westwood still continued literally a wood, although it has now lost all claim to that appellation. In the year 1584 the necessities of the Corporation were so great, that they determined to remove and sell as much of the timber from Westwood, "as by them shall be thought good and sufficient for performance of the affairs and business so required; that is, to disburse and defray divers several sums of money, which otherwise cannot be accomplished."

This was the first warrant for the destruction of that forest which gave name to one of the common pastures of the town. From the rolls of accounts for that year we learn that more than 1,000 trees, principally oak and ash, were then disposed of. At this time a great fair or mart, called Cross fair, was held at Beverley; it was principally attended by the Londoners, and lasted fourteen days. In the Corporation Records of this period, the town clerk calls the Guild Hall the *Hansehouse*, which is a proof that they were synonymous terms.

In a temporal point of view, Beverley suffered severely from the effects of the Reformation in religion. Notwithstanding the great munificence of Queen Elizabeth to the town, it gradually sunk to decay, and never rallied after the suppression of the religious houses. In 1599 the inhabitants were incapable of paying their just proportion to the taxes necessary for carrying on the business of the state. Their incapability was laid before the Queen, who remitted a portion of her demands, and by letters patent, dated the 7th of April, granted to the town a discharge of £221. 6s. due to the crown, for the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth fifteenths and tenths, granted to her Majesty by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 89th year of her reign; and further exonerating the town from the payment of fifteenths and tenths

\* Warburton's Chronological Index.

during the royal pleasure. This document recites that Beverley, which was once very rich and populous, "is now become very poore, and greatly depopulated, in so muche as there are in the same 400 tenements and dwelling-houses utterly decayed and uninhabited, besides soe greate a number of poore and needie people altogether unhable so to be ymployed any waie to gett their owne lyvinge, as the saide towne is constraind for the relief of them yearly to disburse £105., besides the chardge of bringing upp and keepinge of fowerscore orphans at knitting, spynnyng, and other workes, according to an acte made in the 39th yeare of our reigne." And the cause which it assigns for this deplorable state of things, is the translation of the staple, lately there kept, to the more convenient port of Kingston-upon-Hull. "The causes assigned for this decay," writes Mr. Poulson, "are twofold—the removal of the staple to Hull, and the dissolution of the Minster or Collegiate Society of St. John." The same authority continues, "The second cause assigned for the impoverished state of the place is very likely to have had its share in producing the effects complained of, and may serve to confirm the opinion of those who assert that the dissolution of religious houses contributed to the increase of pauperism in England. The suppression of the rich Society of St. John, who relieved the poor on their own lands, and in their neighbourhood, to whom not only their kitchens but their granaries were ever open, more especially in times of dearth, would be severely felt. When the church lands were sold by Henry VIII., at easy purchases, it was then declared to be for enabling the buyers to keep that wonted hospitality. It is hardly necessary to add that this was never attended to, compulsory laws were soon found necessary to oblige the parishes to support the poor, and Beverley, it seems, was burdened at this early period with a poor rate, if the term be admissible, of £105. a year."\*

In the second of James I. (1604), the plague raged in the north of England, and every precaution was used to prevent the infection from being introduced into Beverley. An order was made to exclude strangers, and no person from the city of York or the other infected districts was allowed to attend the fairs. In 1608 the town was visited by a tremendous hurricane, which did incalculable mischief. The Minster received considerable damage, its splendid windows being demolished, and its roof stripped of the lead. In 1610 the plague raged with great violence in the town. From the month of June to November the disease increased so rapidly as to supersede all business. The shops, the public offices, and even the churches were closed, and numbers left the

\* Beverlac, p. 340.

town. A lazaretto or pest house was erected, on the ruins of the Commandery of St. John of Jerusalem, to which those who were infected fled for refuge. But the dead were so numerous that they were buried in large holes, without the performance of any religious ceremony, or interred in tumuli, of considerable extent, on the western side of the moat.\* "The street called Londoner's Street," says Mr. Oliver, "was closed by a barrier placed at each end during the continuance of the plague, and the dead bodies were now conveyed in great numbers through the yard of the George and Dragon Inn, and buried in tumuli in a field adjoining the outer Trinities."†

In the 4th year of Charles I. (1629), a charter of insepimus was granted to the burgesses, confirming the charter of incorporation of Elizabeth, and authorizing the Mayor, Recorder, and Twelve Governors, to act as Justices of the Peace. This charter cost the burgesses the enormous sum of £401. 4s. The town had been recently divided into wards, and an order was now made by the Corporation, assigning to each Governor his division of it, and placing it distinctly under his peculiar jurisdiction, "according to the King's directions." In 1637 the plague raged in the neighbouring town of Hull, and the Corporation of Beverley adopted great precautions to prevent the introduction of the contagion into the town. It was ordered that no concourse of people should assemble, "and that upon woman's occasions, as childe bearing or christenings and the like, ther shall not bee above ten persones at once, and those to bee of their especial friends and neighbours," under pain of "20s. to be forfeited by the partie that causeth the meeting." No person was allowed to "receive any goods from Hull, as linen clothes, wool, or woollen, or anie other goods, upon payne of forfeiture of £5., of lawfull English monie, for each offence." And it was also decreed "that no manner of persones within this towne of Beverley shall resort unto the said towne of Kingstone, for any commerce whatsoever, without the license of Mr. Maior and two of the Governors at leaste, upon payne of 10s., to be levied by distress, and for want of distress to bee imprisoned for three days, and then fined sureties for good behaviour." And if any inhabitant of Beverley entertained any inhabitant of Hull, without a certificate from the Mayor of Hull, and the approbation of the Mayor of Beverley, and two of the Governors, at least, of the same town, the person so offending forfeited £5.‡

During the stay of Charles I. at York, in 1639, he visited Hull in the

\* In 1825, whilst the Messrs. Tindall's were excavating the west and north west sides of the moat, which surrounds the Trinities, a considerable mass of human bones was discovered. These were the remains of the victims of this unrelenting scourge.

† Hist. Bev., p. 198.

‡ Town's Records.



month of October, and passed through Beverley. There is no account of the particulars of this royal visit, except the following, in the Corporation Records, from which it is clear that the town was not prepared for the expenses attending this honour. "Payd at the comeing of his Majesty into this towne, for officers' fees and gratuities, £47. Trees within and without the Trinities solde to defray the same.

In the assembly commonly called the *Long Parliament*, the town of Beverley was represented by Sir John Hotham and Mr. Michael Warton; the former was afterwards Governor of Hull, and the latter was one of the commissioners appointed by the Commons to be assistants to the said Governor.\* The representatives of Beverley, as adherents of the Parliament, stand prominently forward, they having taken an active and decided part in those scenes of blood and civil warfare which have excited the astonishment and execration of mankind. The inhabitants too arrayed themselves in the ranks of the Parliamentarians. From the Corporation Records we learn that "According to *order* and *direction* from Sir John Hotham, one of the burgesses in the House of Commons, for the town of Beverley, the Mayor, Governors, and Burgesses, took the vow and protestation taken in Parliament." It should appear that Sir John's influence with the burgesses was great, as, according to this entry, he both *ordered* and *directed* the burgesses to take the Parliamentary test. And it was reserved for Sir John Hotham to perform the first act of indignity against his legitimate Sovereign. At p. 290 of vol. i., and p. 51 of this vol., we have seen that nobleman refuse the King permission to enter the town of Hull, on the 23rd of April, 1642. After that memorable repulse Charles retired to Beverley, and lay there that night. From Beverley the unfortunate Monarch returned to York. The Parliament having now proceeded to active preparations for war, the King in his own defence was obliged to follow their example in the best manner he could. The Queen, having disposed of the Crown jewels, as well as her private jewels, in Holland, purchased a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and sent them by the ship *Providence* to England. These stores were landed in Kayingham Creek, in Holderness, and on the 2nd of July, 1642, a troop of horse passed through Beverley to Holderness to secure them for the King. On the same day a company of foot soldiers, called Strickland's regiment, consisting of about 300 men, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Duncombe, was placed to secure a strong post at Hull Bridge, on the side of Beverley, that the town might not be subject

\* Tickell's Hull, p. 378.

to any sudden attack from the garrison at Hull. The soldiers having taken forcible possession of the house of William Cuthbert, at Hull Bridge, about midnight, were joined by the Earl of Newport, the Earl of Caernarvon, and several other noblemen, including Sir Thomas Gower, then High Sheriff of the county. This company remained there for about ten days, and was succeeded by Colonel Wyvil, with about 700 soldiers, who then took possession of that post. On the 4th of July the King removed his court from York to Beverley, and took up his residence at the house of Lady Gee,\* with Prince Charles and the Duke of York. Three or four regiments, under the command of Sir Robert Strickland and Lieut.-Col. Duncombe, formed a guard of honour about his person, and the Earl of Lindsey was invested with the chief command of the royal army which was stationed there.

The reduction of Hull was the object the King had in view in removing his court to Beverley, and during the siege of that place Beverley was the head-quarters of his Majesty. Before he proceeded to lay siege to Hull, he published a proclamation, dated 8th of July, 1642, explaining his views and intentions; and three days afterwards he sent a message from Beverley to both Houses of Parliament, entreating the members to return to their allegiance. The court of this monarch in his adversity was very splendid. He was attended by all his faithful nobility; not one, says Clarendon, remained at York; besides a numerous retinue of private gentlemen.† It is to be regretted that the town's records contain no information relative to the King's residence here during the siege of Hull. The confusion the place was in at the time, the subsequent plunder of the town, and eventual flight of the Mayor, it is very probable prevented the official acts of the Corporation being properly registered, and may account for the deficiency. When all attempts to reduce Hull failed, the King returned to Beverley, but the rebels followed him by a circuitous route, and unexpectedly crossing the imperfect ditches at

\* This was a large mansion, the site of which is said to be the ground upon which now stand the Bar Houses and the residence of Dr. Sandwith.

† The following is a list of the nobility who formed the monarch's court at Beverley on the present occasion. The Lord Keeper the Duke of Richmond; Marquises of Hartford and Hamilton; Earls of Bath, Berkshire, Bristol, Cumberland, Carlisle, Caernarvon, Cambridge, Clare, Dorset, Devonshire, Dover, Huntingdon, Lindsay, Newport, Northampton, Southampton, Salisbury, Monmouth, Newcastle, Thanet, and Westmorland; Lords Andover, Coventry, Chandos, Charles Howard of Charlton, Dunsmore, Capell, Mowbray, Strange, Longaville, Fauconbridge, Rich, Lovelace, Paulet, Newark, Saville, Seymore, Paget, Mohun, Faulkland, and Gray of Ruthin; Mr. Secretary Nicholas; Lord Chief Justice Bankes; Mr. Comptroller, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.—*Drake's Ebor.*, pp. 150, 155.

the North Bar, beat down the sentinels, and penetrated into the very centre of the town, before the Royalists were aware of the pursuit. Charles having taken refuge in the Hall-garth, the troops gave the rebels battle in the streets. Disappointed in their design of securing the King's person, they made but a feeble resistance, and soon fled with precipitation back to Hull.

Charles and his court now retired to York, leaving a body of troops to secure Beverley to his interest; but this party was beaten from the place by a strong detachment sent from Hull, headed by Colonel Boynton, nephew to Sir John Hotham. The town of Beverley was now in a deplorable state. All labour was suspended; and the authorities, who were then divided in opinion respecting the merits of the dispute between the King and the Parliament, were at a loss how to conduct themselves in this pressing extremity. Mr. Poulson truly remarks that whatever might be the predilection of the inhabitants for either of the great parties engaged in the contest, they were compelled to yield to circumstances. The open situation of the town, unprovided with fortifications, or the means of making any effectual resistance, alternately subjected it, from its proximity to Hull, to the commands and exactions of both Royalists and Parliamentarians.

When Sir John Hotham formed the design of abandoning his own party, and embracing the King's cause, the town of Beverley was garrisoned by about 1,000 Parliamentary soldiers, under the command of Col. Boynton; and the next day after the capture of Hotham in the streets of Beverley, a rescue was attempted by a body of the Royalist soldiers, who invested the town for that purpose, but were repulsed with considerable loss.\*

The kingdom now exhibited the sad spectacle of cities beleaguered, villages plundered and burnt; and the face of the country displayed a shocking picture of waste and desolation. Beverley was converted into a depot for prisoners; and being situated between York and Hull—the former possessed by the Royalists, and the latter by the republicans—the inhabitants were subjected to the consequence of every vicissitude of both the contending parties. Lord Fairfax, the Parliamentary General, having been appointed Governor of Hull, sent his son Sir Thomas to the command of the garrison of Beverley, consisting of 25 troops of horse, and 2,000 foot.† The Earl of

\* The attempt to bribe Lieutenant Fowkes, son-in-law to Mr. Beckwith, of Beverley; together with the defection of Sir John Hotham, and his son, Captain Hotham, from the cause they had espoused, and their secretly negotiating to deliver up Hull, Beverley, and Lincoln, to the Royalists; together with the flight and capture of Sir John at Beverley, will be found detailed in our account of the siege of Hull.

† Rushworth's Collections, vol. v., p. 280. Fairfax himself states that he had at Beverley but "the horse and 600 men."

Newcastle soon after coming to besiege Hull, entered the town of Beverley and attacked them furiously in the streets with a superior force. The Royalists were victorious, and pursued the flying republicans to the very gates of Hull. In this conflict the rebel troops fought with much intrepidity, and the townsmen on each side joining in the affray, many lives were lost. The streets, streaming with blood, were strewed with bodies wounded, dying, and dead.

After this skirmish the Royalists returned to Beverley, and there and then a frightful scene of confusion and distress was exhibited; for the town was given up to plunder. The soldiers divested the inhabitants of much portable property, and drove all the cattle in its neighbourhood to York. Warburton says, the plunder of Beverley amounted to £20,000. The second siege of Hull commenced immediately after, on the 2nd of September, 1648, and lasted until the 11th of the following month. At its close Sir Thomas Widdrington suggested, in his letter to the Marquis of Newcastle, that it would be fit to fortify the church and some parts of Beverley, that a considerable army might be left as near to Hull as possible; but happily this was not carried into effect. In the course of this year the Mayor of Beverley, Mr. Robert Manby, was displaced from his office by the Parliamentary committee at York, for going with the Marquis of Newcastle and taking with him the mace, &c.\* Throughout the whole of this unhappy contest Beverley was completely overawed by the garrison at Hull, and all intercourse with London being cut off, the inhabitants would depend upon Hull for the supply of such commodities as were the fruit of foreign commerce. When the extreme principles of the Parliamentarians became apparent in 1644, several officers in their army threw up their commissions; and as Mr. Warton, the only remaining member for Beverley, resigned his seat in Parliament at that time, it is probable that he then returned to his allegiance, for he was subsequently persecuted by the intrigues of the Parliamentary party. Afterwards the King conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, but he was so impoverished by the confiscation of his property, that he could scarcely maintain the rank of a gentleman. To preserve the wreck of his property he was obliged to compound with the commissioners of the Parliament by a grievous fine. His eldest son, a fine youth of nineteen, fell at Scarborough, in defence of his Sovereign.† Upon the elevation of Cromwell to the protectorate, the Corporations were purged of such portion of their members as were inclined to favour the restoration of monarchy, and at Beverley

\* Town's Records.      † Wool. Life of Warton, p. 2.

were found three such persons. Messrs. Manby, Ellerington, and Fotherby, were formally displaced; and three Independents, Messrs. William Wilberforce, John Johnson, and William Waide, supplied their places, in the Council Chamber. The inhabitants of Beverley had suffered severely during the late commotions, for besides the expense to which they had been subjected, in furnishing and equipping men for the army, the fairs and markets had been discontinued, and the Londoners, who had been in the habit of resorting to Beverley, as their principal mart in the East-Riding, had ceased their periodical visits. But now the business of the town proceeded in its usual course; the marts and markets were revived, and the Londoners continued to use its fairs with advantage for many years, although a restrictive regulation had been made by the Corporation, for the protection of their townsmen, that every London merchant who remained at Beverley more than twenty days after his goods had arrived at Hull, should be subject to a fine of £20. a week for any prolonged stay beyond that period. In 1650 the Royal Arms were taken down and those of the Commonwealth substituted, at the Common Hall and also at the North Bar. The mace also underwent an alteration, the Arms of England and Ireland being substituted in the room of the ornaments indicative of royalty. In the Corporation accounts for this year are mentioned the charges for repairing the pillory and stocks, "for the terror of the wicked and the encouragement of the good."

Charles II. was proclaimed at Beverley on the 12th of May, 1660, amidst the ringing of bells, and to the great joy of the inhabitants, as well of the nation at large. The boroughs now underwent a second purgation, and the Corporations were cleared of all individuals who were violently attached to the republican party; and at Beverley these appear to have had a decided majority on the bench, there being no less than seven Aldermen who refused either to take the oaths, or to subscribe to the declaration. The King's Arms were again restored to the Town Hall and North Bar, and means were taken to put the Crown in possession of the fee farm rents. A new charter was granted in 1663 (15th Chas. II.), which extended the privileges of the burgesses, by giving them the right of choosing thirteen of their own number annually to represent them in the Corporation; and it contains a code of laws for the good government of the borough. It recounts the rights, privileges, and immunities, of the Corporation; appoints a Court of Record to be held every Monday, for the purpose of holding pleas of such things as may happen within the town; confirms their markets and fairs, and protects them by a court of pye powder. The expenses attending this charter amounted to £401. 4s. In 1664 a pestilence again raged at Beverley.

The dead were conveyed to the Trinities, and buried in heaps, and the lazaretto was again in requisition as a sick hospital.

By a writ of Richard, Archbishop of York, bearing date 23rd of October, 1667, a number of persons in Beverley, both male and female, received sentence of excommunication, and were subjected to the disgrace of public penance, for adultery, fornication, and incest. In 1671 another writ of excommunication was issued by Robert Hitch, Archdeacon of the East Riding, dated October 31st, for similar crimes; and several public penances were inflicted in 1684.\* In the latter year the "Lord Choife Justice" dined at Beverley with the Corporation, for which dinner the sum of £18. 0s. 9d. is entered in the accounts.

The respective trades still existed here under the government of their different wardens, and a wool trade was also carried on.

In the first of James II. (1685), the last charter was granted to the town of Beverley, and by it the Corporation were again incorporated, under the new title of the Mayor, *Aldermen* (instead of Governors), and Burgesses. One of its clauses empowered the King, to remove at his pleasure, any member of the Corporation; and he did actually, by a mandamus, in the following year, remove the Recorder, four Aldermen, and four Capital Burgesses. The renewal of this charter cost the Corporation £432. 13s. 4d., and three sums of £40. 8s. each were presented to three persons for their trouble in proceeding to London to obtain it.† The total number of charters granted by Kings and Archbishops to the town of Beverley, from Athelstan to James II., amount to *sixty*, besides volumes of patents, and licences to the town for private purposes.‡

The family of the Wartons, of Beverley Parks, appears to have recovered somewhat from the ruinous destruction by which it was impoverished during the civil war; for in 1685 Michael Warton and Sir Ralph Warton contested the borough of Beverley with Sir John Hotham, when the latter was defeated. In 1687 the dispute between the towns of Beverley and Hull, respecting the payment of tolls for passing through the river Hull to the Humber, was again revived. This privilege of the former place was ever regarded by the port of Hull with a jealous eye. The water-bailiff of Hull seized some fir deals belonging to a merchant of Beverley, which brought on a law suit, but the jury once more gave a verdict in favour of Beverley.

The arbitrary conduct of James alienated the affections of his subjects; and the Prince of Orange was invited to England. At this juncture he made

\* Ex. Reg. S. Johan.    + Ex. MS.    + Oliver's Beverley, p. 337.

a feeble attempt to make an atonement for his errors, by issuing a proclamation for restoring Corporations to their ancient charters and franchises; but it was too late; the Prince of Orange arrived; James privately departed out of the kingdom; and the crown was placed upon William's head without a struggle.

A number of Danish soldiers having landed at Hull, for the service of the new monarch, they marched to Beverley; and during their short stay, two young soldiers having had a quarrel during the voyage, sought the first opportunity of a private meeting, to settle their difference by the sword. Their fate is recorded in the following doggerel epitaph, still remaining in St. Mary's churchyard:—

“ Here two young Danish souldiers lie,  
The one in quarrell chanc'd to die;  
The other's head—by their own law,  
With sword was sever'd at one blow.”\*

During the 18th century sentences of excommunication were pronounced against a large number of persons of both sexes residing in Beverley, and penances were performed both in the Minster and St. Mary's Church. In the united parishes of St. John and St. Martin, no less than 143 persons were either excommunicated or did penance, between the years 1709 and 1766. The number was also great in the other two parishes. The crimes for which these persons were punished were chiefly adultery, fornication, and incest.

The town of Beverley presented loyal addresses to the Crown, on the proclamation of peace, in the beginning of the reign of George III.; on the proclamation of war with North America in 1775; on the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, and America, in 1783; on the dismissal of the ministers of the Crown in the year following: one of congratulation in 1786, on his Majesty's escape from the desperate attempt made by Margaret Nicholson upon his life; and in 1789, addresses of congratulation were presented to the King and Queen on his Majesty's recovery from the dangerous malady by which he had been attacked.

About the year 1794, when it was feared that the French intended to invade England, most of the towns in the kingdom raised a temporary corps of cavalry or infantry to serve near their own homes, and protect their own property. The *Beverley Volunteers*, which appeared for the first time clothed

\* In the register of St. Mary's parish are the following entries:—1689, Dec. 16, Daniel Straker, a Danish trooper, buried. Dec. 23, Johannes Frederick Bellow (beheaded for killing the other) buried.

and accoutred, in the Market Place, on Christmas Day, 1794, was superior in numbers to the corps raised by the port of Hull, and were soon ready to act in concert with the regular army.

In 1795 H. R. H. Prince William of Gloucester honoured the Corporation of Beverley with his company to breakfast, in the Council Chamber, when the freedom of the borough was presented to him by the Recorder.

In 1808 an Act was obtained to enable certain Commissioners to levy a rate upon the inhabitants for lighting, watching, and regulating the town, and from this time Beverley exhibited a new and imposing appearance. Upon the fall of Napoleon the proclamation of peace was published here amidst great rejoicings, and in the evening the town was illuminated. The Market Cross exhibited the most striking feature—its columns being adorned with spiral wreaths of brilliant lamps, interspersed with laurel, olive, and evergreens, and the urns were decorated with elegant festoons of small lamps tinted with every variety of colour. “The Cross,” says Mr. Oliver, “thus arrayed in its habiliments of variegated flame, exhibited the appearance of some rich palace of fairy land, which had been decorated with pearls and diamonds by an invisible agency, for the reception of some beloved Princess of more than mortal beauty and accomplishments.” Similar displays took place at Beverley, when the bill of pains and penalties against the unhappy Queen Caroline, had been abandoned; and on the occasion of the coronation of George IV., on the 19th of July, 1821.

In 1824 the commissioners for lighting, &c., the town, under the Act of 1808, contracted with Mr. John Malam to light the streets with coal gas for twenty-one years, at the rate of £400. per annum. In consequence of this contract he built extensive gas works, at a considerable expense, and the streets were first lighted with this material in the month of December in that year. Doubts having arisen whether the Act of 1808 would legally authorize the commissioners to light the town with *gas*, application was made to Parliament, and an Act was obtained in 1825, empowering the commissioners to “cause the streets, lanes, and other public passages, within the town and liberties of Beverley, to be lighted with gas, or oil, or any other material, at such times of the year, and in such manner as they may think proper.” They were also authorized by this Act to erect or purchase gasometers; to break up the soil and pavement of the streets for laying pipes; to let out lights to individuals; to repair the footways; to water the streets; and many other useful purposes.

On the occasion of the visit to Hull of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in the month of September, 1853 (See page 156), a



numerous party of its members made an excursion to Beverley and Flamborough. The literary and scientific visitors arrived in Beverley at an early hour, and proceeded to Mr. Crosskill's works, and thoroughly inspected the principal objects there. They then witnessed the working of Samuelson's digging and Bell's reaping machines, in an adjoining field; and afterwards proceeded to the inspection of the Minster. Great was the admiration of all the strangers on seeing the beautiful Percy Shrine and the Lady Chapel. Several gentlemen suggested that a model should be taken of the Percy Shrine, so that in case it should at any time be damaged, the churchwardens could immediately have the part restored on referring to the model. The excursionists then proceeded by railway to Flamborough, and from thence returned to Beverley, where they were entertained by the Mayor (Dr. Sandwith) and Corporation of that ancient borough, to a dinner in the Mechanics' Institute. The Mayor, in proposing as a toast the British Association, very appropriately designated it "a gem of England's brightest hue."

When her Majesty Queen Victoria honoured the neighbouring town of Hull with a visit, in the month of October, 1854, the Mayor of Beverley (H. E. Silvester, Esq.), was amongst the distinguished personages by whom the royal party was received, on their arrival by railway from Scotland; and he afterwards presented addresses to her Majesty and her Royal Consort, Prince Albert, from the loyal Corporation of this borough. (See page 79.)

SOIL, DRAINAGE, &c.—The soil of much of the district in the neighbourhood of Beverley, comprising the whole of Holderness, and the rest of the flat country to the south of the town, is of an alluvial character, consisting of a mixture of marl, clay, or mould, sand, and gravel. Mr. Young, in his Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast, observes that it is improper to rank the alluvial covering among the strata, as it is not, properly speaking, a part of the series, but a covering spread over the whole. The alluvial surface, as might be expected, is usually thinnest where the strata is most elevated, and in some parts of the hills the rocks rise to the very surface. In the regular strata of the district, Mr. Young describes the chalk as the uppermost rock in respect of geological position, and as being of very considerable extent, forming nearly the whole of that amphitheatre of hills denominated the Yorkshire Wolds. Those chalk hills form an arch or bow, having one end at Flamborough Head, and the other at Ferriby-on-the-Humber, while the middle part bends inwards towards the river Derwent; making a sweep similar to the bend of that river.

In early ages the country around Beverley had been subject to violent and sudden floods, proceeding from a rush of waters from the wolds, the conse-

quences of a rainy season, which frequently broke the banks of the river Hull, and covered the low lands to a considerable depth, so that the people were obliged to use boats for the purpose of attending Beverley market. After the stormy winter of 1763-4, the banks of the Hull were broken, and the turnpike road, from Whitecross to Beverley, stood four feet deep in water for a considerable time. After the accession of George III. to the throne of England, and when the arms of Great Britain were successful in every quarter of the globe, a general peace ensued. The inhabitants of Beverley and the surrounding district, relieved from the vicissitudes of an extensive continental war, began to direct their thoughts towards the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and the improvement of the soil. By the modern system of drainage, the low lands, subject in many parts to inundation, and consequently of little comparative value, have been brought into a regular and systematic course of cultivation. By drainage the soil has been fertilized; much land has been reclaimed to the community at large, which had hitherto been of little service; and, what is still of greater importance in a physical point of view, it has banished those epidemic diseases, which were generated by the constant exhalations proceeding from the stagnant waters and morasses, by which the town of Beverley was surrounded. By means of the Holderness drainage, the whole level for several miles round Beverley have been drained, at an expense of between fifty and sixty thousand pounds.\*

The neighbourhood of Beverley affords all the facilities both for pleasure and emolument that can be desired by the gentleman or the man of business. The roads are excellent; the land is in a high state of cultivation, and generally very productive; the country affords game and fish in great abundance, and the genial salubrity of the air conveys to the situation all the blessings of health and longevity. The scenery around is sylvan and pleasing, and the town itself at a distance appears as if embosomed in a wood.

*Situation, Population, Extent, &c.*—BEVERLEY is an ancient borough and market town, situated in the midst of an extensive and well-wooded plain, near the foot of the wolds, in the East-Riding of Yorkshire. It is distant about 9 miles N.N.W. from Kingston-upon-Hull, 29 miles E.S.E. from York, 10 miles E. from Market Weighton, 13 miles S. from Driffield, and 182 N. from London. It is locally situated in the Hunsley Beacon division of the Wapentake of Harthill (but has a separate jurisdiction), about one mile W. of the river Hull, and on the line of Railway from Hull to Bridlington and Scarborough. The *Parliamentary Borough of Beverley* comprises the parishes

\* Strickland's *Agricult.*, p. 194.

of St. John, St. Martin, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas, the first of which includes the townships or hamlets of Aike (part of), Eske, Molescroft, Stork-hill with Sandholme, Thearne, Tickton with Hull Bridge, Weel, and Woodmansey with Beverley Park; and the *Municipal Borough* comprises the parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, and St. Nicholas. The area of the parish of St. Mary is 570 acres; of St. Martin, 760 acres; and that of St. Nicholas, 898 acres. There are besides about 1,074 acres of common pastures. The rateable value of St. Mary's parish is £10,880.; of St. Martin's parish, £9,187.; and of St. Nicholas's parish, £5,321. The Parliamentary Borough contains about 9,600 acres. Of late years the population of the town and liberty of Beverley has sustained a progressive increase. In 1801 the number of souls was 6,001; in 1811, 6,731; in 1821, 7,664; in 1831, 8,302; and in 1841, 8,671. In March 1851, the population of the Parliamentary Borough was 10,058; viz.:—4,774 males, and 5,284 females; and that of the Municipal Borough, 8,915; viz.—4,183 males, and 4,732 females; the quota of St. Mary's parish being 3,682; of St. Martin's, 3,917; and of St. Nicholas's, 1,316. The return for the parish of St. Mary includes 99 persons in the House of Correction and Gaol, and that of St. Martin, of 69 persons in the Union Workhouse. The number of houses in the parish of St. Mary, in 1851, was 843; in St. Martin's, 963; and in St. Nicholas's, 314.

Beverley, as we have shown, was formerly surrounded by a deep fosse or ditch, and was entered by five bars or gates. The length of the town, from the Beck to the site of the toll-bar, a little beyond the County Hall, which forms the terminating point on the north, is about a mile and a half; but then nearly half that distance is only a single street. Many of the streets are narrow—the characteristic of an ancient town; but the Market Place, Norwood, North-Bar-Streets—Within and Without, are spacious and noble. Many of the ancient streets and lanes have been swept away, and the grass grows where markets were formerly held. Thus in the reign of Edward III. a market is described as being situated in a "*comun via*," which ran from the end of Minster Moorgate. The precise situation of this lane is now unknown, but it probably extended across the grounds of Beverley Hall. The names frequently occur in ancient documents of *Brownbrigg Lane*, *Smith-hill*, *Eastgate*, *St. John's Acre*, *Brackenthwaite*, *Fryth-dyke*, *Ryngand Lane*, *Brathwell*, *Brydalmeyding Lane*, *Schomarket Lane*, *Stickhill*, *Rossel*, and *Aldegate*;\* but to few of which a local situation can be absolutely assigned. Open water courses or drains formerly ran from Westwood, by the side of Pickhill Lane, and crossing the junction of Hengate and Norwood, penetrated through

\* Vide Lands. MSS., 896. Compotus of St. John's Church, dated 1446.

the town. At this junction was a ford, termed *Aldeford*, and at the end of Walkergate a bridge was thrown over it, which was called *Cross Bridge*, and here John de Ake built a chapel. A lane called *Hellegarth Lane* is supposed to have proceeded from the Friars, in a line parallel with Flemingate, and ending at a place formerly called *Cockpit Hill*, which now forms the commencement of the street called Beckside. A place called *Prebend's Garth* is supposed to have been on the north side of the east end of the Minster; and some think that the Prebendal houses and the Hall Garth were situated all together. A road leading from Keldgate Bar to Cottingham, through Beverley Parks, was called *Whinagate*. The Provosts' books mention a place in Hengate called *Stapillaplegarth*; and *Pottergate* occurs in the same document, and was in *Ridings*, on the road to *Grovall* (Grovehill.) *Galley Lane*, or Gallows Lane, the site of the old gallows, was a lane leading to the west front site of the old toll-bar near Molescroft.

The present street called *Flemingate* (the entrance to the town from Hull) derived its name from the Flemish merchants or esterlings, who fixed their residence here in early times, and rendered the town famous for the excellence of its coloured cloths. This street is mentioned as a public way, in a charter of conveyance, to Rievaulx Abbey, as early as the reign of King John. The views of the east end of the Minster from different parts of Flemingate are very fine. On the south side of that church stands the ancient Manor House for Beverley Water Towns, called the *Hall Garth*, now an inn, called the Admiral Duncan. Before the suppression of the Collegiate establishment of St. John, the Provost's Court, or the Court of Bedern, was held here, where causes might be tried for any sum arising within its liberties, which, according to Mr. Lawton's *Bona Notabilia*, comprised, besides the town or borough of Beverley, the parishes of Brandesburton, Cherry Burton, Leckonfield, Leven, Middleton-on-the-Wolds, Ottringham, Patrington, Sigglesborne, Scarborough, South Dalton, and Welwick, to which Bacon, in his *Liber Regis*, adds Halsham and Rise. It possessed also a criminal jurisdiction over that district. The gaol of the provostry was attached to it. The manorial courts are still held here twice a year, and some of the privileges of the old Provost's Court still attach to this manor.

The building, which contains some remains of the old court and gaol,\*

\* "It is said, but I cannot tell on what authority, that this prison is within the jurisdiction of St. Peter, at York. I am also informed that there is a low room in the George and Dragon Inn, divided by a beam in the ceiling, one half of which is within the same jurisdiction; and that debtors have been known, within the memory of man, to take refuge here, and bid defiance to their creditors."—*Oliver's Beverley*, p. 275.

was formerly moated; and traces of the moat are yet visible. An old tradition makes this the site of the residence of St. John of Beverley. The manor of Beverley Water Towns, together with the Hall Garth, were purchased of Lord Yarborough by the late Richard Dixon, Esq., and John Dixon, Esq., of Nafferton, is the present owner.

The *Bedern* is supposed to have been in Minster Moorgate. It was afterwards called Barton Hall Garth. King Edward I. was entertained at Beverley Bedern in 1299. Eastward of the Minster are places contiguous to each other, called *The Friars* and *Paradise Garth*; the former was probably the site of the monastery of the Black Friars; and the latter a place of retirement and contemplation for the religious. Wickliffe tells us that the green space in the middle of the cloisters of a religious house was called *Paradise*, and signified the greenness of the inmates' virtues above others; and that a tree in the middle implied the ladder by which, in gradations of virtue, they aspired to celestial things. Some consider Paradise Garth to have been the site of a chantry; the lane leading to it from the east end of the Minster, and now known as Charity Lane, was formerly called *Chantry Lane*. Others suppose that at this place stood the Hospital of St. Nicholas. A great number of antiquities have been dug up in this locality. The place called Paradise is now a garden, and moated round, and is separated from the Friars by the Hull and Scarborough line of railway.

The *Trinities* was the name by which the site of the ground now occupied by the Railway Station, coal depot, &c., was formerly known. Here stood the religious establishment belonging to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Trinities, and the fields eastward of them, were called, before the Conquest, the *Manor of Rydinges*, and was assigned by St. John to the church. It retained the same name in the 14th century, and at present nearly all the property to the eastward of Beverley, between the town and the common pasture of Swinemoor, is denominated the *Riding Fields*. The mansion of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart., was erected on the Trinities, about the middle of the last century. The house was subsequently sold to Thomas Wrightson, raff merchant, who took it down and sold the materials.

Keldgate is frequently mentioned in the registers of the provostry, with precisely the same orthography which it still retains. Mr. Oliver, who, as we have already seen, endeavours to trace the origin of the name Beverlac, to the Druidical ceremony of drawing the shrine or emblematical beaver out of the lake, says, that the rite was performed in honour of *Ked* (Ceres), whence the name of the street Ked or Keldgate is derived. "This female divinity,"

he continues, "was also denominated *Hen-wen* (Old Lady), whence perhaps Hengate and Ladygate; and was the daughter of *Llyr*, whence Lairgate."

The road from without the North Bar to Westwood and Hurn commons, was formerly called *Cuckstulpit Lane*, or Duckingstool Lane, from the ducking or cucking stool which formerly stood near the North Bar Dyke at the end of that lane. This mode of punishment, which was originally introduced here by the Archbishop of York at a very early period, rendered the North Bar Dyke a pool of terror to the termagant and shrew. (See the note to p. 333 of vol. i., and p. 186 of this vol.)

The street called *Newbigging*, or *Newbegin*, was in ancient times occupied by the principal inhabitants of Beverley. It is repeatedly named in the registers of the provostry so early as the reign of Henry III.

The street now called Highgate formerly extended to Butcher Row, and was called *London* or *Londoner Street*, because the London merchants that attended the ancient marts here, set up their standings and exhibited wares in that street.

About a quarter of a mile from the west end of Norwood, near the road leading to Arram, is *Pickhill*, the site of a moated building, which some have conjectured to be *Stanley Place*, the residence of the Copendales, a distinguished family which flourished at Beverley in the 14th century. The moat, which is still filled with water, encloses about half an acre of ground, now occupied as a garden. According to the author of *Beverlac*, the following gentlemen had mansions in Beverley in the beginning of the 18th century, Sir Charles Hotham, Bart., in the Trinities; Sir Michael Warton, adjoining North Bar; John Moyser, Esq., Alured Popple, Esq., and Francis Boynton, Esq., North Bar Street Within; — Warton, Esq., Newbiggin; Warton Warton, Esq., in Eastgate, let to Sir Robert Hildyard, Bart.; Ffrancis Appleyard, Esq., in Lairgate, *formerly St. Giles's*; Yarburgh Constable, Esq., in Keldgate; Ffrancis Appleyard, Esq., in Toll Gavel, let to Samuel Dalton, Esq.; Mrs. Gee (widow of Wm. Gee, Esq.), in Toll Gavel; and James Hewitt, gent., in Walkergate. Several of the insulated mansions now in different parts of the town, enjoy all the advantages of a country situation, united with the benefit of the social institutions which characterise a populous and respectable town. The principal residences in Beverley are those of James Walker, Esq., *Beverley Hall*; Charles Reynard, Esq., *Norwood House*; General Marten, in North Bar Street Within; Harold Barkworth, Esq., Hengate; Charles Brereton, Esq., and Thomas Sandwith, Esq., *North Bar*; Robert Wylie, Esq., W. H. Bainton, Esq., and J. A. Hudson, Esq., *North Bar Without*; H. E. Silvester, Esq., *Hurn Lodge*; St. Mary's Vicarage;

John Gilby, Esq., and Thomas Shepherd, Esq., Newbegin; William Crosskill, Esq., and H. L. Williams, Esq., Walkergate; Richard Hodgson, Esq., Westwood Road; Thomas Denton, Esq., Flemingate; J. Williams, Esq., Thomas Crust, Esq., H. K. Cankrien, Esq., and Colonel Hutton, Lairgate; and R. G. Boulton, Esq., Wednesday Market.

No part of the town is too thickly crowded with a dense mass of population, and though some of the streets and lanes are narrow and confined, yet, as we have already remarked, some of the principal thoroughfares are remarkably spacious, and the whole is well paved and lighted, and exceedingly clean. Indeed Beverley is remarkable for order and regularity, as well as the cleanliness of its streets, and to this well ordered state of affairs perhaps may be attributed its almost entire exemption from epidemic diseases. During the prevalence of cholera in all parts of the kingdom in the years 1832 and 1849, the number of cases of that dreadful scourge were very few indeed in Beverley.

Besides the two magnificent churches (the Minster and St. Mary's), the other vestiges of antiquity in the town are the remains of the moats which formerly surrounded the inner Trinities and Paradise; the wall and gateway of the Friars; the North Bar, though mutilated by modern improvements, and the remains of the ditch or fosse by which the town was surrounded.

As some workmen were digging in the foundations of an old house which had been taken down in North-Bar-Street-Within, belonging to H. Ellison, Esq., in the month of August, 1827, they found several human skeletons at the depth of about seven feet from the present surface, imbedded in gravel. The bodies were found at a distance of three or four feet asunder, and some of the bones were uncommonly large.

**ECCLESIASTICAL EDIFICES.**—**COLLEGIATE SOCIETY OF ST. JOHN.**—When John Archbishop of York, afterwards called St. John of Beverley, visited the humble church in the forest of Deira, about the year 700, we have seen that he enlarged or rebuilt the edifice. Leland, Sir William Dugdale, and Tanner, tell us that he built or added to it a presbytery or choir, and converted the church into a monastery.\* The original building was dedicated to God in honour of St. John the Evangelist. In the new choir he founded a community of monks, dedicated under the invocation of St. John the Baptist; and on the south side of the church he built an oratory, for a society of religious virgins or nuns. This oratory, which was dedicated to St. Martin, afterwards became a parish church. In the body or nave

\* *Lel. Coll.*, vol. iii., p. 100. *Dug. Mon.*, vol. ii., p. 26. *Tan. Not.*, p. 625.

of the church he founded a College of seven Presbyters or secular Canons, and as many clerks, dedicated in honour of St. John the Evangelist. This collegiate and monastic establishment being completed, he placed it under the superintendence of his friend and disciple Brithunus, whom he constituted, according to Bede and Leland, the first Abbot of Beverley, in the year 704. For the support of the whole establishment, he purchased the manor of Ridings, and then built upon it the church of St. Nicholas, or the Holme Church;\* and with this manor and church, he gave to the establishment lands in Middleton, Welwick, Bilton, and Patrington. The founder's influence with the Saxon nobility appears to have been unceasingly exerted in behalf of this institution, and many of them increased its endowments. Soon after the foundation of the Abbey, the Archbishop was engaged in consecrating the church of South or Bishop Burton, where resided Earl Puch or Puca, the Lord of the Manor of that place, The Earl's wife being ill of a dangerous malady, the prelate was requested to visit her, and pray to heaven for her recovery. According to Bede his prayers were heard, the patient recovered her health, and in gratitude to God and the prelate for this miraculous cure, the Earl became a benefactor to the monastery, making his daughter Yolfrida a nun in the establishment, and giving with her the manor of Walkington.† Yolfrida died on the 3rd of the Ides of March, A.D. 742, and was buried at Beverley. The manor and advowson of North or Cherry Burton were presented to the Abbey by Earl Addi, and the chapels of Leckonfield and Scarborough were built by the same pious nobleman. In process of time these chapels became parish churches. "The monastic life," writes Mr. Poulson, "has seldom been fairly represented either by its friends or its foes. To the one it is all perfection, to the other all deformity. In truth it was neither of these, but, like most human institutions, composed of both. No one, who believes that he possesses an immortal soul, will deny the value of seasons of retirement for religious meditation and communion with the Deity, and there may be circumstances to justify a man in devoting the declining years of an active life to the exclusive performance of those duties." The learned author then observes that monks were by no means useless members of society, far from it. "Still less," he continues, "were they, as has often been alleged, exclusively devoted to luxurious enjoyment. At no period of their existence has this been true of many of them, in the age now referred to it was true of none."‡ According to the custom of these times the Abbey

\* Lel. Coll., vol. iii., p. 100.    † Bede, lib. v., c. 14.    Lel., vol. iii., p. 101.

‡ Beverlac, p. 26.



of Beverley was for religious of both sexes, as the retirement of the cloister seemed to possess attractions for the Saxon ladies. The origin of these double monasteries, for males and females, is ascribed by Dr. Lingard, "to the severity with which the founders of religious orders have always prohibited every species of unnecessary intercourse between their female disciples and persons of the other sex. To prevent it entirely was impracticable. The functions of the sacred ministry," he continues, "had always been the exclusive privilege of men, and they alone were able to support the fatigues of husbandry, and conduct the extensive estates which many convents had received from the piety of their benefactors. But it was conceived that the difficulty might be diminished, if it could not be removed; and with this view some monastic legislators devised the plan of double monasteries. In the vicinity of the edifice destined to receive the virgins who had dedicated their chastity to God, was erected a building for the residence of a society of monks, or canons, whose duty it was to officiate at the altar, and superintend the external economy of the community. The mortified and religious life to which they had bound themselves by the most solemn engagements, was supposed to render them superior to temptation; and to remove even the suspicion of evil, they were strictly forbidden to enter the enclosure of the women, except on particular occasions, with the permission of the superior, and in the presence of witnesses."\*

At page 172 we have seen this venerable and sainted founder of our Abbey, weighed down by a long life of toil and care, retiring to his favourite retreat at Beverley, and after four more years spent in preparation for the coming of his God, we saw him yielding up his spirit to him that gave it. We have observed that his body was buried in the portico of the church,† and that

\* Antiq. Ang. Sax. Church, p. 121.

† At the time of the death of our founder the portico of the church was the usual place of interment for distinguished personages, for there existed a law to prevent the dead from being deposited in the church. The primitive mode of sepulture, used by heathen nations, was to convey their dead to a convenient distance from the place of their residence, and inter them in the fields. The first Christians followed their example in this respect. But the places where martyrs and other distinguished Christians were interred, soon becoming consecrated in the opinion of the people, altars, and afterwards churches, were erected on the spot; and monarchs, who had rendered essential services to Christianity, were allowed to be interred in the church porch; a privilege which was soon extended to Bishops, and other eminent ecclesiastics; and even to laymen who had done the church some service.—*Council of Nantes, can. 6.* Bede tells us that this law was violated in behalf of Archbishop Theodore, whose body was buried *in the church*, and the custom once allowed, soon prevailed throughout the whole kingdom.

numerous miracles were stated to have been wrought at his tomb.\* From this period to the reign of King Athelstan but little is recorded of the Abbey of Beverley. Only three of its Abbots' names are known—Brithunus, who died in 733; Winwaldus, a monk of the house, who died in 751; and Wulfeth or Wlfeht, the third Abbot, who died in 773. We have also noticed the all but total annihilation of the Abbey by the ruthless Danes in 866, and the return of some of its former inhabitants in 870, and the partial restoration of the church and other buildings; we have seen King Athelstan prostrate before the tomb of the saint, imploring his protection; laying his sword upon the altar as a pledge of future good to the church, should his expedition prove successful. We beheld him depart with the consecrated banner of St. John of Beverley carried before him; and we have seen him return in triumph to fulfil his vow, and redeem his sword. We have likewise noticed his charter, granting to the church many exemptions, privileges, and immunities, including the right of Sanctuary; together with a grant of the lordship of Beverley, and lands in other places.

When Athelstan visited Beverley, the lands of St. John, which had been terribly devastated by the pagans, were still sufficient for the support of several priests, who lived together, and went forth to their dependent chapels, or *feld kirks*, for the purpose of dispensing the doctrines and consolations of religion among the people committed to their charge. The following extract from a Latin manuscript, in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, entitled "*De Abbatia Beverlaci*," which is quoted by the author of *Beverlac*, shews that Athelstan gave to the society he founded here somewhat of a Collegiate form, which was subsequently remodelled by Archbishops Alfric and Aldred:—"King Athelstan, in the 13th year of his reign, which is in the year of the Incarnation of Our Lord, 938, and from the foundation of the Abbey, 246 years, and from the deposition of St. John, 218 years, with the advice of Wolfran, Archbishop of York, made and ordained the Church of Beverley Collegiate, appointing the seven Presbyters for the future should be Canons secular, and that they should wear the canonical habit, also to the seven clerks another convenient dress, and appointed them to discharge the office of Levites (*Levitar'*.) And in this year Athelstan gave his lordship of Beverley to St. John and his successor, Archbishop Wulstan. He also gave in the same year to the church of Beverley, and to the Canons, his thraves in the East Riding, and peace for every crime (*pace de quocumque flagitio*.) In the third year following he was buried at Walmsbyrye,† which

\* For some further particulars of the life of St. John of Beverley, see vol. i., p. 390.

† Malmesbury, in Wiltshire.

is in the year of Our Lord 941. A.D. 1037, St. John was canonized in the time of John, the 20th Pope, and in the same year he was translated by Alfric, the Archbishop of York, by whom were first ordained in the Church of Beverley, in the same year, a sacristan, chancellor, and precentor. A.D. 1064, Aldred, Archbishop, appointed the aforesaid Canons, who till then associated and dwelt together within the Bedern, that each should have in future a house without Bedern, in which they might reside 'ad libitum.' He also appointed and ordained that each of the aforesaid seven Canons should have under him one Vicar. In the same year he also ordained an eighth Canon, with his Vicar." From the time of Athelstan the Archbishops of York claimed the immediate patronage of the Collegiate Church of Beverley, and they continued to exercise that right until the Reformation.

Archbishop Alfric endowed his three newly constituted offices with estates at Middleton, Holme, and Fridaythorpe, which he purchased for that express purpose.\* He also enlarged the buildings of the establishment, and converted the hall and dormitory in the place anciently called the Bedern, into a house of residence for the Provost.

The translation of the relics of St. John took place on the 8th of November, 1037, under the authority of a papal bull of John XX., in the presence of the Archbishop and the Chapters of York and Beverley. The ceremony of the translation of the remains of a saint is thus described by Dr. Lingard:—A certain indefinite number "of years after the death of the man, the the object of their veneration, when it might be presumed that the less solid parts of the body had been reduced to dust, the monks or clergy assembled to perform the ceremony of his elevation. A tent was pitched over the grave. Around it stood the great body of the attendants, chanting the Psalms of David; *within*, the superior, accompanied by the more aged of the brotherhood, opened the earth, collected the bones, washed them, wrapped them carefully in silk or linen, and deposited them in the mortuary chest. With sentiments of respect, and hymns of exultation, they were then carried to the place destined to receive them; which was elevated above the pavement, and decorated with appropriate ornaments. Of the shrines," he continues, "the most ancient that has been described to us, contained the remains of St. Chad, the Apostle of Mercia; it was built of wood, in form resembling a house, and was covered with tapestry. But this was in an age of simplicity and monastic poverty; in a later period a greater display of magnificence bespoke the greater opulence of the church, and the shrines of the saints were the first objects which invited the rapacity of the Danish invaders."†

\* Lal. Coll., vol. i., p. 118. † Ling. Angl. Sax. Ch., p. 264.

The bones of St. John being disintombed, they were placed, together with his archiepiscopal ring, and the fragments of a book of the Four Gospels, which were found in his tomb, within a splendid and costly shrine, which Archbishop Alfric had previously erected for their reception in the church. The merit of the saint had been long established, and pilgrims flocked to his tomb in great numbers.

The pious offerings of these pilgrims were so liberally showered upon it, that the Archbishop was enabled, out of their amount, to decorate the new shrine with such magnificence, that it actually glittered with gold and precious stones.\* And to add further to the posthumous honour of the Saint, the Archbishop made an ordinance, that a solemn procession of the relics, throughout the town and round the limits of the sanctuary, should take place three times a year, and that it should be attended by the most respectable inhabitants of Beverley and its neighbourhood, who should follow the relics barefooted and fasting.†

King Edward the Confessor confirmed all the privileges granted to this church by Athelstan. The following is his charter:—

EDWARD, the King, greets friendly Tosti, the Earl, and all my Thanes in Yorkshire. Know ye, that it is my permission and full leave that Ealdred, the Archbishop, do obtain *privilegium* for the lands belonging to St. John's Minster, at Beverley; and I will that that Minster, and the district adjoining to it, be as free as any other Minster is, and that whilst the Bishop there remains it shall be under him as Lord, and that he shall be careful to guard and watch that no man but himself take anything; and he permit none to injure any of those things, the care whereof to him pertaineth, as he will be protected by God and St. John, and all Saints whose holy place is before consecrated. And I will that there for ever shall be monastic life and congregation as long as any man liveth.‡

We have seen at page 176 that the extraordinary respect which the Norman Conqueror entertained for the memory of St. John of Beverley, caused him to spare the possessions of this Collegiate church, when he laid waste and ravaged the surrounding country. After that circumstance William increased the endowments of the church, and granted the following charter, which is also translated by Dr. Sissons.

WILLIAM, the King, greets friendly all my Thanes in Yorkshire, French and English. Know ye, that I have given to St. John, at Beverley, sac and soc over all the lands which Ealdred the Archbishop hath since obtained in my days, whether in his Thorp or in Campland. It shall all be free from me and all other men, excepting the Bishop and the Minster priests; and no man shall slay deer, nor violate what I have given to Christ

\* *Lel. in vit. St. John.* † *Lel. Coll., vol. iii., p. 102.*

‡ Lands. MSS. among the Warburton papers, No. 446, translated from the original Saxon by the Rev. Dr. Sissons, of Wakefield, for Poulson's Beverlac.

and St. John. And I will that there shall be for ever monastic life and canonical congregation, as long as any man liveth. God's blessing be with all Christian men who assist at this holy worship. Amen.\*

At the time of the Norman survey the Collegiate Church of Beverley, as we have shown at page 177, retained a very considerable extent of property in the following places in the East-Riding:—*Bevrel* (Beverley), *Schitebi* (Skidby), *Burtone* (Burton), *Delton* (Dalton), *Flotemanebi* (Flotmanby), *Risbi* (Risby), *Locheton* (Lockington), *Ettone* (Etton), *Ragenethorp* ( ), *Brrtone* (Burton), *Molescroft*, *Calgesthorpe* (qu. Kellingthorpe), *Climbecote* (Kiplingcote), *Middelton* (Middleton), *Lachinfield* (Leckonfield), *Chelche* (Kelk), *Gartvne* (Garton), *Langetorp* (Langthorp), *Benedlage* (Bentley), *Wel-uic* (Welwick), *Grimestone* (Grimston), *Moneunic* ( ), *Otringeha* (Ottringham), *Billtone* (Bilton), \* *Santriburtone* (Pidsea Burton), *Neutone*, (Newton), *Flintone* (Flinton), *Danetorp* (Danthorp), *Withforneuic* (Withernwick), *Sudtone* (Sutton), *Stotecote* (Southcote), *Coledun* (Cowden), *Siglestone* (Sigglesthorpe), *Cantingeuic* (Catwick), *Brantiburtone* (Brandesburton), *Leuene* (Leven.)

During the Saxon times all donations were made *Deo et Ecclesiæ*, or to the Bishops, Priors, and monks in common; but Bishop Tanner states that after the Conquest the Bishops took what portion of these lands they chose to themselves; and this was certainly the case with respect to the Collegiate Society at Beverley; for King Athelstan gave his lordship of Beverley *Deo & Sct. Johanni*, and to his successors Wulstan, *in common with the clergy of the church*, and it was subsequently reserved by the Archbishops to themselves. The charter of Athelstan was also granted to the same society, yet the Archbishops of York claimed all the rights they possessed in Beverley by virtue of this very charter. The right of receiving tolls at markets and fairs was granted originally to the Church of St. John; yet in the grant of free burghage to the town, a portion of these tolls was given to the burgesses by Archbishop Thurstan, with certain reservations on payment of a fee farm.†

According to Domesday, the Archbishop possessed, besides the manor of Beverley, including the berewicks of Skidby and Burton, the manor of Dalton, and lands in *Wagene* (Waghen), *Wela* (Weel), *Titchetone* (Tickton), *Asch* (Eske), and *Estorch* (Stork.)

From the time of the foundation of the Collegiate establishment to the period of the Norman Conquest, the Canons had no superior to preside over them; but in 1092, Thomas, the first Norman Archbishop of York, ordained and constituted *Thomas*, his nephew, chaplain to the Conqueror, the first

\* Lands. MSS., Brit. Mus.      † Beverlac, p. 519.

Provost of this Collegiate Church. And he ordained that the said Provost and his successors in that office should have the temporal possession of the Church of Beverley, with the advowsons of the churches to the same annexed, together with the patronage of the Chancellor, and other officers in the Bedern. And he moreover decreed to him and his successors Provosts, distinct spiritual jurisdiction over the subjects of the said provostry. The Provosts of Beverley afterwards claimed, *ex officio*, very extensive rights and privileges throughout the whole of the fee or liberty of the provostry; and this office was considered one of great trust and dignity. King William II. granted a confirmatory charter of the privileges of the Church of Beverley. Thurstan, the second Provost, after he was advanced to the See of York, reserved his prebend in Beverley to himself and his successors in the See. Thurstan appointed two foresters to the Provost, and that he should have his own bailiff. Pope Honorius II., in 1125, confirmed by bull to the Provost and the Canons their goods, possessions, and rents; and King Henry I. also confirmed by charter the privileges of this church. Archbishop Thurstan, who was a great benefactor to the town of Beverley, and who made it a free burgh, granted to the Canons of the church the privilege of bequeathing two-thirds of their prebendal profits, for the year following their death, to their heirs, reserving the remaining portion only for the repairs of the church. We have seen (vol. i., p. 124) that in the Battle of the Standard, fought near Northallerton, in 1138, one of the three consecrated banners there was that of St. John of Beverley. When King Stephen obliged the clergy to pay heavy fines for this favour, or, in other words, to exempt them from oppression, he came to Beverley (See page 180), and obliged Robert, the Provost, and Ralph, the Archdeacon, to pay the enormous sum of £366. 13s. 4d., that they might be under his protection, as his demesne clerks;\* although in the first year of his reign he granted a charter, confirming to the church all its former gifts and privileges. The Collegiate Society in this reign consisted of a Provost; nine Canons, of which the Archbishop was one; nine Canons Vicars; seven Clerks, called Bellefarii; a Precentor, a Chancellor, and a Sacrist.

Henry II. confirmed to the Canons their thraves and all their customs and demesne manors in the East Riding; and to facilitate the means of collecting their portion of corn, King John gave the Canons a precept, by which they were empowered to compel the farmers to place the thraves at their barn doors at a specified time, on pain of imprisonment.

\* Mag. Rot. Madox Exch., vol. i., p. 459.

As we have seen at page 181, the Collegiate Church was destroyed by fire in 1188. After remaining a heap of ruins for some years, preparations were made for rebuilding it; donations poured in from all quarters, and the first part of the present splendid edifice, which now not only adorns the town, but the surrounding country, was begun.

The Provost of Beverley was now an officer of much importance, for his authority extended to the civil, as well as the ecclesiastical government of the domain, under the Archbishop, and in many instances it led to the primacy. His powers and privileges were granted and confirmed by several monarchs; and amongst the rights, jurisdictions, and liberties, of the provostry, was the power of holding pleas within his own court, even after the institution of *Justices Itinerant* and the courts of *Assize*. We find the Provost of Beverley summoned to assist at the great council, held at York, by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury;\* and he was called in by King John to present the charter which that monarch granted to the borough of Boston, in the fifth year of his reign (1204.)

We have seen at page 185 that King Edward I., in 1299, was lodged and entertained for three days by the Collegiate Society of Beverley, and that he caused the consecrated standard of St. John to be carried before him into Scotland. Provost William de Melton, in the reign of Edward II., was Lord Chancellor and Treasurer, and afterwards Archbishop of York. This prelate erected the Chapel of St. Mary, at Beverley, into a parish church.

In 1310 Edward II. confirmed two charters granted to the church by King John, which commanded that the thraves should be delivered at the "doors of the grangers;" and in 1314 the Provost obtained a charter for holding one fair every year at his manor of Sigglesothorne.

In the reign of Richard II. the best architects and workmen that England could produce were engaged in the enlargement and decoration of the Minster. At this time was built the beautiful west front, with its majestic towers; as well as the elegant porch. When the building was completed, a charter of confirmation was procured, confirmatory of all its ancient liberties and privileges, and particularly the sacred right of sanctuary. Indeed almost every succeeding monarch, from the days of Athelstan, granted to this church charters of confirmation; and it was now, as it were, to use the words of a learned writer, "entrenched with privileges, guarded by successive charters, and armed with the thunders of the church."

In the beginning of the 15th century we find the Provost of Beverley

\* Roger de Hoveden.

styled "the Lord Provost;" and considering that the Provosts were vested with the powers of spiritual and temporal lords in the provostry, and that they exercised the rights of feudal lords throughout the whole of their fee, it is not surprising that this dignity should be sought after by the aspirants to places of trust and honour. The Collegiate Society of St John may be considered at the height of its glory in the 15th century.

In addition to the numerous grants that were made from time to time by piously disposed persons, which must have considerably increased the ecclesiastical revenues, the church possessed an acquisition more valuable than any number of acres or tenements could have been. This was the bones or relics of their famous founder. The monarchs who visited Beverley at different periods would all pay their devotions and make their several offerings at his shrine. Besides the fame of the miracles, said to have been performed through his intercession, had reached the furthest shore, and strangers from a distance, frequently visited the church, and enriched it with their oblations. King Henry V. and his Queen, Katherine, paid a visit to the shrine of this saint, in consequence of the miracle which was said to have been wrought at his tomb the day the battle of Agincourt was fought. The royal offerings on this occasion would, doubtless, be munificent. The feast of the translation of St. John (25th October) was ordained on account of this victory.

We shall here glance briefly at the most remarkable or illustrious of the Provosts of Beverley. *Thomas*, the first Provost, was consecrated Archbishop of York in 1109. *Thurstan*, the second Provost, was a Canon of St. Paul's, chaplain to King Henry I., and was advanced to the See of York in 1114. We have seen at page 124 of vol. i., that Archbishop Thurstan signalized himself by raising forces in 1138, which fought and conquered the Scots at the conflict at Cuton Moor, called the battle of the Standard. The celebrated *Thomas à Beckett* was presented to the provostship by King Henry II., in 1139, and being then in high favour with his Sovereign, he was appointed to offices of the first importance in the state. He passed rapidly from one dignity to another, till he was placed at the head of the church, in the Metropolitan See of Canterbury, in 1162. The reader is aware that he died a violent death at the altar's foot in 1178. (See vol. i., p. 193.)

In 1179 *Geoffrey Plantagenet*, a natural son of Henry II., became Provost of Beverley. He was Lord High Chancellor, and was consecrated Archbishop of York in 1191. *Simon de Apulia*, an Italian, Chancellor of York, was admitted to the provostship in 1196, and became Bishop of Exeter in 1214. *Fulk Bassett*, Provost, was Dean of York, and elected Bishop of London in 1241. *John Cheshull* or *Cheshub*, Provost, was Dean of St. Paul's,



Lord Chancellor and Treasurer, and died in 1280. *William of York* was one of the Justices Itinerant during his provostship, and was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury in 1246. His successor, *Sir John Maunsel*, Chancellor of England, was chaplain to King Henry III., and that monarch loaded him with dignities and preferments, ecclesiastical and temporal. He entertained at his house in Tolehill Field, at one time, the Kings and Queens of England and Scotland, with their dependencies. There were 700 dishes served up, and the multitude of guests were such that the house could not receive them, so that tents were set up abroad. Matthew Paris says, that for all his glorious pomp and great promotions he died poor, wretched, and miserable, somewhere beyond seas, sometime before February, 1264.

*William Kinwolmarsh*, who was elected to the provostry about the year 1419, was afterwards Lord Treasurer of England; and his successor, *Robert Nevilles* (son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmorland), was afterwards successively Bishop of Salisbury and Durham. *Lawrence Boothe*, Provost, was Dean of St. Paul's, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Lord Chancellor of England. He was consecrated Bishop of Durham in 1457, and was translated to York in 1476. *John Routh*, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter, was presented to the provostship of Beverley in 1457. *Thomas Scot de Rotherham*, Provost, became successively Bishop of Rochester (in 1468), and Lincoln (in 1472), and Archbishop of York in 1480. The last Provost of Beverley surrendered on having a pension of £49. per annum assigned to him by King Henry VIII. Annexed is a chronological list of the Provosts of the Collegiate Church of St. John of Beverley, from the foundation of that office in 1092, to the dissolution of the Society, with the date of their appointment:—

NO.	NAME.	DATE.	NO.	NAME.	DATE.
1.—	Thomas, Junior .....	1092	16.—	Haymo de Quarto .....	1298
2.—	Thurstan .....	1101	17.—	Robert de Alburwyck .....	1306
3.—	Thomas the Norman .....	1108	18.—	Walter de Raymund .....	1308
4.—	Robert de Gaute .....	1135	19.—	William de Melton .....	1310
5.—	Thomas à Beckett .....	1139	20.—	Nicholas de Huggate .....	1317
6.—	Robert .....	1154	21.—	William de la Mare or Mar ..	1338
7.—	Geoffrey Plantagenet .....	1179	22.—	Richard de Ravenser .....	1347
8.—	Simon de Apulia .....	1196	23.—	Adam de Limberg, or Lymbergah	1370
9.—	Fulk Bassett .....	1213	24.—	John de Thoresby, L.L.D. ....	1373
10.—	John de Cheshull, or Cheshub	1238	25.—	Robert Mansfield, or Manfield	1381
11.—	William of York .....	1240	26.—	William Kinwolmarsh .....	1419
12.—	Sir John Maunsel .....	1248	27.—	Robert Neville .....	1422
13.—	Alan .....	1251	28.—	Robert Rolleston .....	1427
14.—	Morgan .....	1265	29.—	John Birmingham, or Ger-	
15.—	Peter de Chester .....	1222		mingham .....	1450

NO.	NAME.	DATE.	NO.	NAME.	DATE.
30.—	Lawrence Boothe .....	1453	35.—	William Potman .....	1472
31.—	John Routh .....	1457	36.—	Hugh Trotter, D.D. ....	1490
32.—	Henry Webber .....	1465	37.—	Thomas Dalby, L.L.B. ....	1503
33.—	Peter Taster .....	1466	38.—	Thomas Winter .....	1525
34.—	Thomas Scot de Rotherham ..	1468	39.—	Reginald Lee .....	1544

At the dissolution the Collegiate Society consisted chiefly of the Lord Provost, and nine secular Canons or Prebends, and as many Vicars. The first of these Prebends, which was that of St. Leonard's altar, was called the Episcopal Prebend, because it was held by Archbishop Thurstan, and his successors in the See of York. The other Prebends were those of the several altars of St. Mary, St. Martin, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, St. Peter, St. Katherine, St. James, and St. Michael.

The Precentor, Chancellor, and Sacrist, were the principal officers. The clergy belonging to the Collegiate establishment, together with the priests of the various chantries, the Rector of St. Nicholas, and the Vicar of St. Mary, if they were not Prebendaries, it is said formed an aggregate of more than sixty priests, who were set apart for the services of religion. The clergy of the Collegiate Institution mostly resided in the Prebendal houses, and other dwellings, which were placed for that purpose within the precincts of the church, and performed the customary religious services in hebdomadal rotation, assisted by the choristers and inferior officers of the church.

*Chantries.*—The chantry priests did not form an indispensable part of the general establishment. Their duties were confined to one exclusive object—the celebration of masses for the souls of the founders and their relatives; for which service they held a life estate in the lands, and other property, with which their chantries were respectively endowed. They were bound however to pay canonical obedience to the Provost, in common with the established residentiaries. The full number of chantry priests attached to the Minster Church cannot now be ascertained; we possess records which mention *fifteen Chantries*, but they were probably many others of which no account remains. Nor were the chantries confined to the mother church; they abounded in chapels, monasteries, and private houses; and in the whole, the liberties of Beverley contained at the least thirty endowed altars, at which masses were daily performed. The chantries at the Minster Church, of which we have any account, are those of St. John the Baptist, St. John of Beverley, St. William, St. James, St. Katherine, St. Anne, the Annunciation, Corpus Christi, St. Michael, St. Trinities, St. Christopher, Grant's chantry, Queen's chantry, founded by Isabella, wife of Edward II., and Wilton's chantry.

The chantries in St. Mary's Church were those of St. Michael, St. Kath-

erine, and Gervus's chantry; and the chantries distributed throughout the liberties were twelve, viz., the chantries of the Blessed Virgin in the chapels of Molescroft and Thearne, and the Church of St. Nicholas; St. James's chantry at Hull Bridge; Chapel of St. Ellen, near the Grey Friars; Kelk's chantry; Rosse's chantry; chantry of St. Trinities, founded in 1398 by John de Ake, on the Cross Bridge at Beverley; of Corpus Christi, founded in 1323 by Robert de Scorburch, in his own house in Beverley; and those of St. Nicholas, or La Frere; St. Egidius, in the Hospital of St. Giles; and of the Blessed Virgin, "in the manor of Hall Garth." There was also in Beverley a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, which was erected during the reign of Athelstan, but it is supposed to have been demolished long before the Reformation.

Besides the chantries there were several *Obits*, or anniversaries of persons' death, celebrated in this church. In religious houses they had a register or calendar, wherein they entered the obits or obitual days of their founders or benefactors, which was thence called the obituary. Amongst the benefactors whose obits were kept here were King Athelstan (whose exequies were celebrated on a splendid scale), Queen Isabella, King Edward III., Queen Philippa, Lady Idonea Percy, and some of the Provosts of Beverley.

It has already been observed that King Athelstan constituted Beverley one of the "Cities of Refuge," by granting to the Church of St. John the privilege of *Sanctuary*; and a *frid stol*, i. e. *freed stool*, or chair of peace, was placed in a conspicuous situation near the high altar, as an emblem of protection to the refugee.\* The limits of the *Leuga*, or privileged circuit of St. John, were comprehended within the circumference of a circle, of which the church was the centre, and whose radius was about a mile; consequently it included the town of Beverley within its bounds. It was defined by stone crosses, three of which still remain in a dilapidated state. These crosses were placed on the principal roads leading to the town. One stood towards North or Cherry Burton; another, called Molescroft Cross, stood towards Leckonfield Park; a third on the road leading to Walkington; a fourth towards Kinwaldgraves, on the road to Bishop Burton; and another to the south of Beverley, on the road to Skidby.† There is no trace, nor have we met with any record, of a cross on the east road towards the Hull Bridge.

The refugees or, as they were called, grithmen who claimed the protection afforded by the Sanctuary of St. John, were *domiciliated within the town*, and the Bailiff of the Archbishop administered to them an oath, which they

\* Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii., p. 128.

† Lel. Coll., vol. iii., p. 108.

swore, to be true and faithful to the Lord Archbishop of York, Lord of Beverley, to the Provost, Canons, and Ministers of the Church, also to be of good heart to the Bailiff, Twelve Governors, Burgesses, and Commoners of the town; also not to bear a dagger, knife, or other weapon, against the King's peace; and to be ready with all their might in case of riot or sudden fires in the town, "to help to s'cess" them; and to attend the obit, dirge, and mass, for the soul of King Athelstan. In the British Museum is preserved a curious vellum MS., containing a long list of the names of persons who sought sanctuary at Beverley, from the time of Edward IV., specifying the nature of the crimes they had committed, with the oath taken by those who sought "its peace within its mile." In the year 1385 Sir John Holland, Knt., half brother to Richard II., was concerned in the murder of Ralph, the son and heir of the royal favourite, the Earl of Stafford. The injured father laid his complaint before the King; who, although the delinquent was so nearly related to him by blood, issued orders for his apprehension. Great interest was made to conciliate the incensed monarch; and even his mother condescended to supplicate his forgiveness with tears, and on her knees. But Richard was inexorable, and this high-spirited woman was so affected by this refusal, that she died broken-hearted in a few days. Meanwhile the Knight had taken sanctuary at Beverley, where he remained in security until the King's anger was in some degree appeased; and at the intercession of his uncle Clarence, Richard ultimately yielded a reluctant consent to his pardon.

The *Fridstol*, which still remains in the Minster, is a semi-circular chair, hewn out of a solid block of stone, with a hollow back. It has been broken, but repaired with iron clamps; and according to Camden and Leland, it once bore the following inscription:—*Hæc sedes lapidea Freed Stool dicitur, i. e., Pacis Cathedra, ad quem reus fugiendo perveniens omnimodam habet securitatem.*—"This stone chair is called Freed Stool, i. e., the Chair of Peace, to which what criminal soever flies, hath full protection.") There being no such inscription upon it now, has occasioned a doubt to be entertained of its claim to be considered the original "Fridstol." We certainly see little cause for this doubt. Before the Reformation it would doubtless be preserved with the most scrupulous attention; and there seems no reason for thinking that after the dissolution, when the privilege of Sanctuary was abolished, the original chair, if destroyed, should be replaced by another. It is more than probable that the puritans, who made such havoc of the original beautiful screen, broke and defaced it; and that the mason who repaired it, was obliged to destroy the inscription with the chisel, so as to give the chair a

clean appearance; such kind of repairs being by no means uncommon.\*

As has been already observed, the manor of Beverley, with all the powers and privileges of the Archbishops therein, became the property of the King; and on the 20th of March, 1554—five years after the dissolution of the monasteries—fell the great and venerable Collegiate establishment of St. John of Beverley.

“The Reformation of Henry VIII.,” says Mr. Poulson, “if it can deserve any part of so respectable a name, was disgraced by signal acts of rapacity in its chief instruments. The remorseless tyrant swept away the whole frame of monastic foundations. His worthy successor in the career of rapine, the protector Duke, finding that ground pre-occupied, had nothing left but to confiscate the Collegiate Churches, most of which were devoted to purposes exclusively parochial, the ill effects of which are sensibly experienced to this day.”

In the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535), the following was the estimated value of the Collegiate establishment, according to Archbishop Tanner:—

	£.	s.	d.
The Provostry rated at in the clear .....PER ANNUM	109	8	8½
The Chancellorship .....	13	16	0
The Precentorship.....	13	9	4
The Prebend of St. Michael.....	31	13	4
"    "    St. Peter.....	46	6	11½
"    "    St. Martin .....	39	11	1
"    "    St. Katherine.....	10	18	4
"    "    St. Mary.....	35	17	0
"    "    St. Stephen .....	44	0	0
"    "    St. Andrew.....	48	16	1
"    "    St. James .....	47	1	4
The Fabric lands .....	18	3	8
The Rectors Choral had lands in common, to the value of.....	8	13	7
The Vicars Choral lands in common .....	12	0	0½
Salaries of the Rectors Choral, each at £6. 13s. 4d. per annum .....	46	13	4
Salaries of the Vicars Choral, each at £8. per annum .....	72	0	0
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9½</b>

Mr. Oliver, who observes that this sum was then equal to five times the amount in the present day, remarks that the above stipends were paid in addition to the common table of the establishment; and that the general income of the church must have exceeded the total here specified; for the Canons possessed upwards of 20,000 acres of land, which, if let only at a

\* For some further particulars respecting Sanctuaries, see vol. i., p. 375.

shilling an acre, would produce £1,000. a year. And added to this there were the emoluments arising from the Provost's court, manorial rights, churches and fees, fisheries, &c. The Provost having resigned his office into the King's hands, the images of the Crucifixion, &c., were removed out of the rood loft, by a royal injunction; the paintings were defaced; and most of the prebendal houses were granted to John Bellowe, of Grimsby, and Michael Stanhope; the Prebendaries and other officers having retired on small pensions. A part of the property of the church was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Corporation of Beverley, for the support of the Minster Church, and the patronage and jurisdiction of it was also given to them by that monarch.

THE OLD CONVENTUAL CHURCH.—The original Church of Beverley, erected by the early Anglo-Saxon converts to Christianity, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was doubtless a very humble edifice, built entirely of wood, and thatched with reeds. Archbishop John "converted the church he found at Beverley into a monastery, built anew the presbytery or choir, and on the south side of the church erected an oratory, dedicated to St. Martin." Of the style or character of these erections we are entirely ignorant. The venerable historian Bede, in his account of this monastery is very concise, and nothing is mentioned in express terms of the materials with which it was built. The Conventual Church and buildings, as we have seen, were pillaged by the Danes, in 877, and left in ruins by these merciless invaders. About three years afterwards the buildings were partly repaired by some of the presbyters and clerks; but it cannot be supposed that they were enabled to accomplish more than merely to restore them to their original condition. All opinion, however, on that subject must be merely conjectural.

The Rev. Mr. Coltman, in his *Short History of Beverley Minster*, naturally conjectures that this church would not be dissimilar in style to that of Ely, which was built under the direction of Wilfrid, one of the predecessors of St. John, and who was contemporaneous with him. From its remains, the church of Ely was an oblong building of two stories, with aisles on each side, but without tower or transept; and divided by a wall into two parts, which communicated with each other by a low arched opening. The pillars which supported it were alternately circular and octagonal; the arches circular, and highly ornamented with the characteristic decorations of the Saxon style. The primitive churches of the Saxons were usually oblong buildings, without the elevation of any one part to a greater altitude than the rest. And it appears clear that the Church of Beverley was not distinguished by a tower, though that stately ornament had been adopted, in some particular instances, by the Saxons, very soon after their conversion to Christianity.

In 1050 Archbishop Kinsius erected a tower at the west end of this church, and placed two great bells in it. Archbishop Aldred, the last Saxon prelate that occupied the episcopal throne of York, finished the hall and dormitory which had been commenced by his predecessor, and built a new choir, from its foundation, in 1061. This distinguished benefactor likewise decorated the whole church, from the choir to the tower, with painting representing the sky, and adorned the pulpit with elegant devices in gold, silver, and brass. Mr. Coltman supposed that at the time of the Norman Conquest this church "was an oblong stone building of two stories, having a low tower at the west end, probably without any transepts, divided into two parts by a nave and choir, each having side aisles, supported by massive columns of a moderate height, surmounted by circular arches, with thick walls, pierced by small circular topped windows, adorned with all the usual Saxon ornaments." We have seen that it was burnt down in 1188, and some years afterwards the erection of the present stupendous edifice was commenced.

At the latter end of the year 1664, on opening a grave in the body of the church, a vault of squared freestone was discovered, fifteen feet long and two in breadth, within which was a sheet of lead, four feet long, containing some ashes, and six beads, whereof three crumbled to dust on touching, and the remaining three were supposed cornelian, with three great brass pins, and four large iron nails. Across this lay a box of lead, about seven inches long, six broad, and five high, wherein were several pieces of bones mixed with a little dust, yielding a sweet smell, as also a knife, a pair of silver slippers, some beads, and a seal. That able antiquary Mr. Warburton, Somerset Herald, supposes, from the information of Mr. Michael, that this was the identical knife or dagger which Athelstan left as a pledge upon the altar of St. John, when he was proceeding against the Scots. On the leaden covering was the following inscription:—

"Anno ab incarnatione Domini, MCLXXXVIII. combusta fuit hæc Ecclesia in mense Septembri, in sequenti nocte post Festum Sancti Matthæi Apostoli; et in Ann MCXCVII. VI. Idus Martii, facta fuit Inquisitio Reliquiarum Beati Johannis in hoc loco; et inventa sunt hæc ossa in orientali parte Sepulchri, et hic recondita; et pulvis cemento mixtus ibidem et inventus, et reconditus."\*

All these relics were carefully re-interred in the middle aisle of the nave,

\* "In the year from the Incarnation of our Lord, 1188, this church was burnt in the month of September, the night after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle; and in the year 1197, the 6th of the Ides of March, there was an inquisition made for the relics of the blessed John in this place, and these bones were found in the east part of his sepulchre, and here deposited; and dust mixed with mortar was found likewise and re-interred."

where they had been taken up, except the seal, which came into the hands of Marmaduke Nelson.\* When the present pavement was laid down, these remains were again taken up till an arched repository of bricks was made, in which they were replaced, with this new addition to the ancient inscription :—

“Reliquæ eadem effossæ et ibidem recompositæ fornice lateritio dignabantvr xxv. die mensis Martij Anno Domini mdccxxvi. quando et tessalatvm Ecclesiæ hujvs pavimentvm primo fvit instratvm.”†

There was formerly an inscription upon the roof to show where the relics were placed, and as the vault contains a document so important regarding the fate of the original edifice, and the date of the present building, it seems desirable that its situation should be marked in some durable way. For the information of the curious we may observe that the vault containing these relics, is in the middle aisle of the nave, at the east end, beneath the fifth centre diamond-shaped slab of black marble westward from the central tower, and immediately underneath the second rose in the groining of the roof.

According to Bede, St. John of Beverley died in his own monastery and was buried in the porch (*porticus*) of St. Peter.‡ The word *porticus*, which often occurs in the ancient Saxon writers, is considered by some to be synonymous with *atrium* or *vestibulum*, denoting a building without side the church, or at the entrance to it. Britton tells us that the ancient *portico* bore no resemblance to our modern *porch*, which was seldom, if ever, found in Saxon or Norman churches, but was in fact a constituent part of the building, occupying the whole area of the *west end*.§ The Rev. James Bentham, author of the History of Ely Cathedral, supposes that a more considerable part of the church was intended by *porticus*, than is now commonly understood by the church porch; and he adds, “it was frequently distinguished by the name of some saint; for we read of *porticus Sti. Martini* in St. Augustine’s Church, at Canterbury; *porticus Sti. Gregorii* in St. Peter’s, at York; *porticus Sti. Pauli* in St. Andrew’s, at Rochester; *porticus Sti. Petri*, at Beverley; and other distinctions of that kind in many of our ancient churches. The reason of which appears to be that they were dedicated to the honour of those saints. \* \* From all these instances where the word *porticus* occurs, it appears that the writers meant by it, either what

\* Gent has given an engraving of this seal in his History of Ripon, p. 77.

† “The same relics having been taken up and replaced in the same situation, were honoured with an arched brick vault, the 25th day of the month of March, 1726, when the chequered pavement of this church was first laid.”

‡ Hist. Ecol. lib. 5, cap. 6. § Arch. Ant., vol. v., pp. 118, 119.



is more commonly called the *side aisle* of the church, or sometimes it may be a particular division of it, consisting of one arch, with its recess." In the Church of Beverley itself, St. John founded in the choir a convent of monks, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; in the nave a college of canons and clerks, in honour of St. John the Evangelist; and the *porticus*, or side aisle, it may be presumed, was dedicated to St. Peter. Gough, in his edition of Camden's *Britannia*, observes, "Godwin and others say the Archbishop was buried in the church porch, so that it is not easy to account for his removal hither (to the middle aisle) on the first discovery of the body. They probably mean that he was buried at the lower end of the nave, near the west door."\*

After the canonization of St. John, the bones of the Saint were translated, and placed under a costly shrine; this translation therefore could be nothing more than removing them into the nave or choir, as a more sacred spot. Dugdale and Stevens testify that they were afterwards re-interred in the central alley of the same church; and Alban Butler assigns a reason for the relics being discovered in the middle aisle of the present church.—"These sacred bones," he says, "were honourably translated into the church by Alfric, Archbishop of York, in honour of which translation, a feast was kept at York, in 1037, on the 25th October. On the 13th of September (not the 24th, as Mr. Stevens says), in 1664, the sexton digging a grave in the Church of Beverley, discovered a vault of free stone, in which was a box of lead, containing several pieces of bones, with some dust, yielding a sweet smell, with inscriptions, by which it appeared that they were the mortal remains of St. John of Beverley. *These relics had been hid in the beginning of the reign of King Edward VI.*"†

The Arms of Beverley Abbey were *Ar.* a crosier in pale *sa.*, enfiled with a crown proper, all within a bordure *sa* bezantée.

BEVERLEY MINSTER.‡—This "gorgeous fane," as Drayton, in his *Poly-Olbion*, calls it, is dedicated to God in honour of St. John of Beverley. It stands on or near the site of the Collegiate Church, and towers in native majesty above the surrounding buildings. When this noble edifice was erected, its site, though not particularly elevated, was yet distinguishable; for the hill would overtop the general level of the district much more prominently than is perceptible now, after the adjacent ground has been advanced by the accumulations of so many centuries. The venerable structure is spacious and cruciform, and in the Early, Decorated, and later styles of English

\* Gough's *Camden*, vol. iii., p. 325.      † *Lives of the Saints*, vol. v.

‡ For the derivation of the word *Minster*, see note at foot of page 419, vol. i.

architecture, with two lofty towers at the west end; and though combining these several styles, it exhibits in each of them such purity of composition and correctness of detail, as to raise it to an architectural equality with the finest of the Cathedral Churches, to which it is inferior only in magnitude. Approaching it, the visitor is struck with equal awe and veneration; the elegant and unrivalled towers; the judicious proportions observed throughout the edifice; the excellence of its materials, now shining out in all their pristine beauty, and the general symmetry and fine taste exhibited, afford to every beholder a series of gratifying objects, seldom so happily combined. Mr. Thomas Rickman, the eminent architect, while speaking of its detached parts, says that some of them are *unequalled*;\* and Mr. Britton, a competent judge, pronounces the church "a most stately and complete structure, worthy to be a Cathedral, and ranking amongst the finest of that class."† "A middle station," says Mr. Oliver, "has not unaptly been assigned to it, between the chaste proportions and feminine splendour of Lincoln Cathedral, and the massive grandeur and masculine firmness and dignity of that of York."

It is to be regretted that nothing can be adduced from documentary evidence to shew by whom, or at what period, the several parts of the fabric were erected; like most of the Cathedral Churches in the kingdom, it has been built at different periods, and, as we have already observed, exhibits the several styles of Gothic architecture in its progressive stages.

But the architectural antiquary has in a great measure supplied the deficiency, by giving, with much precision, a detail of those distinctions which mark the age and style of the different portions of the edifice. "The earliest parts of the building," writes Britton, "may be dated shortly after the year 1188. The architecture of these parts resembles that of Salisbury Cathedral, exhibiting a plain and simple style; the plan is also similar, having a double transept, the roofs are also vaulted with stone; and the columns, like those in that Cathedral, the standard example of the earliest variety of the pointed style, are neatly wrought with clustered shafts and capitals, composed of plain mouldings, without foliage. The nave is more modern than the choir and transepts; and the western front, which was the work of the fifteenth century, appears to have been scarcely completed, when the change in religion put a period to ecclesiastical magnificence. The great baronial family of Percy, who had a Castle near Beverley, were liberal benefactors to this church, which contains some beautiful tombs for persons of that house, and to them may be ascribed many of its enrichments."

\* Rickman's Eng. Archit., p. 106.      † Archit. Antiq., vol. v., p. 288.

Except the fragment of the ancient crypt, at the corner of the south-west tower, there appears to be no part of the building earlier than the reign of Henry III.; and it is evident that the works were carried on gradually, as there is almost an insensible gradation from one period to another, while the plan and general style of the original architect was continued. The works appear to be continued from the reign of the third Henry until perhaps the middle of the reign of Edward III., when there seems to have been a cessation till about the reign of Henry V., at which time, or early in the next reign, it is probable the whole of the building was finished.

At the commencement of the last century the church had become so ruinous as scarcely to be fit for use. John Moyser, Esq., an inhabitant of the town, and a former representative of the borough in Parliament, procured a brief for the purpose of raising money towards repairing it. King George I. granted materials from the dissolved Abbey of St. Mary at York, which were brought from thence by water to Beverley, (See vol. i., p. 482.) Sir Michael Warton, M.P. for the town, gave £500., and donations and bequests were made by several of the neighbouring gentlemen. So ruinous was the state of the church, when these efforts commenced, that the north front of the great transept had so far declined from its perpendicular, as to overhang its base nearly four feet, and stood in a most dangerous manner. But with the assistance of a very ingenious but simple piece of huge frame work of wood, invented by a Mr. Thornton, a carpenter of York, the whole gable end of the overhanging transept was screwed up at once, and replaced in its former situation. The entire edifice then underwent a complete repair, but unfortunately the conductors of the work had imbibed a predilection for the Grecian style of architecture; and in attempting to combine it with the Early English, the prevailing error of that age, the church was much disfigured. At that time a low square tower was erected at the junction of the nave and transept, and on its summit was placed a large leaden dome, crowned with a gilded ball. The nave was fitted up with pews, and new galleries were erected, supported by Grecian pillars of the Doric order, and adorned with triglyphs. A Grecian organ screen, and an altar screen of the same school, were constructed at a prodigious expense, the latter consisting of a triumphal arch, supported by four pair of Corinthian pillars, and surmounted by a gilded eagle, the emblem of St. John. The pulpit and reading desk were of the same taste. This jumble of Gothic and Grecian work was, to use the words of the historian of Batalha Abbey, "disgusting to every admirer of antiquity, or indeed to any man of the least taste." The effect of the dome, when seen amidst pointed windows, buttresses, pinnacles, &c., was

wretched in the extreme. But happily a very different order of things has since taken place. Mr. Comins, a competent master mason, was engaged at a permanent salary, about forty years ago, and since that period a systematic course of restoration and repairs has been regularly pursued. The whole of the building has undergone a thorough repair, and has been so exquisitely restored, that the church may be said to have regained its pristine beauty. The cupola was taken down in 1824, but the basement still remains, a specimen of the bad taste of its projectors.\* It was not until the same year that the galleries and pews were removed from the nave, and the present plan of fitting up the choir, with seats for the congregation, was adopted. The Grecian altar-piece has given way to a splendid stone screen, but the screen which separates the nave and choir, and which displays a heterogeneous mixture of styles, is still left.

The stone with which the nave of the church is built, is from the quarries of Hazlewood, near Tadcaster, and is supposed to have been given by the family of Vavasour.† It is a beautiful close-grained freestone, in colour nearly approaching to white. The choir and transepts are of stone from the quarries of Newbald, about ten miles from Beverley. The plan of the Minster shews the perfect Cathedral arrangement; it consists of a nave and aisles, a lower transept with aisles, a choir with aisles, and an upper transept with one aisle. The dimensions of the edifice are as follows:—

	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Length from east to west . . . . .	334	4	Height of the choir aisles . . . . .	33	3
Breadth of the nave and side aisles . . . . .	64	3	Height of the central tower . . . . .	107	0
Length of the great transept . . . . .	169	0	Height of the two west towers . . . . .	200	0
Breadth of transept and side aisles . . . . .	69	0	Height of the west window . . . . .	41	0
Length of the choir . . . . .	46	0	Breadth of the same . . . . .	21	8
Breadth of the choir . . . . .	26	7	Height of the east window . . . . .	48	8
Height of the nave . . . . .	66	7	Breadth of the same . . . . .	21	10

*Exterior.*—Competent judges esteem the beautiful *West Front* of the Minster to be one of the finest instances which this country can produce, of Perpendicular work. Of fronts of this style Mr. Rickman states, “the first to be noticed, and by far the finest, is that of Beverley Minster. What the west front of York is to the Decorated style, this is to the Perpendicular, with this addition, that in this front nothing but one style is seen,—all is

\* Mr. Rickman remarks that he could discover nothing to give him any clue to what had been there before, but he thinks it probable that the architect who added the west end, might have projected an octagonal lantern for it. In an old plate in Dugdale's *Monasticon* this church is engraved with a light octangular tower.

† See note at foot of page 409, vol i.

harmonious. Like York Minster it consists of a very fine west window to the nave, and two towers for the ends of the aisles. This window is of nine lights, and the tower windows, which are of three lights, correspond in range nearly with those of the aisles and clerestory windows of the nave. Each tower has four large and eight small pinnacles, and a very beautiful battlement. The whole front is panelled; and the buttresses, which have a bold projection, are ornamented with various tiers of niche work, of excellent composition and most delicate execution. The doors are uncommonly rich, and have the hanging feather ornaments; the canopy of the great centre door runs up above the sill of the window, and stands free in the centre light, with very fine effect. The gable has a real tympanum, which is filled with fine tracery.\* The design of this noble elevation is little inferior to York, which it greatly resembles. It consists of a centre and two side divisions; the lower story of the central division containing the principal entrance. The great west window, which is in breadth equal to the whole extent of the central division of the front, is subdivided by a transom into two tiers; the head of the arch contains two sub-arches, which are filled with numerous minute lights, with arched heads. The arch is bounded by a sweeping canopy, crocketed, and ending in a finial. The whole is finished with a raking battlement, delicately pierced, and ornamented with five pinnacles, placed at short intervals. The approach to the great western door is by a broad flight of four steps. The beautiful towers, rising above the side aisles, form the other divisions. The southern tower has a doorway similar in design to the principal entrance. Both of the towers are strengthened with buttresses at their angles, of four stories, each division being marked with an angular cap.

The buttresses are covered with a succession of rich niches, with canopied heads; and at the conclusion of each pair of buttresses is a handsome crocketed pinnacle. The first story of each tower has an arched window of three lights, with perpendicular tracery in the sweep of the arch of the west front; and a similar one of more ample proportions in the second story, which are also repeated in the flank and east face of the northern tower. The southern tower has no window in the lower story of the flank, and a part of the buttresses at the south-western angle are less highly finished than the other parts of the front, in consequence of some building which formerly abutted against it. In the second story of the southern tower is a smaller window, which does not exactly correspond with the western front. Every

\* Rickman Engl. Archit., p. 105.

side of the upper story of each tower has a lofty window of three lights, divided by a transom, the head of the arch being filled with tracery, and bounded by a sweeping canopy. The uniformity of the upper story of these towers is perfect.\* Above the upper cornice of the windows is a panelled fascia, and the whole is finished by a battlement, from which rise ten smaller pinnacles of a corresponding character with the angles—six on the flanks, and four on the fore and back points.

Although this gorgeous facade was probably commenced in the 15th century, the great doorway and much of the panelling show the workmanship of the succeeding age. The style of architecture marks its erection at a period immediately succeeding the completion of the western front of the York Minster, with which it is thought the architect aimed at rivalry. It is very likely the numerous niches of this splendid pile were once ornamented with statues. In one of the buttresses on the north side of the west end there is one standing figure, in armour, "which," says Mr. Oliver, "escaped the rage of puritanical predominancy, and remains as a specimen of the taste and execution of the sculptor. Some say that it represents the member of the Vavasour family, who is supposed to have given the *free use* of his stone quarries at Hazlewood, for the building of this part of the church; but others conjecture it to be intended for one of the Northumberland family. Mr. Poulson says that it bears the arms of Percy.

On the south side of the west end of the church a pavement of smooth stones was discovered about thirty years ago. It was firmly placed on the solid clay, and appears to countenance the supposition that the ancient building, which was destroyed by fire in 1188, was either of greater extent than the present church, or occupied a somewhat different site. "This pavement," writes Mr. Oliver, "might be part of the floor of the crypt, on which it is probable the former edifice was built, for vestiges of a more ancient building remain on the south side of the adjoining tower, which are placed on a basis, exhibiting the appearance of the dwarfish columns and ponderous arches, which usually characterise these subterranean apartments." Mr. Comins excavated down to the base of these columns, and he pronounced them to be pillars of a crypt. And it should be remarked that when this part of the building was being repaired, the action of the fire upon the stones was very plainly to be discovered. Many smooth stones have been turned up by the sexton, in digging graves in this quarter of the churchyard; but the actual extent of the pavement has not been ascertained.

\* The towers that adorn the front of Westminster Abbey were taken from those of Beverley Minster, in Yorkshire.—*Encyclop. Londinensis*, v., *Architecture*.

The north tower contains a peal of eight bells, all of modern date. The fourth bell bears the inscription "*Venite Exultemus Domino*;" and the others the names of the officers of the church. These bells also form a set of chimes, which play one of three tunes four times a day. There is also a large funeral bell in the south tower, on which is inscribed, "*Soli Deo Gloria Pax Hominibus*, 1708."

The north side of the nave is in nine divisions, formed by buttresses, crowned with pinnacles, and from them spring flying arches, which cross the aisles and abut against the clerestory, above which they finish in small pinnacles.

The elevation of the aisle is finished with a parapet, enriched with a flower moulding, and in each division is a basso relievo, from the life of some saint. The finish of the clerestory is a parapet, having triangular panelling. In all the divisions except the third are windows of four lights, with foliated tracery of very elegant design.

The *North Porch* occupies the third division of this side of the nave, and its design and ornaments are of a most elaborate character. Mr. Rickman says that the panelled front of this porch is perhaps unequalled. "The door," he continues, "has a double canopy, the inner an ogee, and the outer a triangle, with beautiful crockets and tracery, and is flanked by fine buttresses breaking into niches, and the space above the canopy, to the cornice, is panelled; the battlement is composed of rich niches, and the buttresses crowned by a group of four pinnacles." The architecture of this portion of the church is in the best style of the 14th century, and was excellently repaired in 1828. Over the porch is a small chamber, where, in ancient times, the porter of the convent had his bed, that he might be ready to attend to the call of claimants for the privilege of sanctuary, whose crimes deterred them from approaching the chair of peace by the light of day. The refugee touched a small bell, which was suspended at the entrance of the porch, and when admitted into the galilee,\* he might remain in safety for the night.

The *Great Transept* has preserved its original character, the windows still remaining unaltered; and although the architects of this style, of the 13th century, worked their ordinary windows plain, they bestowed much care on their circles; and those which are placed in the north and south fronts of the transept, are particularly fine. The west and east sides of each wing are made by buttresses into three divisions; the clerestory, also by buttresses,

\* *Galilee*—see note at foot of page 376, vol. i.

into four; the parapets of both aisles and clerestory are more modern, and similar to those of the nave. The buttresses finish above the parapets, those of the aisle in angular heads, and the clerestory in pinnacles. In each division is a single lancet window, accompanied by blank arches. The north front of the transept has a large circular-headed entrance, the archivolt mouldings resting on five columns, with bold leaved capitals. The arch is encircled in the mouldings with the small flowers so common in works of that period. At each side is a niche with an acute head; above are three tall equal-sized lancet windows, with shafts on each side; and the succeeding story has also the same number of lancet windows, but the centre one is rather taller than its two lateral companions. In the gable is a circular window, filled with wheel-formed mullions, dividing it into ten lights, and above is a vertical slit window; the point is surmounted by a cross. The buttresses between the centre and side aisles are finished with octagonal turrets, having a pointed arch in every face, and crowned with dwarf spires; the aisles have each a single lancet light, and a circular light of small dimensions; and the angles are buttressed. The southern front of this transept is of similar design to the last described, except that the entrance is much more beautiful. It has a double door, with pointed arches, supported in the centre by an octagonal shaft of clustered mouldings, with an octagonal base; the spandril between the arches is ornamented with a quatrefoil, and the whole is surmounted by a semicircular arch, with lateral pointed arcades. The mouldings of this elegant entrance are cut with great boldness; the shafts are round, and stand quite free; and the capitals are embellished with small foliated ornaments, curling round under the cap-moulding, looking like Ionic volutes, their bases round and filleted.

"The completeness, the regularity, and the fine proportions of the elevation of both fronts of this transept, makes it worthy of minute examination; such an example of the style of the 13th century being very rarely to be met with."\* The continuation of the church between the great and upper (or eastern) transept consists of three divisions, in the same style as the transept, but all destitute of flying buttresses. The west side of the eastern transept has no aisle; the architecture assimilates with the portion on the same side last described. The north front, which has buttresses at the angles, ending in dwarf spires, is in three stories; the first contains two lancet windows; above which is a blank arcade of acutely-pointed arches; and over that are two other lancet windows, the heads accompanied with circles and quatrefoils

\* Britton, *Arch. Ant.*, vol. v., p. 229.



on the wall. In the gable are two lancet lights, and a small light, or loop-hole, above; on the point are the remains of a cross. This front has buttresses at the angles, ending, like those of the other transept, in dwarf spires. The east side of the aisle of this transept is partly built against, by a small chapel which abuts against the remainder of the north side of the church, and is an addition of the 16th century.

The *East End* of the church is unaffectedly grand, and in fine preservation; and well calculated to prepossess the mind with ideas which are almost sublime. It has buttresses at the angles, ending in spires, but the great east window is an introduction of a more modern period. "The *original* elevation of this front," writes Mr. Britton, "may be supposed to have been lighted by tall narrow windows, similar to those of the transept; the buttresses and pinnacles at the angles retaining their original character in the same style. The principal window was evidently copied from that at York, which was built in the early part of the 15th century. The chief mullions are strengthened by parallel ones on the inside, which bear a small gallery, connected with the transom, which divides the lights into two portions. A similar expedient was practised at York, where the window has two transoms with interior galleries. The skill of the architects of these structures, in combining great durability and strength, with the utmost lightness of effect, cannot but excite our admiration; and their boldness in introducing new embellishments into the works of their predecessors, is astonishing."\* This fine window is of nine lights; and in the sweep of the arch are sub-arches, with perpendicular tracery. It has a crocketed pediment with a finial, and the gable is crowned with a foliated cross.

The upper part of this front, including the gable, is lightened in its effect by an abundance of trefoil and quatrefoil panelling, having a line of quatrefoil ornaments at the base, the panelling being repeated on the turrets, which boldly project from the angles; and these crowned by lofty cones, rise above the terminating finial of the gable. On the two buttresses, where the arch of the window springs its curve, are figures of King Athelstan and St. John of Beverley, placed under tabernacles, which, from their diminutive size and great height, fail to produce the effect intended by their introduction here. The eastern part of the building is the oldest as far as the first arch in the nave; comprising the Lady Chapel, the choir, and both transepts.

The south side of the church so closely resembles the north, as to render a particular description unnecessary; it will therefore only be requisite to

\* Britton, Arch. Ant., vol. v., p. 230.

notice the few particulars in which this aspect of the church differs from the north side. Instead of the splendid porch of the nave, the corresponding entrance on the south side is a simple pointed arch, covered with an ogee-formed canopy. The eastern extremity of the south aisle is of later architecture, and has three pointed windows of the same style as the more modern parts of the church. From the centre of the building rises the low square basement, which was formerly surmounted with a dome, already alluded to.

"Let us walk to the Minster," says Professor Phillips, in his *Railway Excursions*, "and admire the elegance of its general design, the grandeur, lightness, and admirable drawing of the western towers—the latest parts of the church—the pure, simple, yet effective, composition of the central and altar transepts; the flying stone buttresses, the pinnacles, the varied battlements, the beautiful windows. If we must censure, let that strange thing which sits, as if in mockery, where the great tower should rise, bear the blow."

*Interior.*—The spacious entrance door at the west end is flanked on each side by an arcade, with canopies, supported by cylinders. The door itself is of oak, and exhibits some bold and tasteful carving, apparently of the same age as the Grecian work already mentioned. It is divided into eight compartments; in the four upper of which are placed the four Evangelists, beneath canopies; and the corresponding squares beneath are decorated with their symbols, viz., cherubic figures of a man, an ox, a lion, and an eagle. The elevation of the interior of the building shews three stories of pointed architecture, and to the unpractised eye it may be supposed, from its uniform appearance, that the church was all built at one period; but on examining its details, it will be found to have been erected at three different eras; and many of the windows subsequently introduced in the earlier parts of the structure. The nave comprises eleven very lofty arches, with archivolt mouldings, springing from pillars composed of a union or cluster of eight cylindrical shafts. The triforium, or second story, is composed of an extended arcade of plain pointed arches, with quatrefoils in the spandrels, fronted by a second arcade of trefoil arches, on light columns of Purbeck marble. The upper story or clerestory has a gallery of communication, which is protected by small arches on each side of the window. "The rich tracery and sculptured details, which became fashionable in the 14th century," writes Britton, "are here superadded to the simple outlines displayed in other parts." Beneath the windows of the aisles of the nave is a tier of ogee arches, supported by small but elegant marble cylinders, the niches being tabernacled and surrounded by crockets, with grotesque figures, sculptured at the junction of

the mouldings. Above the capitals are sculptures, representing choral musicians and angels playing on the musical instruments used in churches before the use of the organ became general. This kind of ornament is repeated above the capitals on either side of the body of the nave; and also in the Lady Chapel. The arcade, or tier of arches, beneath the windows is continued throughout the church, but without the sculptured figures. The vaulted or groined roofs of the entire edifice are simple, and have a bold and chaste appearance.

The central tower is supported by four massive piers of fine construction, each being formed by four large and four small shafts, placed alternately, and erected on an octagonal base. The view of the whole interior of this beautiful church, from beneath the tower, exhibits an extensive scene of admirable workmanship, not easily equalled. The transept is supported by eight arches on each side, and the plainness of its windows, devoid of the rich tracery exhibited in the nave, marks decisively the difference of style which prevailed in the ages when the parts of this church were respectively erected. Over the door of the south front of the transept is an old emblematical painting on wood, representing King Athelstan in the act of presenting a charter to the church of St. John, personified in the figure of the great Saint himself; and containing the well-known words:—

*Als Fre make I The As hert may thynke or Egh may see.*

The screen which separates the choir from the nave, and on which the organ stands, was built in 1731, and is in the Grecian style of architecture, with English decorations; but lamentably misplaced amidst such a profusion of pure English ornament, as is here presented to view. The entrance into the choir, through the screen, is under a tall archway, supported by Corinthian pillars; and on pedestals, within large niches on each side, are two full-length figures, intended to represent St. John and King Athelstan. The figure of the Saint is arrayed with cope, mitre, and crosier, and in the act of bestowing the episcopal benediction;\* and that of the King in the costume of a Roman warrior, with a sword in one hand, and a charter in the other. The images are of mixed metal, covered with a coating of plaster. The archway is surmounted by a high central cluster of three cherubs, supported by

\* The statue here intended for St. John of Beverley is supposed to have been taken from a model of Pope Gregory. It is a most graceful and elegant figure, but we must condemn the false taste and absurdity of the artist, who could substitute the figure of a Roman pontiff, with a *venerable beard*, for a Saxon Archbishop, whose order obliged him to be *closely shaven*.

two sitting angels—the one handling a harp, and the other blowing a trumpet.

The *Choir* is fitted up in the best style of the grandest of our English Cathedrals. The stalls, forty-two in number, are most superbly carved and ornamented. The seats are of an equal altitude, and the under part of each, which is visible when the seat is turned up, contains some allegorical design, curiously carved, and forming altogether a record, the key to which is irrecoverably lost. Many of these figures are copied from the tricks of the ancient joculators. The canopies, which are supported by slender pillars, consist of an intricate mass of elegant tabernacle work. The exquisitely beautiful altar screen is a fine specimen of the Decorated style of architecture, and was erected in 1825-6. It is an exact restoration of the old screen, which was constructed in the reign of Edward III., and defaced by the reforming zeal of the Puritans, under Cromwell. Rickman says of this screen that it "is so full of ornament, and that ornament so minute, that few modern chimney-pieces would require equal delicacy of execution." The design contains two stages, each divided into twenty-four niches. Those in the lower compartment have crocketed pediments; and the niches in the upper story are surmounted by most beautiful tabernacle work, of the richest description; and on the top is an open battlement. A much worn stone staircase leads to the ancient rood loft. The communion table is composed of a plain slab of veined marble, supported with ornamental carved stone work, in character with the screen, and before it are some finely-carved stone rails. The pulpit, which is modern, is an octagon of two stages, exhibiting some elegant carved work. The floor is laid with variegated marble. The space between the altar screen and the east wall of the church was called the *Lady Chapel*, being dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The south entrance to it is decorated with four stalls, having a rich canopy. These stalls, which are of the same date with those in the choir, were originally five in number, and placed in a different part of the church, but their former use is not certainly known. The present recess being too confined to admit the whole, one of them was cut away. There is an ancient open screen of oak in the arch of entrance on the north side of this chapel.

Here are several monuments, which, by the way, have made a sad havoc of the east side of the beautiful altar screen, and the ornamental details of this part of the building. The magnificent east window is filled with stained glass, representing Our Saviour, his Twelve Apostles, and several eminent Saints; and under the central battlement, on the south side, are two spaces filled with the legendary history of St. Martin. The choir and the south

small transept are fitted up for the congregation, and in this part of the church Divine service is now performed.

The *Vestry* is formed out of a part of the north lesser transept; and in it are six shields of arms, painted on the ceiling. Near the entrance to it is placed the ancient *Fridstool*, already noticed. In the north aisle of the choir there is a beautiful stone staircase (ascending and descending) of Early Pointed architecture, and of a very rich character. It led from the aisle to an adjacent building, which has entirely vanished before the ravages of time, and which Mr. Oliver supposes to have been the dormitory for sanctuary men. This staircase has been erroneously supposed to have formerly led to the shrine of St. John of Beverley. The *Organ*, an excellent instrument, was erected by Snetzler, in 1767, at a cost of £717.; and improved in 1824, by Ward, of York. The first musical festival held north of the Trent took place in the Minster, at the opening of this organ, in the month of September in that year. The oratorios produced on the occasion were the *Messiah*, *Judas Maccabæus*, and *Samson*. The *font*, which is situated in the south aisle of the nave, is a large marble basin of agate, in the form of a frustrum of a sphere, and is supposed to be as old as the first building of the church. Over it is suspended a massive cone of richly carved oak, of the same age as the carvings on the west door.

*Monuments*.—The north part of the small transept was formerly appropriated as a place of interment for the noble family of Percy, and doubtless there stood an altar there, on which masses of requiem had been celebrated for the deceased members of that house. A chapel at the north side of the great east window, usually called the *Percy Chapel*, was erected in the reign of Henry VII., and in it is the monument of Henry, the fourth Earl of Northumberland, who was murdered in 1489, as we have related at page 175 of vol. i.\* It has an altar tomb of grey marble, and retains very little of its former splendour. According to Mr. Gough, it was adorned with niches and shields, and had a rich canopy over it, "but the canopy," he says, "has been

\* The cost of the magnificent funeral obsequies of this nobleman amounted to £1,510., equal to £12,080. in modern money. The mutilated body was embalmed, and placed in a leaden coffin, with an oaken covering, at a cost (modern reckoning) of £130. The hearse cost £210. The funeral set out from Topcliffe for Beverley, and immediately after the body came a host of mourners, extending for miles, in solemn and gorgeous pageantry. Twelve lords, in splendid apparel costing £210.; 20 gentlewomen, in gowns costing £150.; 80 squires and gentlemen, in gowns and tippets costing £800.; 200 yeomen, in gowns costing £1,200.; 160 "poor folk," in black gowns, as torch bearers, costing £420.; 500 priests, at a cost of £400.; 1,000 clerks (clergy), cost £160.; 100 grooms, in gowns costing £500. And this long procession, with its numberless silken

broken down, and the tomb removed into the middle of the chapel." This chapel is entered through an ancient open screen of oak.

The *Percy Shrine* is the name usually given to a superb and finely executed monument on the north side of the choir. It is in the Decorated style of the time of Edward III., and appears by the uniform consent of the most part of those who have investigated the subject, to have been erected in honour of the Lady Idonea, daughter of Robert, Lord Clifford, and the wife of Henry, second Lord Percy of Alnwick. Leland states, in his first visit to this church, "There be three tombs most notable on the north side of the quier, yn on one of them under a chapel arched over is buried Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and his son, father to the last Earl. In another is buried Eleanor, wife to one of the Lord Percy's, and in another of white alabaster, Idonea, wife to one of Lord Percy's; under Eleanor's tomb is buried one of the Percy's a Preste."

Though this statement is utterly at variance with the present appearance of the monuments, yet it points to the shrine under notice, as being the tomb of the Lady Idonea. This splendid piece of sculpture consists of a very magnificent groined canopy of freestone, containing a pediment with a double feathered ogee arch, terminating in a splendid finial composed of vine leaf ornaments. The spandrils are charged with angels\* bearing censers. Within the pediment is a rich arch bordered with leaves, and terminating in a bouquet, and formed of three demi-quatrefoils. In the spandrils on the north side are the figures of four armed knights holding four shields; and the spandrils of the south side exhibit three knights and a lady habited in a splendid manner. These figures are of the most finished workmanship, and those of the knights may serve as specimens of the armour of the time. An infinity of basso relievos and ornamental enrichments are profusely spread over every part of the monument, and amongst the figures introduced are those of a King and Queen, supposed to represent Edward III. and Philippa. Both canopies are richly crocketed; the finial of the upper is tall and beautiful; the lower is a corbel, on which is placed a sitting figure of our Divine

banners, bearing the arms and blazonments of the Percys, was lighted up by the glare of thousands of torches, borne by horsemen and postmen all the way to the Church of Beverley, which was hung in black at a cost of £400. Nor were the poor forgotten, who went thither to pay their last homage to the dead—13,340 of these received amongst them £1,233. These are but a few of the items of this great funeral pageant, which lasted two days—halting at the Castles of Wressil and Leckonfield. (See page 204.)

\* One of the heads of these angels was broken off, and carried to America, where, after remaining twenty-eight years, it was sent back, and restored to its original station, which it fitted exactly.—*Poulson's Beverlac*, p. 690.

Redeemer, supported by an angel on each side. The figure of our Saviour, on the south side, appears to be receiving and blessing a lady who is held in a sheet, resting on his knees, by two angels on each side. The four angels are whole lengths, and are standing on brackets supported by human figures crouchant. There was formerly an altar tomb beneath this rich canopy, which bore the effigy of a lady extended in length, and had around it fourteen shields of brass, which had been stolen before the tomb was removed. It would be impossible to give, by a verbal description, any idea of the exquisite workmanship of this magnificent shrine; it is equally excellent in beauty of arrangement, elegance of details, and delicacy of execution; and it is worthy of observation that in all the variety of figures and characters represented in its ornamental parts, a varied expression of sorrow and concern is depicted on every countenance. This shrine has been pronounced "one of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of its style in this kingdom, or, perhaps in the world;"—"one of the finest sepulchral monuments in England;"—and one writer terms it "the first of models of ancient monuments, wherein every effort that sculpture and masonry could combine, are displayed in one great excellence."

In the east aisle of the north transept is another monument belonging to the Percy family. It is an altar tomb, with a richly vested figure of a priest in a recumbent posture, the head resting on a double cushion supported by cherubim; the feet on a lion. The sides of the monument are ornamented with eight niches with pointed arches, buttresses, crockets, and finials. It is assigned, by common consent, to George Percy, sixth son of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and grandson of Sir Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. George was born at Leckonfield, July 28th, 1424, and was a priest, and Canon of Beverley. This monument appears to have had a canopy over it, and to have had a place originally amongst the other monuments of this noble family; but has been removed, by some accident, to its present situation, during the repairs of the church. It is the one supposed to be alluded to by Leland,—“Under Eleanor's tomb is buried one of the Percy's a Preste.”

In the same aisle is another tomb, also uninscribed, with an ancient figure laid supine upon it, having a venerable beard, its hands clasped, and supported by two recumbent angels much defaced. Near this stands the ruins of an altar, of slate marble, panelled at the back, and formerly inlaid with brass or some precious metal; but that, as well as the other ornamental work with which it was formerly adorned, has been torn away.

Another very ancient uninscribed monument, called the *Maiden Tomb*, stands in the south aisle of the nave, which tradition has assigned to two

maiden sisters (daughters of Earl Puch, of Bishop Burton), who are said to have given two of the common pastures to the town of Beverley. How far this is to be credited is uncertain. That two of the public pastures are enjoyed by the freemen, without any record to shew by whom they were bequeathed, is a sort of negative evidence in its favour. The monument consists of an altar tomb, covered with a slab of Purbeck marble, placed under a groined canopy adorned with pinnacles, &c. It is in the Early Decorated style, and may have been erected about the beginning of the reign of Edward III. It very much resembles the Percy Shrine, but is less superbly ornamented.

The Lady Chapel contains several monuments belonging chiefly to the Wartons, of Beverley Park, and the Pennyman family. The effigy of Sir Michael Warton, Knight, who died in 1665, aged 82, is arrayed in full armour, and is kneeling at prayer. In the north lesser transept is a large monument to Colonel Sir Charles Hotham, of Scarborough, Bart., who died in 1722, aged 60. He was twenty years M.P. for Beverley. In the great south transept is a fine monument to Major General B. F. Bowes, who fell in June, 1812, while leading the forlorn hope to the assault of the fortress La Mercia, Salamanca, aged 43. There are a number of very neat monumental tablets against the walls in different parts of the church, and amongst those of recent date are—one in the south aisle of the choir to the Rev. Wm. Robinson Gilby, M.A., nine years Vicar of St. Mary's Church, Beverley, who died in 1848, aged 61; three in the Lady Chapel, to Sir W. H. Pennyman, Bart., who died in 1852, aged 88; Henry Ellison, Esq., who died in 1836, aged 75; and Warton Pennyman Berry, Esq., who died in 1840, aged 78; three in the north aisle of the nave, to the Rev. Joseph Coltman, incumbent of the Minster, who died in 1837, aged 60; James Walker, Esq., who died in 1829, aged 77; and John F. Soame, Esq., who died in 1830, aged 24. Also one in the south transept to John Westoby, Esq., who died in 1843, aged 68.

The *Living* of the united parishes of St. John and St. Martin is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Trustees of the Rev. Charles Simeon, of Cambridge, by purchase from the Corporation under the Municipal Act. The Rev. J. B. Birtwhistle is the present incumbent. The value of the living is about £180. per annum. Two assistant curates are appointed, each of whom is allowed a stipend of about £150., mostly out of the Minster funds. Choral service is performed twice on Sundays, and prayers are read twice every day. The great and small tithes of this parish, the property of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the lay impropiator, were commuted in 1785.

The *Parsonage House* stands on the south side of the church.



*Minster Estates and Funds.*—We have seen at page 210, that Queen Elizabeth granted to the Corporation of Beverley certain chantries, lands, &c., for the maintenance and reparation of the Minster Church. Sir Michael Warton, Knt., by his will dated 23rd of May, 1724, gave £4,000. in trust to the Archbishop and the Dean and Chapter of York, and the Mayor and Recorder of Beverley, for the time being, to be a perpetual fund for the same laudable object. The latter gift, together with certain other sums bequeathed by the same donor, for the support of the charity school and an hospital, was laid out in the purchase of lands, &c., at Dalby, Partney, and Dexthorpe, in the county of Lincoln. The old fund, which was derived under Queen Elizabeth's grant, now consists of £100., 5 per cent., secured in the tolls of Queensgate Road, and £100., 5 per cent., secured in the tolls of the Driffild Road, together with several houses, tenements, gardens, closes, &c., in and near the town of Beverley, now yielding an annual income of £1,138.; and the property is in the hands of the Charitable Trustees of the town, appointed under the provisions of the Municipal Act. The new fund consists of the rents of the manor of Dalby, and some houses and lands dispersed in the above-named places in Lincolnshire, now yielding about £880 per annum, 16-21 parts of which are applied to the augmentation of the stipend of the Curates of the Minster, 3-21 parts to the hospital for poor persons, and 2-21 parts to the charity school. The trust is in the hands of the Archbishop, &c., as appointed under the will of the donor; but as there is no Recorder of Beverley, a person is appointed to act in his stead. The trustees of both the old and new funds jointly contribute towards the revenues of the clergy, and determine from time to time the repairs to be done to the church, and the money to be expended for that purpose.

*Ancient Church of St. Martin.*—It has already been observed that when St. John founded the monastery of Beverley, he erected on the south side of the church an *Oratory*, dedicated to St. Martin, wherein he afterwards placed a community of nuns. In course of time this became a parish church, but all traces of the fabric of the building have disappeared, and it is not even known when the union of the parishes of St. John and St. Martin took place, but most likely it occurred in 1546, when a union of all churches and chapels was ordered, that were under value in King's Books, after the ecclesiastical survey called *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, in 1535 (26th Henry VIII.)

*Ancient Church of St. Nicholas.*—When St. John of Beverley completed his monastery he endowed it with the manor of Ridings, and the adjoining wood. On this manor he built the church of St. Nicholas. When the monastery was destroyed by the Danes, this church is supposed to have

shared the same fate. At what time the latter building was re-erected is involved in obscurity, but it continued a parochial establishment, though in a declining state, until it was demolished during the civil wars; but at what precise period or under what circumstances are unknown. Oliver thinks it probable that the nave of the building, then in a dilapidated state, was taken down during the siege of Hull, and the materials used in the construction of the forts and batteries erected before that town. The tower or steeple was however left standing, for in 1693, according to the town's records, the Corporation obtained permission of the Archbishop of York to take down the old steeple of *Holme Church*,\* and dispose of the material in repairing the churches "of St. Martin and Saint Mary," in Beverley. In 1667 the Rectory of St. Nicholas, formerly in the patronage of the Archbishop, was united to the Vicarage of St. Mary. This church does not seem to have been well endowed, for at a visitation so early as the reign of Henry IV., it appears that not only the fabric was dilapidated, but the vestments and decorations were in a wretched state. The church-yard, which is well-known, and a few years ago was used as an osiery, lies about forty yards north of the street called Beckside. It contains two excellent spring wells, the waters of which were once in very good repute as possessing curative properties for diseases of the eye; but not a vestige of the ancient church remains. The ancient parishes of St. Martin and St. Nicholas still retain the names of their tutelar saints, and parochial officers are elected every year.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, North Bar Street Within.—Archbishop Thurstan is supposed to have built or rebuilt a chapel or oratory on the site of this church, as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's. Little is known of this venerable edifice until the year 1325, when it was constituted a vicarage by Archbishop de Melton. In 1357 a dwelling-house was assigned to it for the residence of the Vicar. In 1341 (2nd Henry IV.) a royal license was obtained for establishing a fraternity, or "Guild of the Blessed Mary," to consist of an

\* The Church of St. Nicholas was usually called *Holme Church*, probably from its insular situation. According to Bede, *Holme* was the Saxon term applied to a river island; and Camden describes a *holme* as a plain grassy ground upon water sides. Either of these explanations is descriptive of the site upon which this church was built, it being surrounded with meadows, and at the present day the church-yard is nearly encompassed with streams that flow into the river Hull. According to Warburton (*Lansdowne MSS.*, No. 896) this church was re-built in 1346, by Thomas or Richard Holme, "of whom it was called *Holme Church*." But it is certain that the church was in existence in the preceding century, for it is mentioned in 1286, when an Indulgence was granted for its support; and in the wardrobe accounts of Edward I., 33s. is charged as paid to the Friars' Preachers, by Friar Richard of St. Nicholas, at Beverley, in 1299, when that monarch visited this town.

indefinite number of persons, with an alderman or steward for the regulation of the brotherhood, and superintendence of the property that might accrue to them. In 1513, during the performance of divine service in this church, the upper part of the tower gave way, and fell through the roof of the building with a tremendous crash, and several individuals lost their lives on the occasion. An inscription relating to this event was placed on one of the pews. The structure did not long remain in ruins, for Sir Richard Rokeby and others entered into a private subscription, and before the year 1580 it was completely restored. The names of some of those who rebuilt or repaired some of the pillars, are recorded upon them, and the above-mentioned inscription, though much defaced, still remains.

As shown above, the parish of St. Nicholas was united to this church in 1667, and both parishes are now in the patronage of the Crown. St. Mary's is valued in the King's Book's at £14. 2s. 8½d., and St. Nicholas's at £5. 0s. 10d. The present incumbent is the Rev. William Travis Sandys, and the returned value of the living is now £289. per annum.

This splendid church is cruciform in shape, and consists chiefly of a nave with aisles, a transept, and a choir or chancel with aisles, with a massy tower in the centre of the building. Its dimensions are, length of the nave 100 feet, breadth of the nave and aisles 61½ feet, length of the chancel from the gates to the altar 76 feet, breadth of the centre aisle of the chancel 25 feet, breadth of the south aisle of the chancel 14 feet 10 inches, and of the north aisle 17 feet 10 inches, height of the nave from the pavement to the under side of the roof 48 feet, height of the tower 99 feet, square of the tower 32 ft.

The various parts of the church contain traces of the Norman, and of all the different styles of Gothic architecture, which renders it evident that it has been rebuilt on nearly the ancient foundations. The west front, which is very beautiful, is entirely of Early Perpendicular composition. It is made into three divisions by two large octangular buttresses, surmounted by lofty turrets of the same shape, exquisitely pierced and richly embattled. A singular feature in these turrets is, that though similar in form they differ in size, the one northernmost being considerably larger than the other. The west entrance consists of a doorway, which, as well as the turrets just mentioned, are but slightly removed from the character of the Decorated style. The mouldings of this doorway are extremely delicate, and have on the outer members a rich line of hanging tracery. Above it is the great west window, which has a transom, and is divided into seven lights by elegant mullions. The sweep of the arch contains a rich profusion of Perpendicular tracery. The remainder of the elevation of this end of the nave is panelled, and the

finish is a pierced battlement, in the centre of which is a crocketed pinnacle, containing a niche, in which is a statuette of the Blessed Virgin holding in her arms the Infant Saviour.

The west window and the upper part of this end of the church were faithfully restored about five years ago. This window, and those of the west end of the side aisles, with the buttresses and battlements of the nave, are of a character somewhat later than that of the west door. At the angles of this front are double buttresses of very rich workmanship, terminating in crocketed pinnacles, with subordinate ones at the sides, and the parapet of the west end of the aisles is pierced. The stone porch on the south side of the nave is very beautiful, and was restored about twenty-five years ago. Each side of it is made into two divisions by buttresses terminating in pinnacles, and in each division are two pointed windows of two lights. The entrance is in the Perpendicular style, and very rich, the spandril of the ogee arch being filled with bosses of masks, foliage, &c. ; and on each side is a niche with a canopy. This elegant porch has a groined ceiling of stone; the inner doorway is Early English, with the toothed ornament, and is built against the remains of a high and ancient arch, containing some good Norman chevron work at the top. This side of the nave is in six divisions, the westernmost of which is occupied by the porch just noticed. The next three divisions contain windows with Decorated tracery, though nearly all the other windows, on this side of the church, are of Perpendicular character. The clerestory, which is very high, contains six fine windows, and the remains of six pinnacles placed alternately, which, when perfect, would add much to the general appearance of the church. Mr. Allen thinks that the buttresses of the aisle were formerly attached to the clerestory by flying buttresses. The whole of the church is finished with an open or embattled parapet, except the north side of the nave, which has a plain battlement. The transept ranges in height with the clerestory of the nave, and is similarly adorned, having two series of windows, divided by buttresses ending in pinnacles. In the lower part are two windows, and in the upper three. The doorways to the transept are similar to that of the porch already noticed. Two elegant flying buttresses were erected against the south front of the transept, about two years ago. These buttresses, which were built for the purpose of supporting this part of the fabric, are surmounted by very large and elegant crocketed pinnacles. The windows over the entrances to the transept are each of four lights, with good tracery in their arches. The south side of the chancel exhibits four windows, which, like nearly all the windows in the church, are of three lights. The buttresses are finished with plain caps.

The east end has two octagonal buttresses at the angles, with pyramidal caps crocketed. The east window is of five lights. The north side of the chancel exhibits the projections of chantry chapels, &c. The tower has double buttresses at the angles, a circular window in each face of its first story, and windows of four lights, with a transom, in the upper story. The upper parts of two of these latter windows are disfigured by large clock dials. The tower finishes with a richly embattled parapet, which formerly had crocketed pinnacles at the angles, and three smaller ones in each face, now completely gone. As the pinnacle at the south west corner of the tower has been restored,\* we presume it is intended to renew them all. This tower contains six bells, with a clock, and chimes that play three tunes. The hours which the chimes announce are eight, twelve, and four. The north door of the nave is very plain. The interior of the church, notwithstanding the elegance of its architecture, has a neglected cheerless appearance, owing in some measure to the three arches between the nave and transept being built up of wood work, the absence of everything in the shape of decoration at the altar, and the old fashioned pews in the nave where divine service is performed. The nave, which is in two stories, is separated from each aisle by an arcade of six arches resting on columns formed by a union of four cylinders with octagonal capitals. Above the point of the arch is a string course, and the spandrels thus formed enclose quatrefoils, with a shield in the centre of each. The windows of the upper or clerestory are half filled with blank panels. The corbels on the pillars which support the north side of the nave, are angels with scrolls in their hands, charged with inscriptions in Old English characters, which are repeated at the back of the columns, some which are much defaced. On the first pillar from the west, facing the nave, is inscribed *XLAY*; and behind the same, fronting the north aisle, *Et Johanne uxoris ejus*; on the second, in front, *And hys wyfe made thes*; and behind, *Johis Crosly Mercatoris*; on the front of the third, *to pyllors and Ahalfs*; behind, *Orate pro animabus*. This is the complete inscription and will read thus when properly connected. In front—*Xlay and hys wyfe made thes to*

\* The celebrated ecclesiastical architect, the late A. W. Pugin, Esq., was the architect for the restorations of St. Mary's Church for several years before his death; and the elegant vane which now surmounts the pinnacle at the south west corner of the tower of the church, was his last drawing. It is well known that Mr. Pugin's reason was dethroned for a brief period before his death, and whilst in a very excited state, on the very night that he was taken to a private asylum at Kensington, Mr. Myers, the builder, in order to retain his attention, reproached him for keeping the scaffolding up at Beverley, as they were waiting for drawings. "Give me a pencil," said Pugin, and on the back of a large envelope he designed that vane with great clearness and precision.

*pyllors and Ahalfs.* Behind—*Johis Crosley Mercatoris et Johanne uxor eius orate pro animabus.* The fourth pillar in front bears this inscription, *Thes to pyllors made gud*; on the back, *Histarum pro arum \* \* \* m \* \** the front of the fifth, *Wyffys God reward thaym*; behind, *\* \* \* its p \* \* myale \* \* \* \** The inscription on the front of these two pillars is complete, and runs thus:—*Thes to Pyllors made Gud Wyffys, God reward thaym*—from which it appears that the fourth and fifth pillars were built by the pious ladies of Beverley. The sixth or the easternmost pillar is inscribed:—*Thys pyllor made the meynstyrle*; and behind, *Orate pro animabus pro Hysteriorum*; and the upper front or capital is ornamented with the sculptured effigies of five minstrels, dressed in the fashion of the times—with short blue coats, red stockings, and yellow girdles and socks. They formerly held musical instruments in their hands, nearly all of which are gone.\* The corbels on the pillars on the south side are busts of Bishops, Kings, &c.

The bounding cornice of the clerestory windows rest on corbels, composed chiefly of angels of large size, holding shields, &c. The most perfect of these figures exhibit some beautiful carving. Some of those on the south side appear to have in their hands the various instruments used in the Passion

\* A fraternity of *Minstrels* or gleemen had been established in Beverley during the reign of King Athelstan, and were well supported by their profession for many ages after the Norman Conquest. The minstrels seem to be the descendants of the ancient bards, for they exhibited in one person the musician and the poet. It is stated that the courts of Princes swarmed with poets and minstrels. The King and most of the nobility retained their own minstrels, who wore their respective liveries. The minstrels of Beverley were governed by stated rules, and played at weddings, feasts, fairs, cross days, &c., under the direction of their leader, who was of necessity an Alderman of the borough. They waited for no invitation, but considering admission into the halls of the nobility as an undeniable privilege due to their talents, they entered without ceremony, and seldom departed without a liberal reward. The excessive privileges which the minstrels enjoyed in all parts of the kingdom, and the long continuance of public favour, with the gratuities collected by them, induced great numbers of loose and dissolute persons to join the fraternity, and its reputation became much diminished in the public estimation. These evils became at last so notorious, that in the reign of Edward II., it was found necessary to restrain them by a public edict. In little more than a century afterwards these grievances again became the subject of complaint to the King. In the reign of Elizabeth, the professors of minstrelsy were ranked amongst rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars. The society or guild of minstrels which existed in Beverley, endeavoured, in the reign of Philip and Mary, to restore the credit and respectability of the profession, by a formal establishment of a series of regulations for their future government. In the order for the re-establishment of the fraternity the minstrels are identified with *waites*, and in the town's records of the period they are styled *histriones*. This body has left a lasting memorial of their existence in Beverley in the above-mentioned pillar, which was undoubtedly erected by them, when the church of St. Mary underwent a thorough repair, after the falling in of the roof in 1513.

of Our Lord. The first perfect figure from the east end has a ladder; the second the crown of thorns; the third holds the spear and reed, with the sponge; the fifth figure has the chalice; the next, the cross; the seventh, the pincers, &c.; the next, the seamless garment; and the ninth represents St. Veronica holding the napkin, upon which is imprinted the features of Our Redeemer. The south pillar of the arch, between the south aisle of the nave and the transept, is very Early English in style, and there is not another pillar or capital in the church of the same pattern. The ceiling of the nave is panelled, and painted of an oak colour, but before the year 1820 it represented a serene sky, with stars of gold. The fine west window of the nave and the west window of the north aisle are filled with elegantly stained glass, executed by Hardman and Co., of Birmingham, from designs by Pugin. The centre figure in the lower tier of the large window represents the Blessed Virgin, with St. James (minor), St. Thomas, and St. Matthias, on her right hand; and St. John, St. Matthew, and St. Simon, on her left. The centre figure in the second tier represents Our Saviour, having St. Peter, St. James (the great), and St. Bartholemew, on his right; and St. Paul, St. Andrew, and St. Philip, on his left hand. The two rows of figures above the bend of the arch represent the Prophets of the Old Law; and those in the top of the window are the Blessed Virgin and the Angel Gabriel (the centre figures), and angels playing upon musical instruments.

Over the west door, and at the sill of this window, is an elegant parapet of open quatrefoils; and on either side of the door is a niche, the pedestal of which exhibits some excellent carving. The subjects of the small window are St. John preaching in the wilderness, St. John baptising Our Saviour, and the beheading of the same Saint. In the tracery at the top are angels holding scrolls, bearing scriptural passages. The niches, &c., of these windows are extremely rich. The costly glazing of both was defrayed by subscription, that of the smaller one being entirely at the expense of the ladies of the town and neighbourhood, and hence is called the Ladies' Window. Both were glazed within the last five years. Beneath the Ladies' Window is the font, a very large octagonal basin, on a similar stand, and a very fine specimen of work in marble. On each face is cinquefoil and quatrefoil tracery, very much defaced by the puritanical rage of the 17th century. Round the ledge is the following inscription, in old English letters:—*Pray for the soules of Wyllm Feryffaxe, draper, & his Wyvis whiche made this font of his pper costes, the day of March V., yere of Our Lord MDXXX.*

The pulpit, which is octagonal, is fixed against a pillar at the west end of the nave. It stands on a base, enriched with some good carving, but which,

with very bad taste, is partly sunk into a deep hole made in the floor, and hid by the reading desk, which stands close to it. At the west end of the nave are two very large unsightly canopied pews, which exhibit some good wood carving. One of these belongs to the Corporation of Beverley, and the other has carved on it the inscription already alluded to:—

Pray God have marce of al the sawllys of the men and wymen and echeldryn whos bodys was slayn at the faulying of thys cchere whych fown \* \* \* \* \* thys fawl was the XXIX day of Aperel in the yere of owr Lord A MVC. and XIII. and for al the sawls of thaym the whyth haws hyn \* \* \* \* \* ys \* \* \* \* \* schal be gud benefactors and helppers of the sayd cchere up a gayn and for al crystyan sawllys the whyth God wold have prayed for and for the sawllys of ser Recherd Rokkysbe knyght and daym Jone his wife whych gave two hundreth poundes to the building of thys cchere and for the sawllys of Willm Hall cooper and his wife.

The organ stands on a small gallery, erected beneath the beautiful eastern arch of the nave, which is entirely filled up with unsightly panelling. This instrument was built by Donaldson, of York, in 1792, at a cost of £311. 8s., which was raised by subscription. In the year 1616 the nave of the church was disfigured by the introduction of a gallery over its north aisle; in 1726, an addition was made to it; and in 1754 this loft was taken down, and two new galleries erected over both aisles; but happily these excrescences were removed a few years ago.

The south transept has a flat ceiling panelled, and once richly painted and decorated; but now a perfect ruin, propped up by rough timbers. Two arches separate this transept from a side aisle on the east side, which was doubtless a chapel or chantry before the Reformation. The ceiling is panelled, and painted of an oak colour, but it was formerly decorated with the figures of Saints, with legends on scrolls. This chapel was open to the south aisle of the chancel, but a brick work, erected to support a monument, now blocks up that passage. There are some traces of rich shrine work here. Gent tells us that this sacred oratory was once converted into a blacksmith's shop; and not many years ago it was used as a depository for useless lumber, and a workshop for the stonemasons employed in repairing the church.

“To what base uses may we return, Horatio.”

The north transept has also a painted ceiling in panels, not quite so much decayed as the other, but all traces of the subjects are lost. On the east side of this transept, and divided from it by two arches of an early character, is a large space, which was originally open both to the transept and the north aisle of the chancel. Here it may be supposed were anciently one or two chapels; but the place is now roughly enclosed by brick work, and converted



into vestries, &c. The ceiling of this part of the edifice is of wood, in square panels, painted an azure colour, and powdered with golden stars. The bosses of several portions of this ceiling are charged with Latin inscriptions, and the oaken beams belonging to a part of it, which covers the west end of the north aisle of the chancel, have carved upon them the following, in Old English letters:—*Mayn in thy lyffing loufe God a boun all thyng and euer thynke at the Begynnyng quhat schall coume off the endyng.* These inscriptions were placed here by the benefactor to the church, who gave this ceiling, and whose gift is commemorated by the following sentence, carved on the bosses, formed by the junction of the ribs—a single letter on each boss—*W. Hal. Carpenter mad thys Rouffe.*

The choir or chancel is divided from the aisles by five pointed arches; those of the south side springing from columns formed by the union of four cylinders, and those on the north from three cylinders attached to each pier. In the spandrels of the arches are circles enclosing enriched trefoils; and the windows of the clerestory are about one third panelled. All the work of the north side of the chancel is of a much richer character than that of the south. Near the centre of that side is a splendid niche, with an enriched canopy. There being no stained glass in either of the windows, nor the least attempt at decoration either behind or about the communion table, the aspect is anything but devotional. The eastern part of the north aisle has a curiously groined stone roof, which has attracted the attention of many antiquaries and architects.

In describing this peculiar roof, Mr. Poulson says, "The ribs which form the groins of the roof unite on the north side in a cluster at the impost, and are continued down the pier, forming with it one unbroken line, being destitute of impost, mouldings, or capital; but on the opposite side they all enter into rings, without appearing below them; they do not spring, as is usual, from the same circumference of one circle, but are distributed; the arrangement produces this singular effect, that the ribs upon the south side cross each other, whereas those on the north side diverge uniformly; a contrast which is extremely curious. The mouldings of these groins are highly indented and characteristic; their strongly marked indentures produce a great effect in the crossings, and upon the north side all the mouldings, except the most prominent, coincide and disappear in the body of the column, the upper fillet and mouldings of each groin only appearing, and producing, by their assemblage, a set of flutes not unlike those of a Corinthian column. The diagonal arch is a complete semicircle."

This part of the aisle, the windows of which are very rich in Decorated tra-

cery, has evidently been a chapel, for on the 30th of June, in the present year (1855), the sexton discovered a piscina in the wall near the east window of the aisle, which had long been concealed by the timber work at the back of the seats. There is also a small side chapel out of this aisle, which is likewise groined, and contains the remains of a piscina.; and there is a large room over the groined part of the aisle, which is approached by a winding staircase in one of the large octagon buttresses or turrets at the east end of the church. This staircase is accessible from the chancel. It is somewhat remarkable that the heads of the busts above both sides of the pillars of the south aisle are (save one) turned towards the west—looking, as it were, towards the chapel on the east side of the south transept.

It may not be uninteresting to know that a number of casts have been taken from the decorative sculpture of this church, and of the Minster, for the enrichment of the new Houses of Parliament, at Westminster.

On each side of the chancel aisles are fourteen oaken stalls without canopies, the seats being ornamented with carved shields and grotesque figures and devices, similar to those in the Minster. The ceiling of the south aisle of the choir is flat, and the panels are in blue and gold; and that of the middle aisle is also flat, and divided into forty panels, with paintings, which represent the portraits of forty Kings of England, each in his robes of state, with a scroll behind him. The royal portraits commence with the fabulous Brutus, and finish with Edward IV.; at the end of whose reign, therefore, it may be reasonably conjectured that these designs were made.

There are several monuments in this church, the most imposing of which are those of the Wartons. Drake, the historian of York, lies buried here; his monument, which stood within the west door of the nave, has lately been removed. (See vol. i., p. 639.)

Underneath the north-east portion of the church is a crypt, simply groined with circular arches, and originally supported, as is conjectured, by nine pillars or more; but a part of it has been evidently walled up in times comparatively modern, so that only three pillars are now distinctly visible. On one of the buttresses on the south side of the church is an oval tablet, to commemorate the sad fate of two Danish soldiers. (See page 220.) In addition to the churchyard there is an extensive burial ground on the opposite side of North Bar Street Within, which was opened in 1829.

Besides the grant of Queen Elizabeth, lands, tenements, &c., were left and given by pious individuals for the support of the fabric of St. Mary's Church, in the same manner as to the Church of St. John. The rents have hitherto been totally inadequate to this purpose, as the parishes have no church rate,

and the consequence is, that the church has in a great measure fallen to decay. Previously to the year 1813, the annual receipts of the reparation fund did not amount to £60.; but they had subsequently increased to £650. The rents, &c., now produce about £900. per ann., which will, it is hoped, in a few years, with good management, restore this edifice to something like its former elegance and grandeur.

The *Vicarage House* is a large building, pleasantly situated in a garden, at the end of a lane diverging from North Bar Street Within.

The other places of religious worship in Beverley are as follows :—

The *Minster Chapel of Ease*, in Lairgate, built by subscription in 1839, on land given by the late Mrs. Walker, and opened in 1840. It is a neat white brick edifice, in which was used all the materials of the Church Methodist Chapel, which stood in Landress Lane. The west end is of Gothic design. The interior is neat, and will contain 900 persons. The three east windows of stained glass, contain the coat of arms of all the Protestant Sovereigns from the period of the Reformation to the present reign; also the arms of the Archbishop of York, and the town of Beverley. The patronage is vested in five Trustees, who are obliged to offer the living first to the Incumbent of the Minster, and if he refuses, it can be given by them to any other clergyman. The present Minister is the Rev. G. Swift.

The *Baptist Chapel* in Well Lane, fronting Register Street, erected in 1834. It is a large brick building, with a neat front covered with compo. The Rev. C. Upton, is the present pastor.

The *Sandemanian* or *Scotch Baptist Chapel*, in Walkergate, is a small mean building, erected in 1808. Mr. William Thirsk officiates in it.

The *Independent Chapel*, Lairgate, is a commodious but plain brick building, first erected in 1704 as a Presbyterian place of worship, but rebuilt in 1800, on a more modern principle. In 1845 it underwent considerable repairs. The Rev. William Young is the present pastor. There is a neat house and garden for the minister nearly opposite the chapel.

The *Wesleyan Methodists* have a chapel in Walkergate, a large building erected in 1805, and considerably enlarged some years ago. The *Primitive Methodists* have a chapel in Wednesday Market, built in 1823; and the *Reformed Methodists* conduct their services in the Temperance Hall. The *Association Methodists* had formerly a chapel in Wood Lane, which is now converted into a warehouse.

A body of persons calling themselves *Church Methodists* erected a neat chapel, of semi-gothic design, in Landress Lane, in 1825. We have seen above that this chapel was pulled down, and the materials used in the chapel of ease to the Minster.

The *Society of Friends* or *Quakers* built a neat meeting house at the top of Wood Lane, but except on rare occasions it has not been used as a place of worship for several years. A girls' school is held in it.

The *Catholics* of Beverley attend Divine service in a temporary chapel, in North Bar Street Without. This place of worship stands on a piece of ground, purchased a few years ago, on which to erect a handsome church or chapel for the use of the Catholic body. The present priest is the Rev. Henry Walker. This town, through being, as it were, founded by that glorious old Saxon Archbishop of York—St. John of Beverley—is held in much veneration by the Catholics of Yorkshire; and this veneration has increased considerably since Beverley was raised to the dignity of a Bishop's See, by the present Pope. (See vol. i., p. 551.)

ANCIENT RELIGIOUS HOUSES.—Besides the great Abbey and Collegiate Society of St. John, there were several other religious houses here, the leading particulars of which are as under :—

BLACK FRIARY.—The order of *Preaching* or *Black Friars* (the former term derived from their office, and the latter from their dress), founded by St. Dominic, about the year 1215, is said to have come into England in 1221, and it is certain that they were established in Beverley before the year 1299, when Edward I. paid it a visit; for, as we have seen in the account of the Church of St. Nicholas, at a previous page, a certain sum was paid to them on that occasion by Friar Richard. Their house at Beverley is said to have been founded by a person of the name of Goldsmith, and the site for it was given to them by Thomas de Holme. The sanctity of the friars induced many persons to select them for their confessors, and in their last moments to aspire after sepulture among such hallowed men. Richard de Holme and his son John de Holme, by their last wills, desired to be buried in the Church of the Friars Preachers. The Friary was situated on the east side of the Minster; its grounds (still called the Friary) are surrounded by a brick wall, having two ornamental gateways, one opening into Eastgate, the other into Charity Lane. Only a part of the original building remains, but still sufficient to attest its former beauty. (See page 226.) Friaries were seldom endowed, because the friars were medicants, but many of the buildings were nevertheless large and stately, and connected with noble churches. Henry VIII. granted the house, &c., belonging to the Dominican Friars at Beverley, to John Pope and Anthony Foster.

GREY FRIARY.—The house of the *Franciscan Minorite*, or *Grey Friars*, was founded here at an early period. In 1297 W. de Liketon gave some ground near the chapel of St. Helen, or Elen (the site of which chapel is now

unknown) to the friars of this order, for the purpose of erecting a monastery, which was immediately commenced. This building having fallen to decay, they removed to another house, given them by Sir John Hotham, of Scorbrough, Knt., in the time of Edward IV. The Friars Minors received the bounty of Edward I. when in Beverley, as well as the Friars Preachers, and through the same person, Friar Richard de Warren. In 1356, we find the Governors of the town granting the Grey Friars the wind-fallen wood, in the wood of Westwood, to be applied to their use. The situation of their first house cannot be ascertained, but the roll of accounts of the Twelve Governors for the year 1450, incidentally points out the site of their subsequent residence, as being "without Keldgate Bar." Frequent mention is made in the accounts of the Governors, of Friar Lane, near Westwood (firre lane Jux<sup>a</sup>. Westwood), as well as the *Friars Minors*, and the *Chapel of St. Thomas*, without Keldgate Bar. Without the same Bar there was a Leper's House, "*Domus leprosori extra Keldgate Bar*," in 1394; and in 1402 there was a similar institution without North Bar.\* In A.D. 1400, according to the Corporation Records, a chantry was founded for the souls of Thomas de Kalk and John his son, in the "Church of the Friars Minors, Beverley." In 1541 the site of this house was granted to Thomas Culleppper.

**HOSPITAL OF ST. GILES.**—The particulars of the foundation of this hospital are lost in obscurity. It is said to have been founded by one Wulse, before the Conquest, for the maintenance of poor and indigent people; and little is known of it until it was annexed to the convent of Wartre, by Archbishop Gifford, in 1277—the Prior and Canons giving in exchange for the advowson of the hospital, a wood or parcel of ground, called the Hay of Langwath, situated between the Ouse and the Derwent, and which became afterwards the property of the Dean and Chapter of York. It appears that the annual income of this hospital was very limited, and scarcely sufficient to support the establishment; therefore it was wisely annexed to the above convent, which was capable of supporting it according to the intention of the founder. It had a chantry chapel annexed, in which prayers were regularly offered for the souls of its benefactors. At the dissolution it was valued at £8., and the site of the hospital and chapel was granted to Thomas Earl of Rutland. The hospital stood without Newbegin Bar, near the junction of Albert Place and Westwood Terrace. The field at the back of the houses in

\* This hospital was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and connected with it was a guild, under the direction of an Alderman. "There is an hospital yet standing without the Northbar-gate, of the foundation of two merchantmen, Akeborow and Hogeikin. As I remember there is an image of Our Lady over this hospital gate."

both these terraces is yet called St. Giles's Croft, and below the surface of it the remains of large buildings have been discovered, but no particulars of their nature or extent have been ascertained. From several entries in the town's accounts in the early part of the 15th century, it appears there stood a church, dedicated to St. Giles, contiguous to this hospital, the cemetery of which was in Lathgate (Lairgate.) Of the extent of the church nothing is known, but Mr. Poulson thinks "there cannot be a reasonable doubt" that it was originally designed for the service of the hospital.

HOSPITAL OF ST. NICHOLAS.—This was situated near the Black Friars, and was as ancient as 1226, when the Archbishop granted an indulgence for the support of it. In Leland's time it was much decayed, but was still standing. At the dissolution it was valued at £5. 14s. 6d.

KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS.—The *Preceptory*, or more properly the *Commandery*, of the Knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, stood on the ground formerly known as the Trinities. This military order was instituted about 1092, and took its name from an hospital built at Jerusalem, for the use of pilgrims coming to the Holy Land, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The brethren chiefly followed the rule of St. Augustine, and wore a black habit with a white cross upon it; and their business was to provide for such pilgrims at that hospital, and to protect them from injuries and insults upon the road. They were very much favoured by Godfrey of Bullogne, and his successor Baldwin, King of Jerusalem. This remarkable order was introduced into England in the year 1100, and it soon obtained great wealth, honours, and exemptions. The Knights at first had but one horse between every two of them, but in about 150 years after their institution they possessed no less than 19,000 manors in Christendom. The superior of the order here in England was the first lay Baron, and had a seat in the House of Lords, and some of their privileges were even extended to their tenants. In the year 1201 Sybillia de Valoniis, second wife to William the third Lord Percy, gave to the Knights Hospitallers the manor of the Holy Trinity, on the east side of Beverley, together with other tenements, and the manor of North or Cherry Burton, and lands and tenements in North Dalton. It became necessary therefore that a Commandery of the order should be established here, to take care of the rents and profits, for such societies were usually placed on their estates under the government of Commanders, who were allowed a proper maintenance out of the revenues under their care, and accounted for the remainder to the grand Prior in London. Such was the origin of the Commandery at Beverley, which was of some magnitude, and must have possessed considerable influence in the domestic regulations of

the town. At the dissolution the lands belonging to it were valued, according to Dugdale, at £164. 10s. per ann., according to Speed, £167. 10s., and according to the MS. Valor, which was Le Nevis, £211. 10s. 7d. In 1545 the site was granted to William Barkeley, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth it came into the hands of the Corporation of Beverley. In Leland's time the building was standing. "There is an house also of the Trinitie," says he, "about the east side of the town, and longed to the order of Knights of St. John." The site was long known as the *outer* and *inner* Trinities. The latter part, which contained about three acres, and is moated, contained the Commandery. During the prevalence of the plague in 1610, as we have seen at p. 219, a pest house was erected here for the reception of those who were attacked with it; and the bodies of the dead were interred under tumuli of an enormous size on the west side of the moat. Some years ago the Trinities were converted into a nursery, and in trenching the ground of the part within the moat many antiquities were turned up, amongst which were some antique spurs, a leaden sigillum, which had been appended to a papal bull, and an image of the Blessed Virgin. Several interments in single graves were discovered at the same time, together with a stone sarcophagus, which now lies in front of the Mechanics' Institute, and a number of buckles, keys, locks, clasps, &c., all at a very considerable depth from the surface. A great number of coins have been dug up from time to time, which are in the hands of private individuals. At the north west angle of the inner Trinities, on the east bank, a number of skeletons were discovered, generally laid straight by the side of each other; but in the large tumulus above mentioned, the skeletons were found, evidently thrown indiscriminately together, which were no doubt the bodies of those who died of the plague in 1610.

The Hull, Bridlington, and Scarborough Branch of the North Eastern Railway Company's line now passes through the centre of the inner Trinities. The moat on the east side of the line is still open, and it may be traced on the north at both sides of the line; on the west its site is marked by the western boundary of the coal depot, and on the south it passed through the ground now occupied by the centre of the Railway Station. Thus the northern half of the Station stands upon and within the ancient moat, and supposing the Commandery to have stood near the centre of the moated ground, the site of the building is near or about the northern extremity of the Railway Station. Before the grounds passed into the hands of the Railway Company, the inner Trinities was entered by an ancient gateway, which stood a little north of the office of the present coal depot. (See page 226.)

TRINITY HOSPITAL.—This, together with a chapel dedicated to the Holy

Trinity, was founded by John de Ake, merchant, of Beverley, about the year 1396. This hospital and chapel was situated upon the Cross Bridge (See page 225), and after the Reformation the chapel was used as the common gaol of the town.

The particulars of the *Hospital of Killingwoldgraves* will be found in the account of the parish of Bishop Burton, at a subsequent page.

**CIVIL GOVERNMENT, &c.**—The town of Beverley received its first Charter of Incorporation in 1573. (See page 209.) Under the Municipal Act of 1835, the town is divided into two wards, and governed by a Mayor, six Aldermen, and eighteen Councillors, forming the *Town Council*. The Mayor is, *ex officio*, chief Magistrate, and is assisted in his magisterial duties by a bench of Magistrates named in a Commission of the Peace from the Crown. The Magistrates of the County have equal jurisdiction with those in the town in the borough, and all offenders who are committed or sentenced from the borough, are sent to the East Riding House of Correction.

The principal members of the Corporation for the year 1855 are Richard Hodgson, Esq., *Mayor*; and George Stephenson, Edward Page, Charles Brereton, William Crosskill, James M. Robinson, and Anthony Atkinson, Esquires, *Aldermen*; Mr. Thomas Crust, *Town Clerk*; and Mr. Henry Montgomery, *Borough Treasurer*.

*Borough Magistrates*—Thos. Sandwith, Charles Brereton, John Williams, Robt. Geo. Boulton, William West, and Robert Keningham, Esquires; *Clerk to the Magistrates*, Mr. Thomas Shepherd.

The seal of the Corporation is circular, and of considerable size. In the centre is a shield of arms. Barry wavee of seven *Arg.* and *sab.* On a chief *sable* a beaver statant regardant *Arg.* Legend. SIGIL. MAIOR GVBERNAT. ET. BVRGENS VILLE DE BEVERLA.—(The seal of the Mayor, Governors, and Burgesses of the Town of Beverley.)

The insignia of the Corporation—the mace—is of silver gilt, is three feet long, and weighs  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. avoirdupois. It is beautifully embossed, chased, and ornamented, and is the gift of John Moyser, Esq. There are two smaller maces, which are borne by the sergeants-at-mace. They are neatly executed, of silver, and measure  $13\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length.

The income of the Corporation for the past year was about £1,520.; and the expenditure about £1,260.

*Franchise*.—As has already been observed at pages 211-12, this borough sent up deputies to the Parliaments of Edward I., and made no other return, though the Bailiffs received three summonses in the succeeding reign, until



the 5th of Queen Elizabeth (1568),\* when Nicholas Bacon and Robert Hall, Esquires, were elected. Since then it has been represented in all the Parliaments of this country. The Warton and Hotham families have supplied several of its representatives. The right of election was formerly in the burgesses or freemen, who had acquired their freedom by birth, servitude, or purchase; but since the passing of the Reform Act, in 1832, all the male occupiers of houses and tenements, of the yearly value of £10. or upwards, have been admitted to the elective franchise. Formerly the burgesses exercised the exclusive privilege of preventing non-freemen from carrying on any retail business in the borough, and sometimes made considerable profit of their votes, especially the non-resident freemen, most of whom came by hundreds from distant places to the election, for the purpose of selling their birth-right to the highest bidder. This, however, was an evil which existed in most other boroughs, and which, though it has been lessened, has not been annihilated by the Parliamentary Reform Act. Freemen's sons, if born within the borough, are entitled to their *freedom* by paying small fees, as also are all persons who have served seven years' apprenticeship to resident freemen. Under the various charters granted to the town, as well as to the Collegiate Church of Beverley, the burgesses and tenants of the borough *claim* exemption from tolls, stallage, tonnage, wharfage, &c., by land or sea, throughout England; and to exercise this privilege, they must carry about with them properly attested *certificates*, from the Mayor's office; but these vouchers have long been in such disrepute in the country, that they are seldom called for or exhibited, and since 1803, when an Act was obtained in favour of the Hull and Driffield Navigation Company, all vessels belonging to the burgesses of Beverley have been subject to tolls or tonnage on that navigation. This however is the only toll which can be legally exacted from them when they are supplied with the requisite certificate. The most valuable privilege ever possessed by the freemen, and which they still exercise, is their right of pasturage on the fertile and extensive commons which adjoin the town, and which will be more fully noticed at a succeeding page. Since the passing of the Reform Bill, a large number of freemen have lost their elective franchise by residing at a greater distance than seven miles from the borough. The Members of Parliament for Beverley at present are William Wells, Esq., and the Hon. Arthur Gordon.

\* The return of deputies to Parliament was a heavy tax upon the boroughs. By a statute of Richard II., they were obliged to allow each representative 2s. a day, with all expenses incurred in going up and returning home. In the reign of Henry VI., 11s. a day was the usual fee during their attendance on Parliament.

*Trade, Markets, &c.*—Situated as it is so near to the great commercial and now manufacturing town of Hull, Beverley cannot claim much notice as a place for manufacture. There are however some large tanneries, and seed and bone crushing mills, but the most extensive establishment in the town is the large iron works of Mr. Wm. Crosskill, the well known manufacturer of agricultural implements. Whiting is manufactured here to a considerable extent, and there are several corn mills in the immediate neighbourhood. Beverley was once noted for the manufacture of bone lace.

The weekly *Market* on the Saturday exhibits a profusion not only of the necessaries but of the luxuries of life. There was formerly another weekly market held here on Wednesdays. The *Saturday Market Place* is most spacious, comprising an area of nearly four acres, well lined with good houses and shops, and embellished with an octangular *Market Cross*, elevated on a basement floor of three steps; eight stone columns, each column hewn from a solid block, supporting a cupola roof, which is surmounted with a cross and gilded ball. This erection was built at the joint expense of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart., and Michael Warton, Knt. (representatives of the Borough of Beverley in Parliament), in 1714, and repaired in 1769. It is ornamented with the Royal Arms of England and France quarterly, and the coats of arms of the town, and of the founders of the building. This cross was built upon the site of an ancient one, which was so constructed that carriages passed through it.

The *Butchers' Shambles* were rebuilt by the Corporation in 1752, but proving too large for the business which was transacted in them, owing to several butchers opening shops in other parts of the town, the south end was converted to the purposes of a *Corn Exchange* in 1825. The front of this exchange abuts on the Market Place, and exhibits a neat building of red brick, with stone facings. Beverley being placed near the centre of an extensive and fertile agricultural district, the business done in the corn trade is considerable. The *Fish Market* is contiguous to the shambles, and is an octagon building, which is well stocked on Saturdays with the produce of the ocean.

The *Wednesday Market Place* is an open area, in the centre of which is an obelisk, which was erected by a Mr. Jarratt in 1723. The top of the pillar is now adorned with a large gas lamp, and surrounded by iron palisades, upon which are four smaller lamps.

Great *Cattle Markets* are held in Beverley, on the 5th of April, on the Wednesdays before May 12th and September 14th, and on the Wednesday after Christmas Day. There are four annual *Fairs*, held on the Thursday before

February 5th, Holy (Ascension) Thursday, July 5th, and November 5th, chiefly for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. That on the 5th of July (Midsummer fair) is also a large pleasure fair. Besides these quarterly fairs, there are great markets for horned cattle and sheep on every alternate Wednesday. The fairs and cattle markets are held in Norwood, where is a spacious opening suitable for the purpose.

*Banks.*—East-Riding Bank (Bower, Hall, & Co.), Lairgate; draw on Currie & Co. Hull Banking Company, Lairgate; draw on Barclay, Bevan, & Co. Machell, Pease, and Liddell, North Bar Street; draw on Glynn & Co. Yorkshire Banking Company, Market Place; draw on Williams, Deacon, & Co.

The *East-Riding Savings' Bank*, now held in a neat building in Lairgate, was established in Beverley in April, 1818. According to the report for the year ending 20th Nov., 1854, the balance due to 1820 depositors, including interest, was £65,488. Mr. John B. Robinson is the secretary.

*Beverley Beck.*—This canal was originally a creek for conveying the superfluous water and sewage of Beverley to the river Hull, and it is difficult to ascertain the exact period of time, when it was made navigable for vessels of any description. Grovehill was the ancient wharf for landing and shipping the merchandise of the inhabitants of Beverley. The first authentic record in which the beck is named, is the roll of accounts of the Twelve Gbvernors, in 1844, where they account for 13s. 2d., received for pavage of the beck, and 45s. 4½d. for making the infang at the beck. The length of this canal, from the town to the lock, near the river Hull, is about three-quarters of a mile, and vessels of upwards of eighty tons burden can now navigate it. The beck dues, which are in the hands of the Corporation, have been considerably reduced since the opening of the railway to Beverley, but yet they amount to from £500. to £600. per ann.

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**—**EAST RIDING SESSIONS HOUSE AND GAOL.**—This extensive range of buildings is situated at the entrance to the town from the north, and was erected between the years 1805 and 1809, but several additions, improvements, &c., have been made since that time. The cost of the whole does not fall far short of £50,000. The front of the Sessions House, or County Hall, consists of a portico, supported by four fine pillars of the Ionic order; the pediment embellished with the Royal Arms in alto-relievo, and surmounted with a fine full-length figure of Justice, holding the sword and scales. The Court room is spacious, and well fitted up for the accommodation of the public, as well as of the Magistrates and officials. Adjoining this is a Magistrates' room, as well as separate rooms for counsel

and witnesses, and retiring rooms for the grand and petty juries, communicating with their respective boxes. The general *Quarter Sessions* for the East Riding are held here, and the Magistrates meet here on Saturdays, for the disposal of petty cases.

At the back of the Sessions House, and fronting the prison or House of Correction, is a good convenient house for the Governor, and the whole, except the front of the County Hall, is encompassed with a high wall, so as nearly to exclude any view of the prison from without. When viewed at a distance, this great pile of buildings, with its wall faced with white brick, and strengthened with broad deep stone cornices, plinths, and buttresses, has the appearance of a noble mansion, with its domestic offices. The prison contains 129 separate cells, and nine airing yards; and the prisoners are divided into four classes. The tread-wheel sheds contain separate compartments for forty prisoners, and that instrument of punishment works machinery for the manufacture of whiting. The other employments to which prisoners, sentenced to hard labour, are put, are picking oakum, mat making, tailoring, shoemaking, &c. The *Chapel* is a neat room, divided by partitions of wood for the several classes of prisoners. There is full service on the mornings and afternoons of Sundays, and prayers are read every morning by the chaplain. The prisoners are instructed in reading, writing, &c., a regular schoolmaster being in daily attendance for that purpose. There is also an hospital in connection with the institution. The number of prisoners received into the prison during the year 1854 was 586; and the average cost of each prisoner was about 3s. 6d. per week.

The present Governor is Mr. Alfred Shepherd; Mr. C. Greensides is the Deputy-Governor; the Rev. John Cambage Thompson, Chaplain; and Thomas Sandwith, Esq., Surgeon.

**LIEUTENANCY, MAGISTRACY, &c.**—*Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the East Riding.*—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carlisle (now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), Castle Howard.

**Lords and Chief Bailiffs of Liberties, &c.**—The Lord Bishop of Durham, for Howdenshire; and Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, Bart., Burton Constable, for the Seignior of Holderness.

**MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.**—*For York:*—Sir William M. E. Milner, Bart., and J. G. Smythe, Esq. *For the East Riding:*—Rt. Hon. Lord Hotham and the Hon. A. Duncombe. *For Kingston-upon-Hull:*—Wm. Digby Seymour, Esq., and William Henry Watson, Esq. *For Beverley:*—Hon. Arthur Gordon, and William Wells, Esq. *For Malton:*—J. E. Denison, Esq., and the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE EAST RIDING.—*Chairman*.—Charles William Strickland, Esq., Hildenley.

- Audus, James, Esq., Selby.  
 Beswick, William, Esq., Gristhorpe.  
 Bethell, Richard, Esq., Rise.  
 Bethell, William F., Esq., Rise.  
 Blanchard, Rev. John, Middleton.  
 Blow, Rev. William, Goodmanham.  
 Boothby, Rev. Hy. B., Nunburnholme.  
 Brooke, Rev. Richard, Selby.  
 Bower, Rev. John W., Barmston.  
 Burton, David, Esq., Cherry Burton.  
 Clare, Rev. George Thos., Bainton.  
 Clark, Thomas, Esq., Knedlington.  
 Clough, John, Esq., York.  
 Creyke, Ralph, Esq., Rawcliffe.  
 Constable, F. A. T. C., Esq., Burton  
     Constable.  
 Darley, C., Esq., Stamford Bridge East.  
 Darley, Henry B., Esq., Aldby Park.  
 Dawson, George P., Esq., Osgodby.  
 Denison, Robert, Esq., Waplington.  
 Duesbery, W. D. T., Esq., Skelton Lodge.  
 Ellis, Rev. Robert, North Grimston.  
 Erskine, Hon. and Very Rev. Henry D.,  
     Ripon Deanery.  
 Ferguson, Rev. Daniel, Walkington.  
 Foulis, Mark, Esq., West Heslerton.  
 Gibson, Edward, Esq., Drypool.  
 Grimston, Charles, Esq., Grimston.  
 Grimston, M. J., Esq., Grimston.  
 Harrison, Rt., Esq., Benningholme.  
 Haworth, Benjn., Esq., Hull Bank House.  
 Haworth, B. B., Esq., Hull Bank House.  
 Hildyard, J. G. B. T., Esq., Winestead Hall.  
 Hudson, George, Esq., York.  
 Hudson, John C., Esq., Catterick.  
 Ion, Rev. John, Hemingbrough.  
 Jadis, Rev. John, Humbleton.  
 Jalland, B. M., Esq., Holderness House.  
 Jefferson, Rev. J. D., Thickett Priory.  
 Kitchingman, Rev. R. H., Patrington.  
 Langdale, Hon. Charles, Houghton.  
 Langdale, Charles, Esq., Houghton.  
 Legard, George, Esq., Malton.  
 Legard, Sir Thos. Digby, Bart., Ganton.  
 Lloyd, George John, Esq., Lingeroff Lodge.  
 Locke, Thos. B., Esq., Hessle Mount.  
 Marten, Thomas, Esq., Beverley.  
 Maxwell, Wm. C., Esq., Everingham.  
 Meek, James, Esq., Middlethorpe.  
 Metcalf, Rev. Robert, Patrington.  
 Morris, Rev. F. O., Nunburnholme.  
 Palmes, Rev. W. L., Hornsea.  
 Pease, Joseph R., Esq., Hessle.  
 Pease, Joseph W., Esq., Hessle.  
 Prickett, Thomas, Esq., Bridlington.  
 Raikes, Robert, Esq., Welton.  
 Raikes, Thomas, Esq., London.  
 Raines, William, Esq., Wyton Hall.  
 Read, Rev. Geo. R., Sutton on Derwent.  
 Read, W. H. R., Esq., Hayton.  
 Reynard, E. H. Esq., Sunderlandwick.  
 Roundell, Rev. D. R., Gledstone, Skipton.  
 Saltmarsh, Philip, Esq., Saltmarsh.  
 Scholfield, Robert, Esq., Sand Hall.  
 Simpson, Rev. Francis, Boynton.  
 Smith, Edward Wm., Esq., Tickton.  
 Smith, Edmund, Esq., Ferriby.  
 Smith, John, Esq., Welton Garth.  
 Stephens, Arthur, Esq., Whitwell Hall.  
 Stourton, Hon. P., Holme-on-Spaldg.-Moor.  
 Strickland, Sir Geo., Bart., Newton.  
 Sykes, Rev. Christopher, Roos.  
 Sykes, Joseph, Esq., Raywell.  
 Taylor, Edw. C., Esq., Firby.  
 Taylor, Rev. R. M., Hunmanby.  
 Vavasour, Sir H. M., Bart., Melbourn.  
 Watson, James Kiero, Esq., Hull.  
 Wenlock, Rt. Hon. Lord, Escrick.  
 Whitaker, W. W., Esq., North Deighton.  
 Whitehead, James A., Esq., Selby.  
 Whyte, Rev. James, Winestead.  
 Willoughby, Henry, Esq., Birdsall.  
 Windham, J. S., Esq., Wawne.  
 Winn, R., Esq., Appleby, Lincolnshire.  
 Wray, Rev. George, Leven.  
 Wray, Rev. W. H., Leven.  
 Wylie, Robert, Esq., Beverley.  
 Yarburgh, Yarburgh, Esq., Sewerby House

*Clerk of the Peace for the East Riding.*—George Leeman, Esq. *Deputy Clerk of the Peace.*—Wm. F. Clarke, Esq. *Treasurer.*—Geo. Shepherd, Esq.

\*.\* The account of the Treasurer of the East Riding for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1854, shows the receipts of the year to be £13,344.; including £10,897., county rates; £2,108., received from the Treasury for criminal prosecutions, &c.; £104., the earnings of prisoners; and £105. for penalties. The expenditure was £14,835., including £850. to York Castle; £2,621., the House of Correction; £1,060., Lock-up Houses; £3,979., the Militia Depot; £1,626. for prosecutions at Assizes and Quarter Sessions; £700. to the Clerk of the Peace; £1,135. to Chief Constables; and £576. to Coroners for Inquisitions.

Opposite the Sessions House is a beautiful walk of chesnut trees, which form a shady promenade for the inhabitants of Beverley; and nearly adjoining the prison is the *Depot for the Arms and Stores of the East Riding Militia*. This is a large brick building, in the castellated style, behind which is a spacious area, or training yard, and in which are situated several houses for the Staff Sergeants, &c. Colonel G. H. Thompson is the commanding officer of the East York Regiment of Militia.

GUILD HALL.—This building is obscurely situated in Register Square, and has a neat Doric portico of four columns. The old front had a pointed arched doorway, which, there is little doubt, had been the entrance to the ancient *Hanse House*, or hall of the Gilda Mercatoria, which occupied the site of the adjoining prison. This ancient doorway, the drip-stone of the arch of which is supported by two mutilated heads, with the Archiepiscopal Arms carved on the centre of the arch, was purchased by Mr. Gillyatt Sumner, and is now erected at his house, at Woodmansey. The hall, in which prior to the passing to the Municipal Reform Act, the Quarter Sessions of the borough were held before the Recorder of Beverley, is neat and commodious, and fitted up as a regular court house. The Royal Arms, in stucco, are placed over the centre of the bench; and facing them, above the spectators' gallery, are those of the town. The ceiling is very fine, the centre containing a fine figure, *in relief*, representing Justice, with the usual appendages—the sword and scales. This hall is now used for public meetings, and as a Police or *Petty Sessions Court*, by the Magistrates of the borough, every Monday and Thursday; and the *County Court of Yorkshire* is held in it monthly, before William Raines, Esq., Judge. The building in front of the Hall, as well as the borough prison, gaoler's house, &c., adjoining, were re-erected by the Corporation, in 1832, at a cost of about £4,000. The *Council Chamber*, in which the affairs of the borough are transacted by the *Town Council*, is a good commodious apartment in the front part of the building. The old Council Room is now converted into a retiring room for the Magistrates.

The *Borough Gaol*, which contains fourteen cells and three airing yards, is now little used, the borough prisoners committed for trial being sent to the East Riding prison. This gaol, as we have observed, occupies the site of the ancient Hanse House, which was used afterwards as the hall and prison of the East Riding. The old town gaol was the chantry chapel of John de Ake, situated in the Cross Bridge\* (now Toll Gavel), and was an antique building of stone. It was disused as a prison and pulled down in 1805, and the present gaol being vacated by the East Riding, after the erection of the new House of Correction, without North Bar, was then used as the town gaol.

EAST RIDING REGISTER OFFICE, Register Square.—This institution was established on the 29th of September, 1708 (6th of Queen Anne), for the registration of all deeds, conveyances, wills, &c., affecting property within the East Riding of the County of York. The office was originally held in Well Lane, but the present building was erected by order of the East Riding magistrates in 1800. It is completely fire proof, and is well adapted for the preservation of the public records, &c., deposited in it; and the cost of its erection was about £900. At the same time the present residence of the Registrar, which stands in the garden contiguous, was built; the sum of £650. being allowed by the magistrates towards the expense of that building, Mr. H. Legard, the then Registrar, defraying the extra expense from his private purse. At his death, Mr. Legard left a close adjoining the Register garden to the Registrar for the time being, which adds much to the comfort as well as the appearance of the residence. The present Registrar is Mr. John Maister, and the Deputy Registrar is Mr. Joseph Hind. The Registrar is chosen by the freeholders of the East Riding possessing an estate of £100. annual value.

The *Dispensary* for the sick poor was established in Lairgate, in 1823, and is now held in a neat and appropriate building in Register Square, erected for the purpose, in 1828. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and the gratuitous attendance and advice of the medical gentlemen of the town. The benefits derived from the institution are essentially important. Since its establishment, to September, 1854, a period of thirty years, the number of patients admitted was 15,984; of which number, 12,867 were discharged cured; and 2,008 relieved. During the past year, 752 patients have been admitted, of which 587 have been discharged cured. The income of the institute for the year 1854, was £168.; and the expenditure, £111. Mr. Charles Harris is the apothecary.

\* There is still, though unseen, an archway, which serves as a watercourse into Walkergate drain, formerly called Walkergate Beck. (See pp. 224, 225, and 277.)

*The Beverley and East Riding Mechanics' Institute*, Cross Street, was established in 1832. On the 30th of October, in that year, several respectable inhabitants of the town, who were impressed with the want of a Mechanics' Institute, held a meeting in the Minster school-room, Charles Brereton, Esq., the then Mayor, in the chair. This meeting, after passing several resolutions, calculated to carry out the object, and appointing a provisional committee, adjourned to the 7th of the following month, when the institution was finally established; and for several years the meetings of the society took place in the Minster school, kindly granted by the Rev. Joseph Coltman. Soon after his death the friends of the institute found it necessary to exert themselves, by raising subscriptions for the erection of a suitable building. The plot of ground upon which the present hall stands, was purchased of the Town Council, for the sum of £150.; the members of the institute subscribed, either in cash, work, or materials, to the amount of £233.; James Clay, Esq., M.P., and George Rennie, Esq., of London, presented the munificent donation of £50. each, for the same purpose, and many handsome subscriptions were received from other persons. The erection of the Lecture Hall commenced in 1841, and was completed in the beginning of September, 1842. Subsequently a Library and Reading Room have been added, in accordance with the original plan; but a considerable portion yet remains unfinished, for want of funds. In the year 1846 this institute was united with the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. The number of members now on the books is about 250. The library, which contains about 1000 volumes, is open on Monday and Thursday evenings; and the Reading Room is open every evening. Lectures are delivered every Tuesday evening during the winter months. The President for the present year is R. Hodgson, Esq. (the Mayor), and the Treasurer is Mr. Joseph Hind.

*News Rooms.*—A very neat Doric building in Cross Street, erected in 1831, contains the *Subscription News and Billiard Rooms*. The *News Room* of the *Reform Association*, established in 1837, is in Toll Gavel; and that of the *Conservative Association*, founded about the same time, is in North Bar Street.

*Beverley and East Riding Public Rooms*, Norwood.—The edifice containing the assembly or ball room, together with the card and tea rooms attached to it, was erected by subscription, in shares of £25. each, in 1763. It is a brick building in the Grecian style, having a stone pediment and plinths of the same material. Adjoining this, at the back, is a very large lofty room, which was built in 1840, by subscription, in shares of £10. each, for the purpose of holding the meetings and dining the members of the Beverley and East Riding Agricultural Association, as well as for the exhibitions and meetings



of the Beverley and East-Riding Floral and Horticultural Society. These societies being now defunct, and no assemblies being held in the rooms, they are let for concerts, balls, exhibitions, &c., and the two bodies of shareholders have merged into one.

The *Temperance Hall*, in Well Lane, is a neat brick building, erected in 1845, at a cost about £380. It will seat about 500 persons, and is well adapted for lectures and other meetings.

The *North Bar* is the only one remaining out of five, which formerly protected and ornamented the town. It is undoubtedly of some antiquity, but a coating of plaster and whitewash, with which the whole erection has been covered, has obliterated every vestige by which its age might probably have been determined. An incision under the archway shows the place in which the portcullis was suspended, when this gate had its drawbridge across the deep fosse or ditch which ran on the north side of it. The arms of the Wartons, by whom it probably was "repaired and beautified," still remain upon the Bar.

There is no *Theatre* at present in Beverley. The first place devoted to theatrical purposes here was a building in Walkergate, near the Methodist Chapel. A theatre was afterwards built in Cross Street, on the spot now occupied as the National School. The last regular theatre here was erected in 1804, in Lairgate, near the entrance to the grounds of Beverley Hall, but for several years the "histrionic art" has not been patronised, to any extent, in Beverley.

The *Gas Works*, on the Hull Road, were erected in 1824, by the late Mr. John Malam, of Hull, and were afterwards purchased by the Commissioners for lighting, watching, &c., the town. They are now under the management of the Local Board of Health. The entrance to the works is by a noble arch, of the Grecian order, with neat iron gates. There are two gasometers, the oldest of which will contain about 18,000 cubic feet of gas; and the other, erected in 1846, will hold 25,400 feet. The present price of gas is 5s. per 1,000 feet. Mr. John Foxall is the manager.

*Pastures*.—The common pastures of Beverley, belonging to the freemen, contain 1,174 acres, in the following proportions:—Westwood, 504; Hurn, 110; Figham, 297; and Swinemoor, or Swinemere, 263. Figham and Swinemoor banks, containing each 14 acres, and Lund banks, 15 acres, belong to the Corporation. About an acre of land, called Bull's Close, is rented and added to Hurn common, by means of which a more convenient entrance is obtained. As we have seen at page 195, Westwood was granted, in 1380, by Archbishop Neville, and most probably Hurn was included. Figham is

supposed to have been granted by Archbishop Wickwane, for, as has been observed at page 185, that prelate ordered that no villain of Woodmansey should put cattle into the pasture of Figham. It is clear that the burgesses were in possession when that order was made, in 1284. The gift of Swinemoor, although there is no direct evidence to prove it, is likely to have proceeded from the same source, namely, the Archbishop of York, as lord of the fee. The roll of accounts of the Twelve Governors show that Swinemoor was equally their property in 1344. The inhabitants of the parish of Bishop Burton claim to be entitled to a right of stray for pigs in a certain part of Westwood pasture, called *Burton Hill*, but which right has not been exercised for many years past.

In consequence of the Municipal Corporation Act having abrogated the powers and authority which were vested in the late Corporation, relative to the freemen's pastures, without giving similar powers to the new Town Council, an application was made, and an Act of Parliament obtained in 1836, for the purpose of granting to a body of *Pasture Masters* (to be annually appointed by the freemen at large), such powers as were necessary for the protection and regulation of the rights of the freemen and their successors for ever. Under this Act the burgesses elect yearly, twelve Pasture Masters and two Auditors. Every *pasture freeman* or his widow is entitled to stock the common pastures, agreeably with the regulations made by the Pasture Masters, which regulations vary from time to time. On Swinemoor certain copyhold tenants of Beverley Water Towns enjoy the privilege of stocking, to a prescribed extent, in common with the burgesses. The pastures are open from May 14th to Feb. 1st, and those cattle gates belonging to poor freemen or their widows, who cannot afford to purchase stock, are let for their full value, and the profits are paid to the claimants. The Lord of the Manor of Beverley Water Towns claims a yearly quit-rent of £5. out of Westwood and Hurn.

*Beverley Races* take place annually, on a good *Race Course* on Hurn pasture. Races were occasionally run in Westwood, but it was not till the year 1767 that they were established annually. In that year the commodious stand was erected at a cost of £1,000., raised by the sale of 330 silver free admission tickets. After having been discontinued for several years, these races were revived in 1848, and now yield two days good sport, in the month of June. The course is oval or pear shaped, once round being about 100 yards short of a mile and a half. The straight run in, with a gradual rise, is nearly half a mile.

The *Railway Station* is situated at the south east end of the town, on the

site of the Commandery of the Knights Hospitallers. (See page 276.) It is a neat red brick building, with a considerable quantity of glass in the roof. This, the Hull, Bridlington, and Scarborough branch of the North Eastern Railway, was opened in 1846.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A *Grammar School* in Beverley is supposed to be co-eval with the Collegiate Society of St. John. Two Fellowships, founded at Cambridge, in 1526, would imply that this school was a free school to the natives of Beverley, who were educated by the "*prests*," as referred to by Grainger. The establishment of the present school, after the dissolution, is likewise lost, and no satisfactory account can be obtained of its origin and foundation, either before or after the Reformation. As far back as can be traced, it has been for instruction in Latin and Greek to the sons of burgesses; but owing to the want of a sufficient regular endowment, it has been customary, during the past century, for the master to receive payment for free scholars, the amount of that charge being fixed from time to time by the Corporation, who have the general government of the school, and appoint the master. The school was formerly kept in an ancient building, at the south-west corner of the Minster Yard, which being very ruinous, was taken down, in 1814; and it was then removed to the present premises in Keldgate, which were purchased, repaired, and altered, by the Corporation, at a considerable expense. The master has no permanent stipend from any endowment, except an annuity of £10., left by Dr. Metcalf, in 1652 (which sum is at present in abeyance, owing to Metcalf's charities being in Chancery). Previous to the Municipal Act, the Corporation paid the master a voluntary gift of £90. per ann., which, in addition to Dr. Metcalf's gift, made up his salary to £100. per ann., besides the school and master's house, for which the Corporation charged merely a nominal rent of 20s. per ann. And this was considered a sufficient compensation to the master, for his having to receive and educate the sons of the freemen of the town, on payment by them of 40s. a year each. But by the operation of the above-mentioned Act, the master is obliged to pay the Corporation a reasonable rent for the house and school, and he is deprived of all the other advantages previously enjoyed, with the exception of Dr. Metcalf's gift; the payment for the sons of freemen has consequently been increased, and is now six guineas a year each. The Corporation still retain the privilege of appointing the master, who is allowed to take boarders. The present master is the Rev. Charles Easter. The school-room is spacious and convenient; the master's residence large and commodious; and the play ground, which is about two acres in extent, contains a Fives Court, erected in 1828.

In a small room over the porch of the school is an excellent library of several hundred volumes of useful classical works, including Stephens's *Thesaurus*, and several Aldine editions, presented at different times by the Corporation and others, for the use of the School.

*Fellowships and Scholarships.*—In 1526 a *Fellowship* was founded in St. John's College, Cambridge, by Master Robert Halletreeholme, of Beverley, clerk, to be enjoyed by one born in the town of Beverley, or in its neighbourhood, and educated at this school; he to be in priests' orders when elected, or within twelve months after, and to sing mass for the souls of the founder and his relatives, and all Christian souls. In the same year another *Fellowship* was founded in the same College, by Dame Johan or Jane Rokeby, and Robert Creyke, her son, to be called for ever their Fellowship; to be enjoyed by a person born in Beverley, or, wanting such, one born in the county of York, provided he be a priest at his election, or within six months after. The Fellow to sing mass for their souls, and for the souls of Sir Richard Rokeby, Knt., and for all their posterity.

R. Metcalf, D.D., in 1652, left certain lands in Cambridgeshire, to the Corporation of Beverley, subject, amongst other payments, to that already named to the master, and one of £20. to be divided between three poor scholars of the school of Beverley, commonly called the Free School, naturally born in the said town, for their better maintenance at the University.

William Coates, by will dated Nov. 6th, 1681, bequeathed £100. to the Corporation, upon trust, to pay yearly to a poor scholar born in the parish of St. Mary, and to be sent from the Grammar School of this town to the University of Cambridge, the sum of £6., for his better maintenance at the University, until he takes the degree of Master of Arts.

William Lacie, D.D., by will dated Sept. 7th, 1670, left £350. to the Corporation, to pay yearly to two scholars born at Beverley, and educated at the Free School there, and sent from thence to St. John's College, Cambridge, £8. each yearly, till they took their degree of M.A., but if there should be no such scholars sent from this school to the said College, the money was to be distributed to the poor of Beverley. The Corporation applied this legacy to the purposes of the town, and by indenture dated 26th June, 1688, made between themselves and the trustees under the will of Dr. Lacie, agreed that a rent charge of £16. per annum, should be paid to the objects of this charity, out of certain closes at Beverley called St. Giles's Crofts.

John Green, Bishop of Lincoln, by his will, bearing date August 17th, 1778, bequeathed to the Corporation of Beverley £1,000., three per cent. Consols in trust, to pay, among other objects, £10. yearly, as an exhibition,

to a scholar, the son of a freeman of Beverley, to be sent from this school to Bennet or St. John's College, Cambridge; he to have been educated at least three years at this school, and to enjoy the exhibition for seven years, on condition of his continuing a member of either of the said Colleges, or until he should be of sufficient standing to take the degree of M.A.

Robert Clerk, B.D., a native of Beverley, and senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, gave to that College £200. for the founding of a Scholarship for a native of Beverley, with respect first to the kindred of the name of Clerk, and then of Johnson.

Lady Elizabeth Hastings, in 1739, left an exhibition of £28. per ann. to a poor scholar, educated at this school, and sent to Queen's College, Oxford; but this gift was lost in 1789, the will directing another school to be appointed to receive the benefit, should there be no scholar returned as a candidate from this school for four successive elections. Richmond School has been appointed to receive the benefit of this exhibition.

Mrs. Margaret Ferrars bequeathed a legacy of £2. per annum to a poor scholar, to be chosen by the Corporation; and Mrs. Margaret Darcy left the sum of £40., the interest thereof to be given for the maintenance of poor scholars of the parish of St. Mary, at the University.

Among the eminent men who derived their education from this school, may be mentioned John Alcock, D.D., Bishop of Ely; John Fisher, D.D., Bishop of Rochester; and John Green, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln.

The *Blue Coat School* was established about the year 1709, by subscription of some of the principal inhabitants, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of as many poor boys of the town of Beverley as the funds will admit. The school, which has been always under the management of the Corporation, occupies a hired building in High-gate, and there are at present seven children enjoying its benefits. They are received at the age of ten, and allowed to remain four years in the school, when they are bound apprentices, receiving by instalments of £1., three pounds for clothes. The boys wear blue cloth coats, with yellow collars, corduroy breeches, and blue waistcoats, stockings, and caps; two of them, called Bishop Green's boys, being distinguished by brown collars. The endowment consists chiefly of £1,200., raised by subscription, &c., at the foundation of the school in 1709, and now in the Three per Cents.; the residue of the interest of £1,000., three per cent. Consols, left in trust to the Corporation of Beverley, by Dr. John Green, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1778, after payment of the exhibition of £10. per ann., named in connection with the Grammar School, and £1. annually, for a sermon to be preached upon the usefulness of such charitable foundations;

the interest of £100., Three per Cents., left by John Bowman, Esq.; 2-21 parts of the rents of an estate at Dalby, in Lincolnshire, purchased with £500., given to this charity by the will of Sir Michael Warton, in 1724, and other monies. The proportion of the rents at present received for the use of the school is about £80. per ann. (See page 262). Also, of 30s. per ann. from the rent of a house in Toll-Gavel, left by Mrs. Ann Routh; of £309. 4s. 10d., in the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cents., purchased with a legacy of £400. left by Mr. Wm. Wilson, in 1816; and a rent charge of £10. a year, left in 1819, by Henry Legard, Esq.; making a total of about £165. per annum.

*Graves's School.*—The late Rev. James Graves died 17th July, 1807, aged 80 years, at which time he had been 28 years incumbent of the Minster. He left, by his will dated June 4th, 1804, the sum of £2,310., now  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cents., the interest to be applied towards the education of the poor of St. Martin's parish. The *Minster Girls' School*, on the north side of the church, is wholly supported out of this charity, except a shilling a quarter from each child; and the trustees have for some years back made a grant of about £20. towards the support of the Becksid Infant School. An inscription on a tablet in the Minster Girls' School, states that the room (which adjoins the Parsonage House) was built in 1825, by the Rev. Joseph Coltman, late incumbent of the Minster, partly on the site of an old stable, belonging to the Crown, and partly on a small yard, the freehold property of himself.

The *Minster National School* for boys, is situated on the south side of the church, in St. John's Gardens. The buildings consist of a commodious school-room, which was opened on the 4th of August, 1848; a good classroom, and a residence for the Master, with a play ground for the children, adjoining. There are two *Infant Schools* in connection with the Minster, one in Minster Moorgate, and the other in Flemingate. The latter is a very neat building, erected a few years ago at a cost of about £460.

*St. Mary and St. Nicholas's National School* for boys, in Cross Street, was erected about five years since, and is a large commodious red brick building, in the Elizabethan style, but owing to the walls being low, and the roof high pitched, it has rather a heavy appearance. The building which had previously occupied its site, was originally a theatre, and was purchased in 1814, by the trustees of Graves's charity, and converted into a school. In 1826 the Committee of the National School for the whole town, which had been commenced in Minster Moorgate, in 1812, exchanged school rooms with the trustees of Graves's charity, and the old theatre became the National School. Mr. Christopher Eden, corn merchant, Beverley, left, in 1823, the residue of his property to the support of the National School, and

the amount, £655. 10s. 11d., was laid out in the purchase of a field on the west side of Pighill Lane, which was conveyed to the Corporation as trustees.

*St. Mary's Infant School*, erected in 1842, in Lairgate, is a neat brick building. The *British School*, for girls only, is held in a building at the top of Wood Lane, erected for a Quakers' Chapel; and the *Wesleyan Day School*, in Walkergate, for both sexes, was opened in 1844.

HOSPITALS OR ALMSHOUSES.—*Fox's Hospital*, in Minster Moorgate, was founded in 1686, by Mr. Thwaites Fox, an Alderman of Beverley. He gave his house and the appurtenances, by deed of feoffment, together with a rent charge of £10. a year, towards providing an asylum for four destitute aged widows, who should be natives of Beverley, and have been resident in the town, with an unblemished reputation, for twenty years prior to their appointment to the benefit of the charity; and have actually received a weekly allowance from the parish for, at least, the two preceding years. The widows thus qualified and appointed were to enjoy the privilege for life, except they should forfeit it by being convicted of drunkenness, scolding, felony, or any other notorious offence; in which case it is directed that expulsion shall immediately ensue. The trustees of this charity are also possessed of other funds, the gifts of individuals. The hospital consists of four small tenements; and the four widows receive each three shillings a week, and some coals at Christmas.

*Charles Warton's Hospital*, Minster Moorgate.—This hospital was founded by the gentleman whose name it bears, who, by will, dated 1712, reciting that his father, Michael Warton, had devised to him a messuage and four cottages in Minster Moorgate, and £1,000., for the purpose of erecting and endowing an hospital where the cottages stood; he, the said Charles Warton, declared that he had erected an hospital for six poor widows, and bequeathed for their support, and for other charitable purposes, a farm at Killingwold-graves, in the parish of Bishop Burton, comprising 201 acres. Besides the rent of this farm, the trustees are also possessed of personal property to a considerable extent. The hospital has been enlarged, and there are now in it seventeen widows, four of whom receive each 5s. a week, and the others 4s., except the nurse, whose stipend is 8s. per week. Each receives a gown, and 5s. to purchase a pair of stays, every year, as well as plenty of coals. In accordance with the will of the testator, the trustees apprentice several boys every year.

*Sir Michael Warton's Hospital* stands near the last named institution, and was founded as an addition thereto, by Sir Michael Warton, who, in 1774, bequeathed £4,000. to be a perpetual fund for repairing the Minster; £1,000.

to augment the hospital founded by his father and brother, and £500. to the Blue Coat School, already noticed. With the exception of £250. expended in rebuilding the hospital, the remainder of the £1,000. was invested, with the other funds given by Sir Michael, in the purchase of the Dalby estate, in Lincolnshire; and out of the rents of the same each of the six poor widows receive 4s. weekly, about 15s. per ann., in lieu of a new gown, and a quantity of coals.

*Routh's Hospital*, in Keldgate, was built in 1749, pursuant to the will of Mrs. Ann Routh, of Beverley, widow, who, in 1721, bequeathed her estates in Yorkshire to provide for the erection of an almshouse, and the maintenance of twelve poor old widows of St. John's and St. Martin's parishes, "frequenting the church." The original endowment, according to a tablet over the entrance to the hospital, was, at the time of the foundation of the hospital, worth about £100. a year, but now the annual rents of the estate amount to several hundreds. In the year 1788 the income of the charity having considerably increased, the hospital was enlarged, so as to accommodate twenty almspeople. Previous to the year 1802 the widows received but 2s. a week; but upon their petitioning the Court of Chancery, in that year, for an increase in their weekly allowance, a scheme for extending the charity to thirty-two widows (the present number) at 5s. per week, was sanctioned by that Court. The hospital was consequently enlarged; and it is now a long brick building, two stories high, containing thirty-two rooms, each furnished with an iron bedstead. Two of the inmates, who act as nurses, now receive 5s. per week, and the other thirty 4s. each, with a new gown every year, and plenty of coals. Each inmate is furnished with a Bible, prayer book, and silver badge; the latter bearing this inscription:—"Ann Routh, died March 25th, 1722."

*Tymperon's Hospital*, Walkergate, was founded and endowed for six poor persons, by William Tymperon, of Beverley, who died in 1729. The property left for the support of this charity was invested in an estate at Aldborough, in Holderness, which now yields an annual rent of £337. Besides which the trustees receive the interest of £600., invested on mortgage; and the dividends of £946. 18s. 5d. Consols—making a total of £430. 18s. 3d. per ann. The number of poor persons has been increased to ten; five of whom are appointed by the Vicar of St. Mary's; two by the incumbent of the Minster; and three by the Vicar of Aldborough; these gentlemen being the trustees of the charity. Seven of them reside in the hospital at Beverley, and the other three at Aldborough. Each of the ten poor persons receive 6s. per week, with coals, and clothes of the value of £2. per ann. The sum



of £150. per ann. is received from the funds of this charity towards the support of the several National and Sunday Schools in Beverley.

*Corporation Almshouses.*—These consist of four very small cottages in Lairgate, called *Bedehouses*; and seventeen cottages in the same street, called *Les Maisons De Dieu*, the whole of which are the freehold property of the Corporation, and are let rent-free to poor old deserving individuals. John Foster, in 1813, left £100. to the Corporation, the interest to be given to the inmates of the Bedehouses; and in 1779 Ann Nelson gave £60., as an addition to £40. given by Mrs. Monson, for the same purpose. The inmates of nine of the seventeen *Maison Dieus* belong to the Minster parish, and have no allowance at present; the remaining eight, belonging to St. Mary's parish, receive each 10s. at Christmas, out of the charities of that parish.

Besides the *Charities* already noticed, there are several other benefactions to the poor of Beverley, which are chiefly under the control of the Charitable Trustees; and one of the most important of them (Metcalf's Charity) is now the subject of a Chancery suit.

A *Lying-in Charity* was established in 1812, and is chiefly supported by subscription.

The *Beverley Poor Law Union* comprehends thirty-six parishes or townships, embracing an area of 118 square miles. The *Union Workhouse*, in Minster Moorgate, is the old poor house, built in 1727, for the use of the town and liberties of Beverley. It formerly had accommodation for only 100 paupers, but was enlarged under the New Poor Law Act, and will now hold about 160. The average number of inmates, for the past year, was 65. Workhouse Master—Mr. John Hudson; Chaplain—Rev. W. T. Sandys; Clerk to the Board of Guardians—Mr. Henry Ion Earle.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Titles.*—The Earldom of Beverley is a branch of the Dukedom of Northumberland. In 1790 Algernon Percy, second Baron Louvaine of Alnwick, and second son of Hugh Percy, third Duke of Northumberland, was created Earl of Beverley. George Percy, the present Earl of Beverley, is son to the first Earl, and succeeded his father in 1830. He was a Lord of the Treasury, from May, 1804, to February, 1806, and was Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, from 1842 to 1846. His town residence is 8, Portman Square; *Seat*—Louvaine, Yorkshire.

Beverley formerly gave the title of *Marquis* to the Douglas family, one of whom, James Douglas, Duke of Queensberry in Scotland, was created by Queen Anne, in 1708, Duke of Dover, Marquis of Beverley, and Baron Ripon. His son and successor died without issue in 1778, when all his English titles became extinct.

*Mineral Spring.*—On Swinemoor common is a kind of spa, which, according to Warburton, was dedicated to St. John of Beverley, and is impregnated with steel. Gibson, the annotator of Camden, says that it was formerly reputed “to be a great dryer; and, if taken inwardly, and washed in, dries scorbutic scurfs and all sorts of scabs; and also very much helps the King’s evil.” Mr. Bursell tells us “that it is a spa three yards wide; and, if taken inwardly, is a great dryer.” At present it has no celebrity for any such virtues; and is used only as a bath possessing the property of extreme coldness.

*EMINENT MEN.*—*Alured of Beverley*, the great historian of antiquity, and biographer of St. John, was born here in 1109, and died about 1166. After receiving a liberal education from the Canons of Beverley, he proceeded to the University of Cambridge, and then returned to his native town, where he became a priest, one of the Canons, and Treasurer of the church of St. John of Beverley. He bore the reputation of a sound divine, and an able philosopher. During the period of his residence at Beverley, he wrote his work, now in the Harleian collection of the British Museum, on “The Liberties of the Church of St. John of Beverley, with the privileges granted by the Apostolic See, or by Bishops, translated out of Saxon into Latin.” His learning and piety afterwards elevated him to the Abbacy of Rivaulx, where he compiled his Annals from Brutus to Henry 1. Mr. Hearne published an edition of Alured’s Annals of the British History, at Oxford, in 1716. Alured, or as his name is variously spelt, Alredus, Alfredus, and Aluredus, has not been improperly styled our English Florus; his plan and execution very much resembling that of the Roman historian.

*John Alcock*, successively Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely, was born in Beverley in the 15th century, and educated at the seminary of that town; from whence he went to Cambridge, where he took the degree of L.L.D. In 1461 he was collated to the church of St. Margaret, London; in 1462 he was appointed Master of the Rolls; and in 1470 he was made a Privy Counsellor, and one of the Ambassadors to the King of Castile. In 1471 he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester; and in 1472 constituted Lord High Chancellor of England. These and other offices he filled with great credit and ability. He was a prelate of singular learning and piety, and was not only a considerable writer, but an excellent architect, which occasioned his being Comptroller of the royal works and buildings under Henry VII. He died at his Castle at Wisbeach, in 1500, and was buried in a sumptuous sepulchral chapel, which he built for himself, at the east end of the north aisle of the choir of Ely Cathedral, and which is a noble specimen of his skill in architecture. Bishop Alcock founded Jesus College, Cambridge.

He also founded the *Grammar School at Hull*, (See page 146); and built and endowed a chapel on the south side of the church of that place, in which his parents were buried. (See page 129).

*John Fisher*, Bishop of Rochester, was born at Beverley, in 1459. He was educated at the grammar school there, and afterwards admitted in Michael House, Cambridge, since incorporated into Trinity College; and he became a Fellow of his house in 1491. In 1495 he was Proctor of the University; and in the same year he took Holy Orders, and was elected Master of Michael House. He was now selected by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and the mother of Henry VII., as her chaplain and confessor; and it was by his counsel she undertook the magnificent foundations of Christ's and St. John's Colleges, and established several other institutions for learning. In 1501 he took his degree of D.D., and was chosen Chancellor of the University; and in the following year he was appointed by charter the Lady Margaret's first Divinity Professor in Cambridge. In 1504 he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, and he never would exchange this bishopric, though then the smallest in England, for another. He used to say that "he would not exchange his little old wife (looking upon the church as his spouse) for a wealthier." The Reformation having been commenced by Luther, Bishop Fisher entered the lists as a zealous partisan for the old-established faith. He opposed the progress of the new doctrines, both from the pulpit and from the press; and it has been asserted, that the famous Defence of the Seven Sacraments, which procured for Henry VIII. the style and title of Defender of the Faith, was the production of his pen. He afterwards adhered firmly to the Queen's cause and the Pope's supremacy; and although he had previously been in great favour with Henry VIII., yet the affair of the divorce, in 1527, brought him into trouble, and in the end proved his ruin. He was committed to the tower in 1534; deprived of all his revenues; his bishopric was declared void; and he was treated with excessive rigour. His person was outraged, he was stripped even of his clothes, and allowed nothing but filthy rags to cover his nakedness, that his mind might be subdued by indignities offered to his body. In this miserable situation, at the age of 77 years, lay Dr. Fisher, the elegant scholar and learned divine. In May, 1535, Pope Paul III. rewarded his constancy by creating him a Cardinal; an act which roused the King to summary vengeance. "Well," said Henry, in a great passion, "let the Pope send him a hat when he will, Mother of God, he shall wear it on his shoulders then, for I will leave him never a head to set it on." Rich, the Solicitor-General, was employed to visit the unfortunate prelate in prison, and under pretence of condolence and com-

passion, to inveigle him into some expressions which might be construed into treason. The agent was but too successful, and the aged prelate was caught in the snare. He was brought to trial on this conversation, before an ordinary jury, and not before his peers; condemned, and on the 22nd of June, 1535, he sealed his faith with his blood, on Tower Hill; and the next day his head was fixed over London Bridge. Burnet says that the death of Bishop Fisher left the greatest blot on the proceedings of the kingdom.

*John Green*, Bishop of Lincoln, whose benevolence will perpetuate his memory in the town of Beverley, to the end of time, was born there in 1706, and received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school. He afterwards entered St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1780. In 1748 he was elected Regius Professor of Divinity; and in 1750 he became Master of Bennet College. In 1756 he was preferred to the Deanery of Lincoln, and he was soon after chosen Vice-Chancellor of the University. About the year 1764 he was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln. Dr. Green died suddenly in his chair, at Bath, on the 25th of April, 1779. He was one of the writers of the celebrated "*Athenian Letters*," published by the Earl of Hardwicke in 1798.

*Robert Ingram*, a worthy English divine, and the author of some scriptural pamphlets, was born here in 1727, educated in the grammar school, whence he proceeded to Cambridge, and became a Fellow of Corpus Christi College in that University. He died Vicar of Bosted, in Essex, in 1804.

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Before the passing of the Reform Bill, of 1832, the district called the *Liberties of Beverley* comprised the six townships of Molescroft, Storkhill-cum-Sandholme, Tickton-cum-Hull Bridge, Thearne, Weel, and Woodmansey-cum-Beverley Park,—all in the Parish of St. John of Beverley, and (with the exception of Molescroft) in the Manor of Beverley Water Towns. In 1826 the Earl of Yarborough disposed of this property to Richard Dixon, Esq., of Stockton-upon-Tees, and John Dixon, Esq., of Nafferton, is the present Lord of the Manor. The whole of the above places, together with the township of Eske and part of Aike, also in the parish of St. John, now form, with the town, the *Parliamentary Borough of Beverley*, as we have seen at page 224; and this district, or borough, was added to the North Hunsley Beacon Division of Harthill Wapentake, pursuant to an order of the East Riding Magistrates, made October 15th, 1838, under the powers of an Act passed in the 9th of George IV., "for the better regulation of Divisions in England and Wales." *Aike* being mostly in Lockington parish, it will be found described with it, at a subsequent page.

**ESKE.**—This township, which is situated about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles N. by E. from Beverley, on the east side of the river Hull, contains 1,180 acres, in two farms, belonging to Henry Telford, Esq., Richard Wolleston, Esq., and Miss Telford. There are only three houses in the township, and the population in 1851 was 45 souls. Rateable value, £1,866; amount of assessed property, £1,575. At an early period this hamlet was given to the Collegiate Church at Beverley, of which the Archbishop of York was patron, and it is accordingly entered under the general title of his lands in the Domesday Survey. The name of the township is derived from *Aesch*, a British word signifying water, with which the greater part of this lordship was anciently covered. A copy of a conveyance of some property at Eske, a few centuries ago, given in Poulson's History of Holderness, shews that at that time the rustic population was unfree; that the villain or labourer, his wife, children, and goods, might be, and then actually was, sold or exchanged at the will of the landowner, for three or four acres of peat moss. This township is tithe free.

**MOLESCROFT.**—This small but neat hamlet lies about one mile N.W. from Beverley, on the road to Cherry Burton. The place is probably coeval with the town of Beverley, as we find one of the Sanctuary Crosses erected here. It was sometimes called *Mylercroft*, probably from this same mile cross, which marked the Sanctuary limits on this side of the town. At the period of the Conquest the township belonged jointly to the Archbishop of York and the Canons of Beverley under him. In the 14th century there was a capital mansion here called Woodhall, the residence successively of the families of Ermyt, De Woodhall, and De Heselerton; another capital mansion near it was called Estoft;\* and a district of the open field was formerly called Pighill. Philip Inglebert, a native of Beverley, and the Vicar of Keyingham, founded and endowed a chantry chapel at Molescroft, in the reign of Edward II. At the dissolution Robert Mote, the incumbent, had a pension of £4. 11s. 8d. allowed him. The area of the township is 1,280 acres, the principal landowners are Hugh Ker Cankrien, Esq., W. J. Coltman, Esq., and John Almack, Esq. The rateable value is £3,260.; amount of assessed property £3,529.; and the population in 1851 was 133. Molescroft is a parcel of the manor of Beverley Chapter. The tithes were commuted in 1801.

**STORKHILL-CUM-SANDHOLME.**—This township is small, its area being but 300 acres, which, with the exception of a few small parcels, belongs to Mrs.

\* Oliver thinks that the probable site of Woodhall is a moated piece of ground adjoining Pighill or Pickhill Lane, which some think was Stanley Place (See page 227); and the foundations of some old building, dug up at the end of the same lane, in 1824, are supposed to be the site of Estoft.

Courtney. Storkhill, called in Domesday, Estorch, lies on the north side of the road to Holderness, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.E. from Beverley, and Sandholme on the south side, the river Hull forming the boundary of the township on the north side. Storkhill consists of a good farm house, a public house, and a few cottages; and Sandholme of half-a-dozen cottages. Rateable value £528.; amount of assessed property £725.; population 61 souls.

TICKTON-CUM-HULL BRIDGE.—*Tickton* and *Estorch*, on both sides of the river Hull, belonged to the Archbishop at the time of the Domesday Survey. In the reign of Henry VI. there was a gentleman's seat in this township, called Smith's Place, which during the civil wars was converted into a military station, and was for some time occupied by a garrison of the King's troops. (See page 214.) This township is entered by a stone bridge of one fine arch, crossing the river Hull. When Leland made his "Iter." into the north, in 1538, "Frodingham Bridge, of tymbre, was," as he says, "the only bridge on Hull water," and hence it may be concluded that there was no bridge across the Hull at Tickton. There had anciently been a bridge across that part of the river, which was broken down in the 48th of Henry III. (1264), under the following circumstances :—The people of Holderness having refused to furnish men and horses for the expedition of Prince Edward into Scotland, and having also disobeyed a summons to meet him at York on his return, the affair was brought before the Parliament then holding in London, when, by the advice of the nobles there present, seven Barons, with horses and arms, and a considerable force, were sent to make prisoners of all the rebels, without distinction of rank, and to confiscate their property. The men of Holderness, and all belonging to that part of the country, assembled together, *broke down the bridge* over the river Hull, and having taken possession of the grange at Sutton, belonging to the monks of Meaux, they kept watch and ward for two nights on the banks of the river, lest the Barons, whose head quarters were at Cottingham, should effect a passage across it. (Lib. Melse, folio 177.) Hull Bridge was repaired from time to time by the Corporation of Beverley, until given up by them to the Commissioners of the Driffield navigation; by which Commissioners the same was rebuilt, and is now kept in repair; and in consideration thereof, they now receive the tolls for vessels passing under the bridge, formerly payable to the Corporation. This was mutually agreed to, in consequence of the Commissioners complaining of the lowness of the arch of the bridge, which occasioned loss to their trade upon the river. The area of the township is 700 acres, chiefly the property of William Watt, Esq., John Williams, Esq., and E. W. Smith, Esq. The population of Tickton is 197, and that of Hull Bridge, 77. Rateable value of the whole, £1,678. Tithes commuted in 1790.

The *Village of Tickton* is situated about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.E. of Beverley, and the neat hamlet of Hull Bridge is about half a mile nearer to Beverley. A small, but very neat *Church*, or *Chapel of Ease* to the Minster, was built, and dedicated to St. Paul, in 1844, at a cost of about £850., raised by subscription. It is of stone, and in the ecclesiastical style of architecture, and will seat about 150 persons. Here is also a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1828; and a *National School*, built in 1848, by subscription, aided by a grant from the National Society.

Near the village is *Tickton Grange*, a good mansion, pleasantly situated, the property of William Watt, Esq.

*Hull Bridge* hamlet consists of the residence of Mr. John Stephenson, a good respectable inn, and the commodious wharf, and extensive linseed and bone crushing steam mills of Messrs. R. Stephenson and Son, together with some cottages. *Tickton Hall*, the seat of Edward William Smith, Esq., is a handsome modern mansion, within a short distance of the bridge. It is built of brick, with stone quoins, and is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, with several gables. The original design of the building was from the pencil of Miss Brereton, of Beverley, but it was subsequently altered in some particulars. Before the Reformation there was a Chantry Chapel at Hull Bridge.

WEEL.—This place also lies on the east bank of the river Hull, and adjoins the last-mentioned township. Like the foregoing places, it belonged to the Church of St. John of Beverley, at the Norman Conquest. The area of the township is 1,150 acres; population in 1851, 135; rateable value, £1,677.; amount of assessed property, £1,640. The chief proprietors of the soil are the Corporation of Beverley and Mrs. Westoby, of the same place.

The *Village*, which consists of a few farm houses and several cottages, is situated about two miles east of Beverley.

*Grovehill* is a hamlet, on the west side of the river Hull (in the parish of St. Nicholas), about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile east of Beverley. It was anciently called *Grovall*, or *Groveale*, and is reputed to have been the landing place of the Romans, when they forced their vessels up the river Hull, to penetrate into this part of the province of Deira. Before Beverley Beck was cut, it was certainly the landing place of goods or merchandise coming by the river Hull to Beverley. Leland's *Collectanea* says, "Grovehill has now ceased to be used as a landing place, and is at present occupied as a ship yard." Ship-building has been extensively carried on here, and vessels of several hundred tons burden have been launched from this place. The *Isabella*, one of the discovery ships, was built here. There is still a yard here for building small

vessels or sloops. A water mill was erected here, at a place called Mylne Beck, which belonged to the Provost of Beverley. The hamlet now consists of *Grove House*, a handsome square mansion, built by the late Mr. P. Tigar; the extensive premises for the manufacture of chemical manures for agricultural purposes (formerly used as paint and colour works); the neat residence and very fine wind and steam flour mills of Mr. Josiah Crathorne; a public house, and several cottages.

**THEARNE.**—This township and hamlet lies on the west bank of the river Hull, about three miles S.S.E. of Beverley, and contains 740 acres, formerly held by the Earl of Yarborough, who sold it tithe free to various proprietors. Here was anciently a Chapel or Chantry, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The rateable value of the township is £884.; amount of assessed property, £1,445; population in 1851, 99 souls. *Thearne Hall* is the residence of George Barkworth, Esq.

**WOODMANSEY-CUM-BEVERLEY PARK.**—This township is situated on the south side of Beverley; its area is 2,820 acres; amount of assessed property, £7,144.; rateable value, £7,582.; and in 1851 there were 200 persons in Woodmansey, and 241 in Beverley Park. The principal landowners are F. Watt, Esq., William Bainton, Esq., of Beverley Park, and Thomas Denton, Esq., of Beverley, but there are several other proprietors.

*Woodmansey*, or *Woodmansea*, is a neat village, situated on the road from Beverley to Hull, about one mile S.E. of the former town. Adjoining the residence of Mr. G. Sumner (a gentleman who possesses a goodly collection of antiquities), is the entrance doorway of the ancient *Hanshus*, or Guild Hall of Beverley. (See p. 283.) Here is a small building, with pointed windows, built and used for some time as a Church Methodist Chapel; and afterwards licensed for the celebration of the service of the Church of England. About midway between Woodmansey and Thearne, has just been completed a *National School* for the children of both of these places. Adjoining the school is the residence of the schoolmaster, and the whole is built of red brick, with white brick quoins. The school is in the Early English style, and the residence mostly in the Tudor. The cost of the buildings, about £800., was raised by subscription, aided by a government grant. A piece of ground, upon which to erect the buildings, was given by John Dixon, Esq., the Lord of the Manor, but this was afterwards exchanged for a more eligible site with Thomas Denton, Esq. The school room is about to be licensed by the Archbishop for Divine service, after which the use of the above-mentioned chapel at Woodmansey will be discontinued. *Beverley Park* was the property of the Archbishops of York, "from the time whereof memory is not,"



and here they doubtless had a Palace, though there is no direct allusion to it in any of the town's records. The author of *Beverlac* thinks that the latter fact is conclusive respecting the non-existence of a Palace here; but Mr. Oliver is of opinion that the Archbishops had an occasional residence in the Park; and it is recorded that Archbishop Mordac resided at Beverley for some years. The mansion of the Archbishops, according to Oliver, "was subsequently the abode of the Wartons' family;" but however probable this may be, it is by no means certain. The manor of Beverley Water Towns, including Beverley Park, continued in the possession of the See of York until 1545, when Archbishop Holdgate granted it to Henry VIII. In the next year an Act was passed for the annexing of certain lands to the Duchy of Lancaster, exchanged between the King, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London. By this Act the exchanges were confirmed, and the King was afterwards in receipt of the rents and profits of the lordship and manor of Beverley, *with the Water Towns*.

By letters patent dated Charles I., an indenture is recited 14th James I., setting forth that the premises had been devised to Robert Earl of Leicester, and were leased by him for ninety-nine years, to Sir Francis Bacon, Knt., Thomas Murray, Esq., Sir John Dascomb, Sir James Fullerton, and Thomas Trevor. The same letters patent also recite an indenture made in the year preceding their date, from the three last-named parties then surviving, to Michael Warton, Esq., of the said lordship and manor of Beverley, and all the said *Water Towns* there, for the residue of the said term of ninety-nine years. The same letters ratify and confirm the lease and assignment, and further, in consideration of the sum of £3,593. 11s. 8d., paid by the said Michael Warton, give and grant the said manor, premises, &c., to the said Michael Warton, and his heirs for ever. The noble mansion of the Warton family was pulled down many years ago, and, according to some, the materials were used in the construction of the row of houses near the North Bar, in Beverley, called the *Bar Houses*. A part of the old house, supposed to have been the servants' hall, and other offices, is now converted into a farm house; and a portion of the garden walls and stable are still standing. The park of Beverley, commonly termed Beverley Parks, has been sold to various individuals, most of the wood has been felled, and it is now divided into about a dozen farms. On the Queensgate, or Hessle Road, are two excellent chalk quarries, of which the best whiting is made, and imbedded in the stone are found the fossil impressions of shells, bones, &c.

*Hall Garth*, the Manor House of the Manor of Beverley Water Towns, is noticed at page 225.

## Seigniorship of Holderness.

"Lordings, there is in Yorkshire, as I gesse  
A marsh contree ycalled Holdernesne."—CHAUCER.

WE have already observed at page 42, vol. i., that the ancient British inhabitants of the district between the Humber and the Tyne, were the *Bri-gantes*, and that the tribe called the *Parisi* occupied the present East Riding. But the district inhabited by the latter tribe, as described in the most ancient maps, is that portion of the East Riding known at the present day by the name of Holderness; and some good authorities are of opinion that this tribe was confined to that small tract of country. The *Parisi*, or *Parisii*, are supposed by Baxter to have derived their name from their occupation as shepherds; but others are of opinion that they were so named rather from the nature of the situation in which they dwelt, than from their occupation. The French etymology of *Paris*, *Parisii*, and *Parisiacii*, is "from the watery site or feature; they may be derived from the Gaelic *Isis*, a stream, water, or sea; *par*, a district—*Par Isis*." There is no doubt that in the time of the ancient Britons, and of the Romans, many, if not the whole, of the low lands in the district were overflowed by the waters of the Humber, and subsequently by the natural waters of the country, after the Humber was embanked.

Holderness, the present name of the district, is derived from the watery or marshy nature of the place, for, as we have seen at page 1 of this vol., *Hol* is Gaelic for water; *Der* is water, stream, &c.; and from its running out into the sea like a *nose*, the inhabitants are said to have added the termination *ness*, and called the district *Hol-der-ness*. It is obvious that if the waters of the Humber were not at present confined by high banks, the expanse of water at every flux of the tide would cover thousands of acres of land in the East Riding, and in a great degree insulate the higher and eastern parts of Holderness. Before the Humber banks were made, in the townships of Southcoates, Marfleet, and Preston, it is probable that the waters of the Humber extended through the low grounds of Sutton, Swine, and many other townships northwards towards the source of the river Hull. Leland tells us that Hedon was once insulated by sea creeks, and when that was so, it is probable that the low grounds or carrs on the western side of Holderness were covered with the waters of the Humber, at spring tides, very far towards Frodingham Bridge. But this state of things has entirely disappeared before the system of draining and embanking, which has been so successfully introduced into the district.

The name anciently given to the higher parts of the tract now called the East Riding, was *Deira Wald*; and the lower parts towards the sea and the Humber were called *Cava Deira*, i.e., hollow or low Deira. It is pretty well agreed upon that the district of Holderness was, in early ages, cut off almost entirely from the country around, by the Yorkshire Wolds, which run to the east on the north; and by thick and extensive forests and morasses, which extended from the Wolds southward to the mouth of the Humber.\* The *natural division* of Holderness, as Mr. Poulson very properly remarks, may be said to include the whole country between the eastern slope of the Yorkshire Wolds, the German Ocean, and the channel of the Humber, its western limits passing by Bridlington, Burton Agnes, Driffild, Beswick, Beverley, and Cottingham, to Hessle; and it is most probable, he adds, that this was the extent of country inhabited by the Parisi.

Professor Phillips, in his *Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire*, states "that the lakes, which were left on the retiring of the diluvial currents, appear to have been continually diminished in depth, and contracted in extent, by deposits of vegetable matter, decayed shells, and sediment, brought with them by land floods. In this manner," he continues, "a surprising number of inland lakes have been extinguished in Holderness, and nothing remains to denote their former existence, but the deposits by which they have been filled." The names of many places in the district, as *Rotesa*, *Skipeea*, *Kilnsea*, *Withernsea*, *Woodmansea*, &c., indicate the places at which some of these lakes or  *meres* existed, but there is but one now left in the whole tract of

\* The whole district of the East Riding originally formed one immense and trackless forest. Much of the original wood was destroyed by the Romans, who employed the captive natives in the laborious occupation of clearing woods and draining marshes. Much more was burnt to ashes during the ravages of the Saxons and Danes. As one of the objects which the Romans had in view in destroying the forests, was to prevent the Britons from concerting schemes of insurrection and revolt, it is probable that in some places the trees, when rooted up or cut down, were allowed to remain on the marshy ground, in which, in course of time, they became embedded; and abundant remains still exist at a certain depth beneath the surface, of trees, plants, roots, and brushwood, over a great part of this district. Great quantities were found at Beverley, in the common pastures of Swinemoor and Figham, when the Beverley and Barmston drain was cut; and in many other marshy places, particularly at Eske, where not only great oak trees have been taken up, generally with the roots attached; but trees of a lighter description, such as hazel, and on these the nuts have been found in good preservation, which shows evidently the season of the year when they were destroyed. Many trees are frequently found in the neighbourhood of Routh, and in other places in the carrs. The depth at which they are discovered is usually from one to four feet. Another conjecture is—that these trees have been washed away by some great floods, from higher grounds, and deposited in these low marshy places.

country, and that is at Hornsea. We may here observe that the termination *sea*, or *sey*, as it is also spelt, is not the modern word denoting the ocean, but is merely synonymous with mere.

In Horsley's map of Great Britain, according to Ptolemy's Geography, in which are inserted the names of the British tribes, the Parisi are marked on the promontory *Ocellum*. In a pamphlet, published in 1821, Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Cottingham, tells us that *Ocellum* was certainly the name of the district now called Holderness, and that "the name, from its derivation, may fairly mean the eye, or exploring place;" and he refers to Baxter and Camden, who seem to agree that *Ocellum* means Spurn Head, or the projecting head of the Parisi. But others argue with much force that Flamborough Head must be the promontory named *Ocellum*. The discovery of the book of Richard of Cirencester, a monk, who lived in the 14th century, has added much to the geography of Roman Britain. This book, which is admitted to be genuine, contains a Roman Itinerary, with a comment upon it, and was printed by Dr. Stukeley, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, and has also been published separately in the present century, informs us that at the eastern point of the region or kingdom of Brigantia, "where the promontories of Oxellum, and of the Brigantes, run into the sea, dwelt the Parisi, to whom belonged the towns of Petuaria and Portus Felix." The promontories appear to be Holderness and Flamborough Head, and the towns Petuaria and Portus Felix belonging to the Parisi, are said to have been at Beverley and Bridlington Quay. (See page 169.) But all these are yet disputable positions. Portus Felix has been assigned by some antiquaries to Filey, and others contend that Petuaria, which was the principal town, was at Patrington. Mr. Drake, who seems satisfied that Petuaria was the present Beverley, is of opinion the Roman road must have gone directly towards Patrington, or Spurn Head, one of which places in Holderness, he concludes, was certainly the Roman *Prætorium*, mentioned as the last stage in the first Itinerary of Antoninus.

**LORDS OF THE SEIGNIORY.**—After the prodigious slaughter of the English nobility at the battle of Hastings, the Conqueror, as we have seen at p. 111 of vol. i., divided the kingdom of England between his adventurous followers, and the Seignior, Liberty, and Honour, of Holderness was granted, in 1067, to *Drue Debeverer*, also called *Drago de Bevere*, or *Beurere*. He was afterwards called *Drago de Holderness*. This Drago married the Conqueror's niece, and built a Castle at Skipsea, but poisoning his wife, he was obliged, according to Camden, to renounce the realm. He was a man of overbearing and covetous disposition, for it appears from Domesday that he was not satis-

fied with the Seigniorship of Holderness, but that he claimed all the land in the West Riding, which was held by the Church of St. John of Beverley, and had been confirmed by William himself. On the flight of Drago, it is conjectured that the Seigniorship escheated to the Crown, it being conferred as a mark of royal favour on its next possessor, *Odo, Earl of Champagne*, a Norman, who had married the Conqueror's sister Adeliza. William gave him the "Isle of Holderness," as he called it; and the Archbishop of Rouen bestowed on him the city of Albemarle, in Normandy. Holderness at that period was a barren country, bearing no other grain but oats; and so soon as Odo de Campania's wife brought him a son, whom he named Stephen, he entreated the King to give him some land that would bear wheat, whereby he might be better able to nourish his nephew; the King therefore granted him the lordship of Bytham, in Lincolnshire. After the death of the Conqueror, Odo, in 1096, entered into a conspiracy with Robert de Malbray, or De Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, and others, to dethrone William II., and set up Stephen, his aunt's son (who was afterwards King), to the Crown of this realm, for which he was imprisoned. By his wife Adeliza, he left his successor Stephen, and a daughter Judith, wife to Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland.

Stephen, on the decease of his father, became the third Lord of Holderness, and the second *Earl of Albemarle*. His wife was Hawyse, daughter of Ralph de Mortimer, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters.

*William*, the third Earl of Albemarle, was the eldest son of the last Earl, and was surnamed *Le Gros* (the fat). He was the chief of the nobles who, in the time of King Stephen, defeated the Scots in the Battle of the Standard. (See vol. i., p. 124.) This nobleman founded and endowed the Abbeys of Meaux, in Holderness, and Bytham and Thornton, in Lincolnshire. He married Cicely, daughter of William, son of Duncan, son of Malcolm King of Scotland, and he died in 1179, and was buried in Thornton Abbey. His daughter Hawise, who succeeded him in all his estates, had three husbands, who were successively Earls of Albermarle and Lords of Holderness in her right. *William de Mandeville*, third Earl of Essex, married Hawise, in 1180, and became Earl of Albemarle, as above mentioned. At the coronation of Richard I., this nobleman carried the great crown of gold, and so high and important was his character, that he was one of the three Earls and two Barons sent to King Philip of France, to solicit his assistance in recovering the Holy Land from the domination of the infidels. He died at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1190, and was buried in the Abbey of Mortimer, in the same country.

The next husband of Hawise was *William de Fortibus*, one of the Admirals of the Fleet, who died in 1194. His wife remarried, as we have observed, *Baldwin de Betun*, Earl of the Isle of Wight. In the 2nd of King John (1201), this Earl had a grant to himself, his wife, and their heirs, of the town of Hedon, in Holderness, for a free burgh. Hawise outlived this her third husband, who died in 1212, and after his death she gave no less than the sum of 5,000 marks to have the possession of her inheritance and dowries, that she might not be compelled to marry again.\* During her widowhood she made many gifts to the church.

*William de Fortibus*, son and heir to the second husband of Hawise, was the next possessor of the Seignior of Holderness. In the troublous times which he lived, he took part with the rebellious Barons against the King two or three times. He was once excommunicated, and it was only by deep submission to Cardinal Pandulph, the Pope's Legate, and Walter Archbishop of York, that he was enabled to make his peace with the King. In 1241 this nobleman, with several other persons of distinction, left England upon a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but the Earl died on his passage, in the Mediterranean sea, on Good Friday, in the same year.

*William de Fortibus*, the third Earl of Albemarle of this name, was the next Lord of Holderness. He had livery of his lands lying in the counties of York, Surrey, Northampton, Kent, Southampton, and Lincoln; and he had splendid castles at Cockermouth, in Cumberland; Skipton, in Craven; and Skipsea, in Holderness. He died at Amiens, in France, in 1260, and his remains having been brought to England, were interred in one of the monasteries founded by his ancestors. His daughter and heir (Aveline) was married in 1269, to *Edmund Crouchback*, second son of Henry III., afterwards Earl of Lancaster. She died without issue in the 2nd of Edward I. (1274), and the lordship of Holderness reverted to the Crown.

*Piers de Gaveston*, seventh Earl of Cornwall, and the great favourite of Edward II., was the next possessor of this extensive domain, and was beheaded near Warwick, in 1312. (See vol. i., p. 135.) On his death the Honour of Holderness again reverted to the Crown.

In 1338 *William de la Pole*, of Hull, had "the inheritance of that great manor of Burstwick, in Holderness," granted to him, but in 1358 he surrendered it to the King, for a sum of money out of the customs of Hull. In

\* When an estate fell to a female, the Sovereign obliged her to marry any one he pleased, hence the excessive sum paid by this Countess, this being the fourth time she had been placed in the same situation.

the latter year Edward III. granted Holderness to Isabel his daughter, but she dying without issue, it again fell into the hands of the Sovereign.

*Thomas of Woodstock*, sixth son of Edward III., had a grant of this Seignior, for the better and more honourable support of his dignity. The reader of English history knows that this unfortunate nobleman, who had been created Earl of Buckingham and Duke of Gloucester, was forcibly conveyed to Calais, where he was smothered between two feather beds, in the year 1397. One of the murderers of the royal Duke, *Edward Earl of Rutland*, the eldest son of Edmund of Langley, fifth son of Edward III., obtained the grant of this Seignior; and in 1397 he was created *Duke of Albemarle*. He was killed at the Battle of Agincourt, and his remains were interred in Fotheringay, in Northamptonshire.

The next Lord of Holderness was Thomas Duke of Clarence, second son of Henry VI., who bore the title of "Steward of England, Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord of Holderness." He was slain in the wars with France, in 1422; dying without issue.

In 1421, Anne, Countess of Stafford, daughter of Thomas Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and her issue were restored to all their lands and honours. She was succeeded by her son and heir, Humphrey, *Duke of Buckingham*, who was slain in the Battle of Northampton, in 1459. His grandson *Henry* was the next possessor of this Seignior. This peer was a principal instrument in raising Richard III. to the throne; with whom for a time he continued on very good terms, but at some slights experienced from the usurper, he entered into a design with others to dethrone him, and advance Henry, Earl of Richmond. He was taken in arms against the "crook'd back tyrant," and beheaded at Shrewsbury, without any arraignment or legal proceeding. Edward, son and heir of the last Duke, was restored to the honours of his father, in 1498; but being accused of a design to take off the King, that he might reign himself, he was arraigned, found guilty, and beheaded on Tower Hill, in 1521. By his death the honour of Holderness reverted to the Crown.

In 1557, *Henry Neville*, fifth Earl of Westmorland, had a grant of this domain, and he, in 1559, re-granted the same to his son-in-law, Sir John Constable, Knt., of Burton Constable and Halsham, in Holderness. This Sir John was of a family of the most ancient and noble descent. Dr. Burton, the antiquary, deduced their pedigree from the Saxon Kings of England, the Kings of Scotland, Dukes of Normandy, &c. He was succeeded by his son *Henry*, who died in 1608.

*Sir Henry Constable*, the next Lord of the Seignior, was created a peer of

Scotland, by King James VI. of that kingdom, by the title of *Viscount Dunbar*, and *Lord Constable*, by patent, dated at Newmarket, Nov. 14th, 1620, to him and his heirs male, bearing the names and arms of Constable. This nobleman died, in 1645, of the wounds he received at the siege of Scarbro', and his son *John*, *second Viscount Dunbar*, who succeeded him, died in 1666. The latter married Lady Mary Brudenell, only daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Cardigan. *Robert*, the *third Viscount Dunbar*, succeeded his father; he married first, Mary, daughter of John, Lord Bellasyse, of Worlaby, Lincolnshire; and secondly, Lady Dorothy Brudenell, third daughter of the Earl of Cardigan. He was succeeded in his title and estate by his brother *William*, in 1714, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh second Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, but having no issue by her, his estate, in virtue of a special entail, devolved on his nephew, *Cuthbert Tunstall*, who took the name of Constable, and the title of Viscount Dunbar has ever since remained dormant, no heir male general having appeared to claim it. *William Constable*, son and heir of Cuthbert, dying without issue, by will entailed his estates and the Seigniorship of Holderness on his nephew, *Edward Sheldon*, Esq., who in March, 1791, took the name of Constable. He also died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, *Francis Sheldon*, Esq., who likewise took the name of Constable, and died without issue.

The next Lord of Holderness who succeeded in the entail was *Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford*, created a Baronet May 22nd, 1815, at the particular request of Louis XVIII., King of France, as a testimony of the services and attentions received by him, from that gentleman, during his long residence in this country. This nobleman was born Dec. 4th, 1762, and married, June 7th, 1791, Mary Macdonald, second daughter of John Chichester, Esq., of Arlington, Devonshire, and had issue, Sir Thomas Aston, the present Baronet. He took the name of Constable, by royal sign manual, in 1821, and died in February, 1823, when he was succeeded by his son, *Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable*, the present Lord of the Seigniorship of Holderness; for which honour he holds his courts at Hedon, where the Corporation are bound by charter to provide him with a hall and prison for the manor of Burstwick, with the hamlets, free warren, and parks thereunto belonging, "commonly called the dominion of Holderness," and in some old deeds styled, the Isle of Holderness. Besides its ancient lords, several other families have held the title of *Earl of Holderness*, but it became extinct in 1778, on the death of Robert Conyers Darcy, Baron Darcy and Conyers, whose daughter and heiress married the fifth Duke of Leeds.



## Holderness Wapentake.

THIS district, which, as we have seen, from the time of the Conquest, has formed a baronial liberty, or Seignior, is bounded on the north by Dickering Wapentake; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the river Humber; and on the west by the river Hull, which separates it from the Wapentake of Harthill. It forms a long crescent figure, presenting its horned side to the sea. Its length from north to south is thirty-seven miles, and its breadth is only from nine to twelve miles. Along the sea coast its cliffs are subject to gradual and continual waste, from the incursions of the foaming billows, which, by washing out the friable substrata, tumble the superincumbent earth into the deep, and are thus supposed to carry away, on an average, from 1 to 2½ yards of land annually along the whole coast. "We have travelled on roads, which are now gone," says a recent writer, "and have seen the venerable churches of Owthorne and Kilnsea, the former of which was ingulphed in the ocean in 1816, and the latter in 1826." The town of Ravenspurne and several villages, which have been washed away, and have left not a "wreck behind," will be noticed at a subsequent page. There is a tradition that Hornsea was once ten miles from the sea.

Holderness is generally a champaign district, encompassed by the ocean and the rivers Humber and Hull, sinking into low marshes and cultivated fens near the rivers, and rising on its eastern side, by swelling undulations, towards the sea. The Wapentake is in three bailiwicks, or divisions—middle, north, and south—and its area, according to the Parliamentary returns, is 160,470 acres. It comprises 46 parishes, subdivided into 84 townships, but there are only two small market towns—Hedon and Patrington. The farmers and graziers however find a ready sale for their produce at Hull and Beverley, which lie near its western limits on the opposite side of the river Hull. The latter is navigable for small craft, and has a canal branching eastward to Leven, and another extending northward, from Frodingham to Driffield. The soil, agriculture, &c., are already noticed in the description of the East Riding, in the beginning of the first volume of this history.

**HOLDERNESS SOUTH DIVISION.**—This division or bailiwick of the Wapentake of Holderness contains the parishes of Burstwick, Easington, Halsham, Hollym, Holmpton, Keyingham, Kilnsea, Ottringham, Owthorne (part of), Patrington, Paull, Skeffling, Sunk Island, Welwick, and Winestead. The names of places in Holderness may generally be found in a Saxon origin.

**BURSTWICK.**—This parish comprises the townships of Burstwick-cum-Skeckling and Ryhill-cum-Camerton. The manor of Burstwick was always retained by the Lords of the Seignior of Holderness in their own hands, whether in the Crown, or in the hands of a subject; and there was situated the great baronial Castle of the Earls of Albemarle, although the first lord resided at Skipsea, and those of later years at Burton Constable. The manor was of great extent, and was in the hands of our Kings at the several periods the Seignior escheated to the Crown. The public records of the kingdom adduce several proofs of royal visits to Holderness.

Edward I. was at his royal park at Burstwick, on the 9th and 11th of November, 1309. In 1339, King Edward granted the custody of his parks, in the manor of *Brustwyk*, to William Dale, according to letters patent. In 1347, John d'Arcy, called John d'Arce le Fitz, had the custody of the King's liberty of Holderness, as also of the manor of *Brustwyke*, with its members. In 1356, King Edward III. bestowed on William de la Pole "the inheritance of that great manor of Brustwyke, in Holderness, with its members." Rymer, in his *Fœdera*, has preserved the special directions given concerning the treatment of the Countess of Carrick, Queen of Robert Bruce of Scotland, who was consigned to Richard Oysel, steward of the royal manor of Holderness, after the defeat of her noble husband (34th Edward I., 1306.)\*

Edward II. visited Holderness several times. In July, 1323, several state papers were signed by him at Burstwick.

In law phraseology, the ancient name of this parish, *Skeckling*, or Skeckling-cum-Burstwick, is still kept up, but with the exception of a small one-arched bridge across a stream in the village, called Skeckling Bridge, and an adjoining field, called Skeckling Close, the name is altogether practically obsolete. The area of the entire parish is 5,270 acres, and the principal landowners are Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, Bart. (Lord of the Manor); Mr. Robt. Burnham, Burstwick; Mr. Farmer, London; — Raikes, Esq., Hull; Anthony Bannister, Esq., Paull; and Mr. Samuel Holmes, Kelsey Hill. Amount of assessed property, £9,141. Population of Burstwick-cum-Skeck-

\* She was to have with her a lady and a woman for her chamber, "who may be of good age, and not gay;" two pages, "who shall be also of good age, and prudent;" one of them to carve for her; "a foot-boy to wait in her chamber, one who is sober and not riotous, to make her bed, and do other offices pertaining to her chamber;" a valet, "who shall be of good bearing, and discreet to keep her keys, and serve in the pantry and cellar;" and a cook. She was also allowed three greyhounds for her recreation in the warren at Burstwick, "and in the parks when she chuseth;" to have venison in the park, and fish in the fisheries, "according as she shall be inclined;" and she was to reside in the best house in the manor, at her pleasure.—*Rymer*, vol. ii., p. 1018.

ling township, 509; and of the whole parish, 745 souls. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1773.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £7., and now worth about £280. It is in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor, and incumbency of the Rev. F. B. King. The *Church* (All Saints) was erected about the early part of the 14th century, and is a handsome spacious edifice in the Gothic style of architecture; restored and beautified in 1853, with much taste and at considerable outlay. It consists of a nave with a north aisle, a chancel with a north aisle, a chapel on the south side of the nave, forming half a transept, and a lofty square embattled tower at the west end. The south side of the nave has a modern brick porch, and the windows are almost all square headed. The chancel was rebuilt by the patron, who is the lay Rector, about fifteen years ago. On Thursday, the 17th of June, 1853, a new gilded weathercock, surmounted by a globe and cross, was added to this church, on which occasion the venerable patriarch of the village, John Jackson, aged 92 years (since dead), ascended the narrow spiral staircase to witness its adjustment by the sun. The interior is very neat; the aisle of the nave is divided from it by four pointed arches resting on octagonal columns. The western arch of the tower, which previous to the late reparations was built up with brick work, is now open, and within it is the organ, placed on a low screen of very elaborate workmanship, built by Mr. F. Webster, architect, Hedon, so as to allow a large stained glass window to show above it. This is a great improvement to the general appearance of the interior. The east window of the chancel is of five lights, one of which is filled with stained glass, executed by Wailes, and erected in memory of the late Rev. W. Clarke (who was for upwards of forty years Vicar of this parish), by Mrs. King, wife of the present Vicar. Most of the other windows are either filled or decorated with coloured glass. Over the communion table are two ancient pictures of Moses and Aaron, and an allegorical representation of the Lord's Supper. In the chancel is a plain sedilia, and the remains of the piscina; and suspended beneath the chancel arch is a gilded chandelier of oak, the gift of the present Vicar. The ceiling of the chancel is flat, and by the removal of the underdrawing, the handsome oak roof of the nave has been restored to view. The font has a handsome Gothic top, carved by Mr. F. Webster. The south chapel, which is open to the nave by a pointed arch, is of much beauty, with clustered columns, and the well preserved remains of the sedilia. The tower contains only one bell, but of great size, weighing 17 cwt., which was recast in 1817. New gates have lately been added to the churchyard, which has also received some considerable augmentation in size.

The *Vicarage House* is a good substantial residence, the grounds and arrangements of which have lately been very much improved.

The *Village* is neat and pleasant, and stands about nine miles E. by S. from Hull, and three S.E. from Hedon. The northern part of the village is the ancient hamlet of Skeckling, and is separated from Burstwick by a stream or drain, across which is the above-mentioned Skeckling Bridge. The church and the Vicarage are in Skeckling. A short distance from the village is a Station on the Hull and Holderness Railway. The *School* is endowed with £15. per ann., left by the Rev. William Clarke, late Vicar, in 1862. Here are also places of worship for the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

"The site of the Castle of the Earls of Albemarle is said to have been visible on an eminence in the south park, with a moat surrounding it, in 1782," writes Mr. Poulson, in the *History of Holderness*; "but it is doubtful whether the moat may not be that which surrounded the old house which stood inclosed within it, and which forms nearly a square, comprising about four acres of land; the moat, although in some measure filled up, is easily defined. There were also the sites of two or more fish-ponds to the south of the moat, but below the hill. Previously to 1722, there were still many head of deer in the south park."\* The same writer says, "In the south park, in Mr. William Constable's time, there still remained an old oak, thirty-six feet in circumference, and in which twelve persons could dine; and there were in the recollection of living persons several other trees, or rather trunks of trees, of lesser circumference."

Burstwick is very elevated, and from some parts of the parish there are most extensive views. Louth Church, in Lincolnshire, may be seen from Burstwick Garth.

We shall briefly notice the principal farms in this parish, the buildings on some of which are very commodious and respectable.

*South Park* farm is now in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Robinson. The house is an ancient brick building. *North Park House* is a neat brick building, erected in 1842-3. The site of the ancient house is now converted into garden ground, and is moated round. On the north-east side of the

\* The Royal Park at Burstwick assisted to supply the larder of some of our Kings in London with venison, as appears from a payment of £2. 1s. 4d., made to Rd. Oysel, the keeper of the manor, for his disbursements respecting three doles of venison taken in that park, and four doles of venison taken in the forest of Sherwood, which were sent by water from Hull to London, in the reign of Edward I. These disbursements consisted of the cost of salt to preserve the venison, the freight of a vessel to carry it to London, and the wages of a boy to take care of it while on board of the ship.—*Wardrobe's Account of the Reign of Edward I.*, 28 vo., fol. 58.

farm is a ditch or embankment, about four feet in height, the object or use of which is now unknown. Mr. Charles Johnson, the present occupier, often finds large oak trees beneath the surface; and he has one now in his possession, which measures forty feet in length and six feet in circumference. (See page 804.) North and South Parks are within the limits of Skeckling.

The farm house called *Burstwick Hall or Garth* was erected in 1803, on the site of the old hall, which, having become dilapidated, was taken down in 1802. It stands near to the south park, and the boundaries of the ancient moat are distinctly visible at present. This place was formerly the seat and property of the family of Appleyard.

*Burstwick Grange* was once called Gospel Hill, or Gospel Farm; the house built in 1850, partly on the site of an ancient residence, is a large substantial brick building, in the front of which is a small fish pond, having an island in the centre of it. Mr. Abraham Leonard occupies this farm.

*Nuttles Hall*, a large brick building, is situated on elevated ground. The farm takes its name from the family of Nuttles or Nuthill, who possessed this manor through many reigns. Peter de Nuthill was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in the 26th of Edward III. (1353.) The Champneys possessed the estate of the Nuttles during the last century. In the farm yard is a hot water spring which is never dry. There was formerly a *Church or Chapel* here, which, being dependent upon the mother church of Skeckling, paid an annual pension of 2s. to the Rector, and one mark to the Vicar, of Skeckling. The patronage was vested in the family of Nuthill, Knts., and in 1332, the chantry of the chapel of Nuthill was appropriated to the church thereof. In 1535 the church was demolished, but the proceeds of the living was stated to be £2. per annum.

There is another farm called *Nuthill*, which once formed a part of the south park, in this parish, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Robinson. The house is a large brick building, erected in 1825, on a pleasant site, on one of the highest spots in Holderness.

*Ridgemont*, called also *Ridgemond*, and *Rugemont*, is in the occupation of Mr. William Stickney. This farm consists of about 800 acres, and when the great grandfather of the present occupier first entered upon it, 300 acres were under water, 200 acres in whins, and the rest only was land of any real value. The late Mr. Stickney, when a boy, used to skate from Ridgemont to school, at Roos, during the winter months, from which circumstance some opinion may be formed of the then condition of this part of Holderness. But the farm is now in a high state of cultivation. Ridgemont has been in the possession of Mr. Stickney's family, for up to 150 years, as yearly

tenants, no lease ever having been executed, a fact alike honourable to both parties, they (with the exception of the present occupier, who has become a Catholic) being of the Society of Friends, their landlords (the Constable family) Catholics. *Ridgemont House* is a large handsome villa-looking residence, erected in 1824. The situation is very pleasant and well wooded. Mr. Wm. Stickney, who died in 1848, was an excellent practical agriculturist, and wrote a treatise, which obtained him a silver medal from the Agricultural Society. Mrs. Sarah Ellis, wife of Mr. Wm. Ellis, the missionary, author of "Polynesian Researches," is the daughter of the late, and half-sister of the present, Mr. Stickney. This lady, whilst a spinster, became favourably known in literary circles, by the publication of her "Pictures of Private Life," and since her marriage she has written the well-known and highly-appreciated work called "The Women of England." Mrs. Ellis has also written some excellent poetry.

*Kelsey*, or *Kelsea Hill*, was an extensive mound of sand and gravel, covered with plantations, but the Holderness Railway Company purchased it, ran their line through it, and found in the hill itself a fine supply of materials for forming their iron highway. During the excavation of the hill, several stag horns, curious shells, and petrified curiosities, were found; and of the latter class a perfect mushroom, in a petrified state, was found buried deep in the sand. Many of these curiosities are in the possession of Mr. Owst, of Keyingham. *Kelsey House*, in the neighbourhood, is the residence of Mr. Samuel Holmes.

*Ryhill Township*.—Ryhill, or Rial, is a small village, situated on the high road from Hedon to Patrington, three miles S.E. of the former place, and one mile S. from Burstwick. It takes its name from the family of De Ryell, its ancient possessors. The chief proprietors at present are Miss Broadley, C. L. Ringrose, Esq., Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., and Mr. Jonathan Mitchinson. Area of the township, 2,380 acres; amount of assessed property, £3,307.; population, 216 souls. Tithes commuted in 1805. There is a small Wesleyan Chapel here, erected in 1819.

*Camerton Hamlet* consists of four houses close to Ryhill. *Camerton Hall* (now a farm house), the property of Mr. C. L. Ringrose, and residence of Mr. J. Mitchinson, is a large fine looking house, pleasantly situated, and partly surrounded with trees. Population of Camerton, 20.

**EASINGTON**.—This parish lies on the coast of the North Sea, towards the Spurn Point, and is divided into two townships—Easington and Out-Newton. The area of the entire parish is 5,228 acres, of which 4,363 belongs to Easington. Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., is Lord of the Manor, and the

principal landowners are Messrs. J. Walker, John Richardson, Wm. Child, John Clubley, John R. Bulson, and Wm. Dennison. Amount of assessed property, £4,073.; rateable value, £2,401.; population of Easington township, 567 souls; population of the entire parish, 625.

The Church was given by Edward I. to the Abbey of Meaux, in part of recompense for the manor of Myton and town of Kingston-upon-Hull, which that monastery passed to the Crown. It was appropriated to the Abbey and Convent by Archbishop de la Zouch, in 1346, who ordained that there should be in this church one perpetual Vicar, whose collation should be in himself and his successors in the See of York for ever. At the dissolution Henry VIII. settled the Rectory of Easington upon the Archiepiscopal See. The Living is a Discharged Vicarage, rated in the King's Books at £10.; it was augmented by a grant of £200., in 1768, by the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, and in 1810 and 1819, by Parliamentary grants of £200. and £1,200. It is now returned at £51. per annum. As we have stated, the Archbishop is the patron, and the Rev. George Inman is the present Vicar. The tithes of Easington township were commuted at the enclosure in 1770.

The *Edifice* (All Saints) is situated on high ground near the centre of the village, and is in the Early English style. It was probably built in the 12th century, but many subsequent additions and alterations have been made. It comprises a nave, side aisles, and chancel, and had formerly a chapel on the north side of the latter. At the west end is a venerable looking embattled tower, built of Roche Abbey stone, the doorway of which is probably of the 12th century, and is said to have been brought from Burstall, on the dissolution of that Priory. The body of the church is of cut stone, and the chancel of rubble. The south side of the nave has several plain pointed windows, and a brick porch; the same side of the church has three square-headed windows, of three lights each; and in the east end is a large pointed window of five lights. The clerestory of the nave has three pointed windows, and the north side of the church is similar to the south in point of style. The nave is embattled. In the interior, the south aisle is divided from the nave by four Early Pointed arches, springing from piers alternately cylindrical, and of three clustered columns, with deep cap mouldings, forming a pleasing and graceful contrast. On the north side are three widely-sweeping arches, resting on very thick circular pillars without mouldings, probably the oldest part of the church. The chancel is very spacious, and contains the ancient piscina, with some deep mouldings. The roof is of fine oak. The foundations of the south chapel are still visible. The tower is

open to the church, but a gallery, erected in 1802, "in the debased style of village architecture," partly conceals its noble arch, and obstructs the view of the fine western window. The tower contains three bells.

The *Village* is situated between the sea and the Humber, about a mile equidistant from both, and about 6 miles S.E. from Patrington. Here is a neat Primitive Methodist Chapel, built in 1851, and a small Wesleyan Chapel, erected in 1850. The church school is endowed with 3A. 3R. 27P. of land, bequeathed in 1811, by Robert Pattinson, Esq.

The *Manor House*, the ancient mansion of the Overtons, still remains in the village, but in a mutilated state. It formerly consisted of a centre and two projecting wings, with a large entrance hall. One parlour was ornamented with portraits of the monarchs of England, from the Conquest to the reign of Charles II., painted on oak panels, and let into the wainscot. There is a tradition in the village, that Charles I. slept one night here during the civil war, under the roof of Col. Overton, but it is not recorded that Charles ever proceeded into Holderness. It is not improbable that one of the earlier Kings, who are well known to have landed on the coast in this neighbourhood, may have lodged here. (See page 146 and 147, vol. i.)

*Dimlington* is a small hamlet in this township, situated near the sea. Dimlington Hill is the most elevated ground in this part of Holderness.

*Out-Newton Township*.—The area of this township is 865 acres; population, 58. The Village consists of a few scattered farm houses and cottages, and stands about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles N. of Easington, and 4 miles E. from Patrington. Near the sea cliff is a part of the gable end of an ancient *Chapel of Ease*. In 1833 these remains were 147 yards from the sea. Near them are foundations of some buildings, which have been moated round, probably the site of the old manor house. The tithes have been commuted for £183., payable to the Archbishop of York, and there is about half an acre of glebe—the site of the old chapel.

*HALSHAM*.—The name of this place is derived from the ancient Saxon *halix*, holy, and *ham*, a dwelling or village. The Constable family have held Halsham from a very early period, and it has continued in the same family to the present day, Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., being its present lord. At what time the family quitted Halsham is not ascertained, but it seems not to have been before the year 1620. Area, 2,877 acres; rateable value, £3,269; amount of assessed property, £4,795; population, 364 souls.

The *Living* is a Rectory, in the patronage of J. Dyneley, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. John Ion, for whom the Rev. Miles Mackereth officiates. It is rated at £18. 6s. 8d., but now worth £760. per ann. The *Fabric* of the



Church (All Saints) consists of a nave with aisles, a chancel with chantry chapel on the north side, and a tower at the west end. The latter appendage has double buttresses at the angles, an embattled parapet, and contains two bells. In the west front is an empty niche above a pointed window of three lights. On the south side is a brick porch, and on the north a modern brick vestry. The divisions of the south aisle contain pointed windows of three lights; this side of the chancel has a square window in the centre, and pointed windows on each side of it. The east window is of four lights. This end rises to a gable, and is finished with a foliated cross. The north side is similar to the south. The interior is neat. The tower is open to the nave by a large pointed arch. On the south side of the nave are three pointed arches on plain octagonal pillars; and on the north side are two massive arches resting on low circular columns. There are some singularly sculptured blocks above the arches in the north aisle, evidently belonging to an older church than the present. The roof of the nave is panelled with coloured bosses. The chancel is large, and has a coved ceiling, corresponding with the elliptical arch which divides it from the nave. Here is a crocketed piscina mutilated, and three sedilias surmounted by a large ogee crocketed arch. The chantry chapel, called the Chapel of St. John of Beverley, has opened into the chancel by two pointed arches, now blocked up. The pulpit bears the date 1634, and the granite font is octagonal. In the east wall of the chapel is a large double piscina, and here is also a fine table monument of alabaster, of a Knight in a recumbent attitude, his hands clasped in prayer, his head resting on a helmet, and the body attired in full plate armour. The side or dado of the tomb has pinnaced niches, with angels holding shields. From the style of the armour this is evidently the monument of Sir John Constable, who died about the middle of the 15th century. Beneath, is a spacious vault, in which the remains of the ancient family of Constable, lords of the place, were formerly interred. Amongst the mural monuments in the church are two to the ancient family of Owst.

The *Village* stands about 4 miles N.W. from Patrington, and 5½ E.S.E. from Hedon. Upon a gentle eminence, embosomed in a small plantation of trees, a little to the east of the church, is a splendid *Mausoleum*, belonging to the Constable family, which forms a prominent object in the surrounding scenery. It is a circular temple-looking edifice, of the Doric order, built of the best white freestone, having blank arches round the whole, resting on pilasters. The dome, which is of stone, covered with lead, is crowned with an ornamental cross. The interior is faced and floored with dark polished marble, having Doric pilasters and recesses round the whole; and in the

centre is an elegant white marble urn, inscribed to Sir William Constable, who lies in one of the catacombs, along with several of his family. The urn stands on a pedestal of veined marble, and is surrounded by an iron railing. There are 78 shields of arms, of the family and connexions, ranged round the entablature, and a sky light of stained glass throws a chastened light over the whole of the interior. This beautiful fabric was commenced in 1790 and finished in 1800, at a cost of £10,000. The Constables continued to use the old family vault, beneath the above-mentioned chapel, as their place of interment, until 1802, when, on the 23rd of August, the bones of the ancestors of the family were collected and transferred to one of the repositories in this edifice.

On forming the foundations of the Mausoleum, a tumulus was opened, in which several urns were found, containing a great number of copper coins. The urns and some of the coins were taken to Burton Constable. At the same time there was a considerable number of skeletons found, with the urns placed at their heads.

There are no remains of the old mansion house of the Constables. It stood about seventy yards north of the church, the site may be ascertained from the uneven state of the ground. The field is still called Mass Garth.

In ancient times this manor was divided, and known as East and West Halsham, but this distinctive appellation is now lost. About  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles to the eastward of the church may yet be seen the moats entire which once surrounded the old mansion of East Halsham. The manor of East Halsham was not in the Constable family for some time after they became possessed of West Halsham. It belonged to the Abbey of Meaux, to which it was given by Stephen de Halsham.

Near the church is a *School* and *Hospital*, founded by Sir John Constable, by will dated 1579, and confirmed by letters patent in 1584, as a free school for eight poor children, and a refuge for eight poor men and two poor women. The endowment consists of an annual rent charge of £80., out of land in Burstwick, Keyingham, and Paull parishes, belonging to Sir T. A. C. Constable. This annuity is divided yearly, as follows:—£20. to the schoolmaster, £3. to each of the eight scholars, £4. to each of the eight almsmen, and £2. each to the two almswomen, all of whom are appointed by Sir T. A. C. Constable. The hospital is an ancient building, the rooms of which intended for the almspeople, being very small, are not often occupied by them; but the hall and rooms above it are occupied by the schoolmaster.

**HOLLYM.**—The manor of Hollym, or Holym, passed, by purchase, to the family of Sykes, in 1698, and the Rev. Christopher Sykes, of Roos, is its

present lord. The parish consists of the townships of Hollym and Withernsea; its area is 8,740 acres, of which 2,530 acres constitute the first-named township. The amount of assessed property is £3,826., and the population of the entire parish in 1851 was 516 souls. The number of persons in Hollym at that date was 407. The principal landowners are the Rev. C. Barker, Colonel Thompson, Rev. S. W. Hall, Admiral Mitford, and Miss Broadley.

The *Chapel of Hollym*, within the parish of Withernsea, as it is anciently called, was formerly a Rector, in the patronage of the monks of Albemarle, and afterwards of the monks of Kirkstall, by grant from Albemarle. Torre mentions that on the 11th of April, 1409, a license was granted to the people of Hollym, *being parishioners of Withernsea*, by reason of the distance from their parish church, and other hazards of ways and inundations, to have Divine service celebrated in the *Chapel of Hollym, and to bury their dead in the chapel yard* for the future. Thus it appears that Hollym did not become parochial until the date of this license; and that its chapel was dependent upon Withernsea. The advowson of Hollym with Withernsea was given to the Corporation of Beverley, by Sir Charles Hotham, in 1710, and it was purchased of them by the Rev. Robert Barker, and his son, the Rev. Charles Barker, is the present Patron and Incumbent. The living is a Discharged Vicarage, valued at £9. 19s. 2d., now worth £420. per ann.

The *Church* (St. Nicholas) was pulled down and rebuilt in 1814, partly by subscription, and partly by a rate; but the money raised being insufficient, the sum of £100. was borrowed of a Mr. E. Coates; to repay which, the *Church Close*, containing 3A. 0B. 16P., situate at Withernsea, was devised to him. According to tradition, this piece of land was originally given to provide a salary for winding up the church clock. The edifice, which is built of brick, is small and plain, and consists of a nave, chancel, and west tower, containing two bells. The interior is ceiled, and neatly pewed, and there is a gallery at the west end. The *Vicarage House* is a mean thatched residence, in the occupation of a farmer.

The *Village*, which is small and scattered, is situated about three miles N.E. from Patrington. *Hollym House*, the residence of the Rev. C. Barker, is a good substantial brick building, erected by the Rev. Peter Atkinson, Vicar of Hollym, who formerly purchased an estate here.

A *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected here in 1824.

*Rysom Garth* is an ancient manor and estate of 543 acres (free from tithe and land tax), which was formerly in the possession of the family of Rysom. It is now the residence and property of William Sherwood, Esq. The man-

sion is of brick, large and commodious, and is pleasantly situated about 2½ miles S. from Hollym, and it commands most extensive prospects.

*Charities.*—The town stock consists of £47., ancient benefactions; £21. given by the late Mr. G. C. Pape, in 1805; and £13. contributed by the parishioners. The interest is divided amongst the poor widows of the parish. There are three cottages, purchased for the poor with ancient benefactions, and also an annual payment of 10s. to the poor, issuing out of a farm in the parish.

The *School* is endowed with the interest of £300., left by will, in 1813, by Mr. George Cook Pape. The legacy duty has reduced this sum to £270.

*WITHERNSEA.*—This township lies on the sea side, and, according to the Parliamentary return of 1851, comprises 1,210 acres, including the sea coast; but in the census return of 1841, the area of Withernsea is stated to be 850 acres. Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., is Lord of the Manor. Rateable value, £981.; amount of assessed property, £1,163.; population in 1851, 109 souls.

The ocean encroaches very much upon this place; and, according to some, nearly two yards are lost through it every year. As we have shewn in the account of Hollym, Withernsea, or Whithornsea, was anciently an independent parish. The church was at first a Rectory, in the patronage of the Abbot and Convent of Albemarle, or their Cell of Burstall; and by the said Abbot of Albemarle granted to the Abbot and Convent of Kirkstall, unto whom it was appropriated, and a Vicarage therein endowed. Torre informs us that on the 8th of November, 1444, a commission was issued to examine the parishioners of Withornsea, whose churchyard being so nigh the sea, that by the violence of its waves beating upon it, in a certain tempest was destroyed, that they might make choice of another foundation whereon to build them a new church. Accordingly, on the 8th of December they certified that the place called Priest's Hill, within the lordship of Withornsea, was a convenient site upon which to erect a new church; whereupon the Archbishop then decreed that the parish church should be built on the said place, which being done, on the 28th of July, 1488, a commission was directed to William Bishop of Dromer, to consecrate the same, then newly built. This church was unroofed during a dreadful storm in 1609, and has been a neglected ruin ever since, the township having become too poor for the support of such a costly structure. It was dedicated in honour of St. Mary. The shell of the fabric exhibits a nave, side aisles, a capacious chancel, and west tower. It is situated some few fields distant from the sea. In 1832 these beautiful and picturesque ruins were 417½ yards from the

sea; the middle of high road was 278 yards; and Intak farm house east end was 312 yards from the sea. It is now in contemplation to restore this ancient church, if funds can be obtained. The church of Withernsea and that which was washed down by the sea in 1816, in the adjoining village of Owthorne, were long known to sailors navigating this coast by the name of "the Sister Churches," from their contiguity and resemblance to each other, which gave rise to the popular tradition that they were built by two sisters.\*

The *Village* is now small, but in a few years it is expected it will have swelled into a respectable town. Since the opening of the Hull and Holderness Railway in 1854 (See page 159), Withernsea is fast becoming a place of importance, new houses of a superior description have been built, and many others are in course of erection; indeed the plan of a new town has been made, and is being carried out; and at no very distant period we may expect to see the late insignificant hamlet of Withernsea transformed into a fashionable bathing place; as a more healthy locality can scarcely be found for the invalid or the pleasure seeker. The sands are very extensive, and the bathing machines belong to the Railway Company, and are fitted up in a superior manner. The sea must have swallowed up an immense tract of country upon this part of the coast. The site of ancient Withernsea is covered with the sea, far from the present cliffs; the houses of the old town would undoubtedly stand about the situation of the old church, which, as we have seen, was destroyed by a tempest.

In the month of December, 1830, the spring tides laid bare, to a great extent, the bed of a morass or submerged forest, which lies about three-quarters ebb on the sea shore, off Withernsea and Owthorne; and exposed to view the organic remains of a distant and unknown era. It extends along the shore for some hundred yards, and probably a considerable way below low water mark into the sea. The most prominent portion now visible is to the north of the ancient site of Owthorne Church. Whether the ground upon which this forest once stood has experienced the change which has taken place, through the agency of a convulsion of nature, or from the more gradual encroachment of the sea, does not appear from any documentary tes-

\* The traditional story runs thus:—The manors of Owthorne and Withernsea, in a remote age, belonged to two sisters, who determined on building a church for their tenantry and dependents; and as the two manors were contiguous, it was concluded that one church would be sufficient for both. The site of Owthorne Church was accordingly fixed upon, and the building rose to a certain height, when the sisters differed as to whether it should be fortified with a tower, or ornamented with a spire. To allay the strife, some good monk suggested that each sister should build a church within her own manor, at a very moderate distance from each, which was done.

timony—but the latter cause is the most probable. The remains consist of trees of various kinds, with their branches, bark, &c., more or less flattened with the weight of the superincumbent earth by which they had been covered; acorns, hazel nuts, leaves, and roots of reeds, &c., all embedded amongst decomposed vegetable matter. Adjoining these are beds of the shells of the river or fresh water muscle, in a very decomposed state. They lay embedded in clay, which appears to have been the bottom of a fresh water lake. The morass likewise contains bones of various animals; and amongst others a large stag's horn, and an elephant's tooth, which weighs seven pounds, have been dug up here when the water was low. This sub-marine forest is not the least of the attractions of Withernsea.

In 1785 a canoe was discovered in the clay, about fifty yards S.E. of Owthorne Church, perfectly entire. Two or three tides preceding the above discovery were extremely high, and set very hard upon the shore. For many years previously the shore was a fine sand, which was totally removed by the action of these violent tides, and a blue clay appeared, upon which were prints of birds' feet, particularly swans, which are supposed to have been imprinted on the clay centuries before.

*Sandley Mere* was formerly a lake; it is now a reedy flat, protected from the sea only by a broad beach of sand and pebbles, thrown up by the tide. The sea now flows over a part of the bed of Sandley Mere, and covers with sand much of its clay and peat. (*See Owthorne Township, at a subsequent page.*)

The Railway Company have erected a splendid and most extensive Hotel, facing the German Ocean, at a cost of £10,580. This splendid establishment, which is equal to anything of the kind in the kingdom, and comprises a large and handsome coffee room, drawing, billiard, and private sitting rooms, up to forty bed rooms; also, bath rooms, a smoke room, &c., was opened for business on Thursday, the 12th of April in the present year, by a ball, which was attended by nearly all the gentry of Holderness. The pleasure grounds are laid out and planted with considerable taste, and contain bowling greens, a labyrinth, and a spacious music saloon. The railway approaches close to the Hotel.

HOLMPTON.—The name of this place is clearly derived from *Holme*, an enclosed meadow, and *ton*, a town or village; and early records point it out as being the Holme town. The manor was held by the Abbot of Thornton in the reign of Edward III. After the dissolution it passed through many hands, and it was purchased of a Mr. Lacy by its present lord, the Rev. Wm. Potchett, Vicar of Grantham, in Lincolnshire; and who, together with Messrs. William Sherwood, H. L. Maw, H. Torre, and R. Feaster, are the

chief proprietors of the soil. Area of the parish, 1,462 acres; population, 92 souls; assessed property, £2,524.; rateable value, £2,182.

The *Living* is a Discharged Rectory, rated in the K. B. at £4. 8s. 4d.; now returned at £152. per ann. Patron, the Lord Chancellor; Rector, Rev. John Watson. Land was allotted at the enclosure, in lieu of tithes.

The *Church* (St. Nicholas) is a small building, comprising a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end, which was erected in 1832. The interior is neat; and there is a small gallery at the west end, erected in 1820. In the south wall is a doorway, filled up, which apparently opened into a chantry, in former times. Amongst the monuments is a neat tablet of statuary marble, by C. Rossi, R.A., to Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel Walter, Esq., of Holmpton, who died in 1820, aged 14 years.

The *Village* is one of most pleasant on the Holderness coast, and though very near the sea, there are many good trees about it. A part of it is in the parish of Hollym. It is distant about 3½ miles E. by N. from Patrington. A small Methodist Chapel was built here, in 1820. The sands on the sea shore here are excellent; and the cliff occasionally contributes towards the the space covered by the "vasty deep." In 1786, Holmpton Church to the cliff measured 1,200 yards; and in 1833, 1,130 yards, a loss of 70 yards having occurred within the periods.

*Holmpton Hall*, or *Lodge*, appears to have been built about the time of Queen Anne. It is the property of the Lord of the Manor, and the residence of John Malam, Esq., and is very pleasantly situated in beautifully laid out pleasure ground, ornamented with statues, &c. Mr. Malam possesses some good paintings.

The *Rectory House*, near the church, is a handsome new villa, in the cottage style, having a verandah in front, with neatly laid out gardens around it.

The *Manor House* is a mean building, occupied by cottagers; the Manor farm is now in the occupation of Messrs. W. H. and R. M. Stephenson.

The interest of £50., left in 1766, by Mrs. Nockalls, is applied to the support of the school.

KEYINGHAM.—The area of Keyingham or Kayingham parish is 3,210 acres, and the number of persons in the parish in 1851 was 746. The assessed property amounted to £6,762.; and the rateable value was £5,232. The parish includes Saltagh Grange. Nearly half the land is marshy, but much improved and fertilised by drainage; indeed the Keyingham Level Drain has been chiefly instrumental in converting the marshes into fertile fields. The soil on the more elevated grounds is a deep marly clay, interspersed at intervals with sand and gravel, and in the low marshes it is a deep

warp clay, formed by a deposit from the river Humber. The chief land-owners are Sir T. A. C. Constable (Lord of the Manor), the Archbishop, as impropiator of the great tithes, the Trustees of the Charity for the Sons of the Clergy, Thomas J. Owst, Esq., William Carlin, Esq., and Miss Broadley.

In the beginning of the civil war, in the reign of Charles I., the Queen, as we have shewn in the history of that period, in the first volume of this work, sold her own and the Crown jewels in Holland, with the proceeds of which she purchased arms and ammunition; and, as has already been observed at page 58 of this vol., she sent a supply of the same to England in a small ship, of about 30 guns, called the *Providence*. To avoid being taken, the Captain ran the vessel on ground in Keyingham Creek, which at that time extended nearly to Saltagh. This old channel, which formerly divided Keyingham from Sunk Island, is now nearly filled up.

The *Church* was given by Edward I. to the Abbey of Meaux, and at the dissolution it was granted to the Archiepiscopal See of York. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the incumbency of the Rev. Joshua Smyth, and still in the patronage of the Archbishop, who is also the impropiator. It is rated at £12., and now returned at £92. per ann. The tithes of the titheable property have been commuted for a rent charge of £409. 13s. 8d., and land was allotted, in lieu of tithes, to the impropiator, at the enclosure of certain lands. The *Fabric* (St. Nicholas) is situated on the highest site in the village, and comprises a nave, with aisles, a chancel, with a chantry chapel on the the south side (now used as a vestry), a west tower, surmounted by an octangular spire, about 100 feet high, finished with a vane, and the date of "1749;" and a large porch on the south side. The nave has a clerestory. The east window of the chancel (restored) is of five lights, with good tracery; most of the other windows are pointed, but some are square-headed. The interior exhibits little taste or much poverty in the manner in which it is fitted up—partly with the old-fashioned high pews, and partly with more modern ones, with an unsightly gallery at the west end. Four pointed arches on each side, resting on clustered quatrefoil columns, with plain capitals, divide the nave from the aisles. Some of these columns are most tastelessly cut away, for the purpose of admitting the high backs of the old pews. The chapel is divided from the chancel by two pointed arches, and from the south aisle by another arch, but all are now filled up with brick work. Beside the pulpit is the ancient iron frame for the hour glass. There are carved grotesque bosses on the rafters of the roof. The arch to the chancel is large and pointed, and in the chancel is a piscina. In the same place is a neat tablet to John Angel, Esq., who died in 1647; and the church contains marble



tablets to families of Ombler, Tindall, and Bewson. There is an organ in the gallery, and there are three bells in the tower. This church, with those of Ottringham and Patrington, are of use to mariners as landmarks, and are the only churches with spires in Holderness.

*Philip de Ingleberd*, Priest of Keyingham, presented to the living, in 1306, by the Prior of Burstall, Vicar General to the Abbot of Albemarle, gave a mill and some land in Kayingham and Paull to University College, Oxford; and he founded a chantry at Molescroft, near Beverley. He was a native of the latter town, and is supposed to have been buried in the chantry chapel on the south side of this church.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding extensive views of the Humber, the Lincolnshire coast, and the Yorkshire wolds, about 5 miles N.E. of Hedon, and 5 S.W. of Patrington. In the principal street are some remains of an ancient cross, consisting of the lower part of the shaft elevated on three steps. It had formerly a high shaft, the sides having blank shields. On the site of the ancient road across the common, on the west of the village, stood another cross, called *St. Philip's Cross*; but at the enclosure the course of the road was changed, consequently the stump of the cross is now in a field. Upon the Rectory or Glebe farm (now in the occupation of Mr. Benjamin Dunn), a few fields west of the cross, is a small well, a few feet in depth, called *St. Philip's Well*; and on a small stone are inscribed W.H. W.D. 1067. W.K. It was formerly of note, and was used for the cure of several diseases. Before the drainage, this well usually flowed over, but since then it is nearly dry. The old farmstead was taken down some years ago, and the present excellent building, called *Ebor House*, erected. In the yard of the house occupied by Mr. Thomas Tindall, is a spring, from which is pumped warm water. This house is one of the oldest and best in the village, and commands a most extensive and pleasing prospect. There are two small but neat chapels here; one belonging to the Primitive Methodists, built in 1846, and the other to the Wesleyans, erected in 1848.

The *National School* is a neat building, erected, in 1835, by subscription, aided by a grant of £25. from the National Society, and of £35. from government. The ground was given by the late Archbishop, and the Archiepiscopal arms, carved in stone on the front of the building, was presented by Mr. Owst. The school is endowed with the interest of £200., left by Edward Ombler, Esq., of Saltagh Grange, in 1802; and the rent of five acres of land, purchased in 1826, with a legacy left by Edward Marritt, a late school-master, in 1807. The chantry chapel was formerly used as a school.

On the north side of the village is a Station on the Holderness Railway.

Adjacent to the village, on the property of T. J. Owst, Esq.,\* is an elegant stone cross, fourteen feet high, which was brought here from a distance, and erected by that gentleman. On the same grounds is the part of the shaft and stump of the ancient cross which formerly stood near the Watt's Arms Inn, in the village of Ottringham. Here also is the old font from Winestead, used at the baptism of Andrew Marvel, and which had been converted into a horse trough when discovered. In the same field are some tons of the cut stone of the "Sister Church" at Owthorne, which was undermined by the sea, in 1816; as well as a few tons of the stone of which York Minster was

\* Mr. Owst, whose name is of Saxon origin, is the last of the name, though various branches of the family have lived and been landowners in Holderness for several centuries. A family of this name most certainly gave name of Owstwick, in this neighbourhood. In more modern times Halsham seems to have been their principal place of residence. The family are Catholics, and Mr. Poulson, in his *Holderness*, gives a copy of a curious certificate which was granted to one of them, in 1745, which tends to shew the disabilities under which persons of that religious persuasion laboured in the last century. It runs thus:—"East Riding of the county of York.—*Whereas*, Thomas Owst, of Halsham, is a popish recusant, and therefore, by the Act of Parliament, cannot go and travel out of the compass of five miles from the usual place of his abode, unless upon necessary occasions on business, and first taking the oath, and being licensed thereto as the Act directs; *And whereas* the said Thomas Owst hath requested us, four of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said Riding, with the privity and assent of one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the said Riding, to grant unto him a license to travel from his said usual place of abode to Drax, in the West Riding of the county of York, to see his wife, who is very ill there, at the house of his son-in-law, and he having made oath as the Act directs. These are therefore to license the said Thomas Owst to go and travel this day from his usual habitation to Drax aforesaid, and to return on Wednesday, the 15th of January next, or sooner. Given under our hands and seals this eighteenth day of December, 1745,—Fran. Appleyard, Hugh Bethell, James Gee, R. Barnaby. Marm. Constable, Deputy Lieutenant.

The present Mr. Owst has been presented with a magnificent silver punch bowl or tureen, with an elegant cover, in 1837, by the owners and occupiers of lands in the Key-ingham Level Drainage, "as a testimony of their obligations to him for the gratuitous discharge of his duties as a Commissioner of the Drainage, since his appointment in 1832." This gentleman has now in his possession a very curious collection of antiquities, including a number of Roman and Saxon coins, some of which had been found in this neighbourhood; an ancient silver flat ring, bearing the inscription *Ave Maria gratia plena*; a large silver medal of Mary Queen of Scots, and another of the Restoration of Chas. II.; a curious brass ink horn, which belonged to Cardinal Pole, brought from Rome by Rev. F. Trappes; a number of oyster and other shells, a human skull, &c., found during the excavation of Kelsey Hill; a basket-hilted sword that belonged to Edward the Black Prince; a set of finely-carved antique chairs; the library chair of the late Duke of Sussex, so constructed, that by turning over the back it forms a set of carpeted steps to ascend the book cases; and a large tobacco box, which belonged to the same royal Duke. The latter is not the least curious article in Mr. Owst's "Old Curiosity Shop."

composed, and which were sold, with other materials, after that building had been partially burnt a few years ago. On the same farm is an ancient pear tree, perhaps one of the largest trees of the kind in England. About 8 feet from the ground its girth measures  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet; and about 18 feet from the ground its principal branch is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in girth.

*Saltagh or Salthaugh Grange.*—This place is a member of Keyingham, and consists of about 878 acres of fertile land (400 of which are in Paull parish), near the Humber, protected by a good embankment. It belongs to the Charity of the Sons of the Clergy, having been purchased by that institution. The house, which is situated about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles S. of Keyingham, is an ancient cruciform brick building, pleasantly situated in a well wooded locality. The place has an antique aspect; some of the trees in the garden are covered with ivy; and there is a rookery in the high trees near the house. The present occupier of Saltagh is Mr. G. C. Francis. The other principal farms are Keyingham Grange, in the occupation of Mr. Henry Carlin; Marsh House, occupied by Mr. George Marshall; and Marsh Cottage, the residence of Mr. John Mitchinson. The latter place is ancient, and was formerly moated.

*KILNSEA.*—This parish, which includes Spurn Point, occupies the narrow projecting point of land between the North Sea and the mouth of the Humber, forming the south-eastern extremity of Yorkshire. The area of the parish is 1,180 acres, and its population numbers 157 persons. The assessed property amounts to £664. The chief proprietors of the soil are Sir T. A. C. Constable (Lord of the Manor), and Messrs. H. de Burgh, John Clubley, and G. L. Thompson. With the exception of Spurn Point, the warren, and the marshes, the land is arable, and consists of a strong soil, of a productive quality. The surface is level, and the scenery wild, and destitute of wood. The sea has been making progressive encroachments here for ages. It is, as we have already observed, the general opinion of persons who have observed the encroachments of the sea on the land, that in several places on this coast the sea cuts away, on the average, two yards in breadth of the cliff annually. "If this be a fair calculation of the effect of the sea on the Holderness coast," writes Mr. Thompson, "it may be supposed that since the Norman Conquest, a quantity of land, more than three-fourths of a mile in breadth and twenty miles in length, containing upwards of 10,000 acres, on which were several villages, has been entirely lost." Ancient records mention the village of *Sunthorp*, in the parish of Kilnsea; and which doubtless stood between Kilnsea and the sea; but this village, and many others in Holderness, mentioned by Camden, have had no existence for centuries past.

The *Living* of Kilnsea is a Discharged Vicarage, in the patronage of G. L. Thompson, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. G. Inman. It is rated at £6. 8s. 6½d., and now returned at £82. per ann. The remains of the *Church* (St. Helen), which stood near the brink of the cliff, and for a long time formed a conspicuous object on the coast, gave way some years ago, and were swallowed up by the sea. Divine service was held in the church until the year 1823; in 1826 it was dismantled, and presented an interesting appearance in its fallen state; and on August 1st, in the latter year, the nave and chancel, with the greater part of the lofty tower, fell down into the watery abyss. The fallen walls having opposed a strong bulwark to the fury of the waves, a fragment of the tower, remained for several years longer. "The church had long braved the storms and waves which assailed it," writes Poulson, "for it was built of stern materials, in a hardy age; but at length the sea-fowls rested within its hoary aisles, and the swallow found her nest beside the altar of the living God. The huge and massive walls, built by faithful men, not for their own brief age only, but for after times, at length gave way to a resistless element, and the old grey tower of unknown strength, the seamen's landmark, was the last portion of the holy fane which fell, and buried in the ocean, amidst the tempest's roar, the work of Norman hands."

The edifice consisted of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and west tower. Divine service is now performed in a large room, the inhabitants, according to a recent writer, thinking it useless to erect another church, as the village itself may be swept away in the course of a century, as many others have been in this neighbourhood. In 1766, the chancel of this church was distant from the cliff ninety-five yards; in 1833, the remains of the west end of the church was only four yards from the cliff. It is estimated that from 1767 to May, 1828, when part of the steeple fell, that the loss annually here was nearly three yards.

The records of the Trinity House, Hull, shew that in 1784, that Corporation gave £10. for repairing Kilnsea Church steeple, for the benefit of navigation, as it was a very useful sea mark. On the shore in this locality are various *skerries*, or ridges of land, covered with *cobbles*, or, as the natives term them, boulder stones, which are gathered when the tide falls, and sold for paving and repairing roads. Most of the ancient churches in Holderness are built with these stones.

The *Village*, which is very small, stands about 8 miles S.E. from Patrington, and 24 E.S.E. from Hull. The land here is about a mile in breadth at its widest part, and tapers into a narrow neck, about two miles in length, which opposes a low barrier to the union of the German Ocean and the

Humber. The road which connects it with the Spurn is often inundated at high tides, and in stormy weather, and consequently impassable. The whole shore here appears to be in motion; parishes are contracted, churches are washed away, and fears are entertained that the waters of the ocean and the Humber may one day join, and the Spurn become an island.

A beautiful stone cross, which formerly stood in this place, was removed, in 1818, to Burton Constable, to preserve it from the danger of being destroyed by the sea, and was subsequently removed to Hedon.

Many Roman antiquities have been found in this parish from time to time, amongst which is a little figure, in brass, of Mercury. A leaden Papal seal, or *bull*, about the size of a half-crown, though thicker, was found here a few years ago. The name of Pope Martin IV. is stamped upon it, and it doubtless had once been affixed to some document from Rome.

*Spurn Head*, or *Spurn\* Point*, formerly called *Kilnsea Common*, is a low peninsula of gravel and sand, accumulated by the sea and the wind, and laid in its peculiar forms by the united action of currents from the sea and Humber. It forms the head of that narrow neck of land above mentioned, and is approached from Kilnsea, from which it is distant about four miles, by a road formed upon a ridge of sand. The Spurn is identified by some writers with the *Ocellum Promontorium* of Ptolemy, but others dispute this, and place the *Ocellum* at Flamborough, and ground their arguments on the fact that at the latter place there is a promontory, whilst at Spurn there is not one; but it would be difficult indeed to show that there was not a promontory in this direction in the days of the Roman geographer. This wild and romantic spot is almost a barren island, a little more than a mile in circuit, and having on it only two lighthouses; a public house, formerly a four-gun battery; and some cottages for a few veteran seamen, who are pensioned by the Trinity House, Hull, and have the management of the life boats, stationed here for the assistance of distressed mariners, who are frequently exposed to great hardships in navigating this part of the coast.

When Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry IV., landed at Ravenspurne (See vol. i., p. 146), he found that a *hermit* or *priest* had begun to erect a chapel or oratory at the Spurn, to whom he afterwards granted "sea wrecks and waifs, and all other profits and advantages accruing upon the shore, for two leagues round the place, for ever." A succeeding hermit, Richard Reedbarrow, was the first person who projected a tower as a signal by day, and to contain a light by night, for the direction

\* Spurn, or Sporne, a place to make observations from.

of mariners; consequently to this humane and benevolent individual must be attributed the erection of the first lighthouse on this part of the coast.\* To assist the hermit in completing this laudable work, a duty of 1s. was levied on every ship of 120 tons and upwards, and 8d. on every vessel of 100 tons, and 4d. on every vessel of a less burthen, coming from the sea into the Humber; which rates were to be received by the Mayor of Hull for ten years from the date of the patent in 1428. In 1676 a patent was granted by Charles II., to Justinian Angell, of London, merchant, enabling him to *continue, renew, and maintain* certain lights that he had erected here, at the request of certain masters of ships, who, in their petition to his Majesty, represented that a very broad and long sand had been thrown up, near the mouth of the Humber, upon which they had great losses. In 1766 an Act was passed for taking down and rebuilding the lighthouses, which then belonged to John Angell, Esq., of Stockwell, and Leonard Thompson, Esq., of Sheriff Hutton; and that celebrated engineer, John Smeaton, the builder of the present Eddystone Lighthouse, was appointed to erect the new towers, one 90 and the other 50 feet high, both to have enclosed lanterns for fire lights.† The foundation for the high light was completed in February, 1773, and in December following the low light was covered in; but it was destroyed by a great storm in 1776, and suffered the same fate in 1786, after being rebuilt by Mr. Smeaton. It was again demolished by the fury of the waves, in the years 1787, 1816, and 1830, and a new and handsome lighthouse was recently erected. The high light erected by Smeaton still exists, and is a noble circular building, comprising several stories. The upper part of the building has lately undergone very extensive alterations; and the Lund light has been introduced into it. These lights are still the property of the Angell and Thompson families.

The sea having made a great breach through the bank which separates the sea from the Humber, by which the lighthouses were endangered, the Government, in 1851, voted a sum of £10,000., and a further sum of £6,000. was voted last year for the repair of the breach.

\* The first lighthouse, the *Pharos*, near Alexandria, was built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, about 280 years before Christ. It was some 300 or 400 feet high. The second was the Tower of Cordonar, situate at the mouth of the Garonne, in the Bay of Biscay, belonging to modern history, is 197 feet high. The third was the *original* lighthouse on the Eddystone rock, on the southern coast of England, built by Winstanley in 1696.

† Angell's lighthouse was a strong octagon building of brick, and its light, from being a naked coal fire, unprotected from the wind, was subject to burn with very deficient and unequal lustre.

Off Spurn Point there are some rocks called *Stony Binks*, beyond which a *Floating Light* was stationed in 1820, by the Corporation of the Trinity House.

OTTRINGHAM.—The manor of Ottringham was anciently in the family of De Laschelles, or Lascells, and afterwards passed through several hands. In 1790 Richard Watt purchased it and other lands in Ottringham, together with the advowson of the church, of the trustees of Francis Boynton, Esq., of Hutton Hill; and his grandsons, Francis and William Watt, Esquires, are the present Lords of the Manor, and principal landowners. Amongst the other large owners are John Collins, Esq., T. T. B. Hildyard, Esq., and Messrs. Daniel Gibson and Rd. Webster. Area of the parish, 4,320 acres; population, 633; rateable value, £5,137.; assessed property, £8,231. The parish includes a great part of the fertile and now well-drained marshes which extend southward to the Humber, where several drains discharge their waters at Stone Creek.

Wm. de Ottringham and Richard, his brother, gave the church of this place to the Priory of Bridlington; but it belonged afterwards to the College at Beverley. The *Living*, which is a Perpetual Curacy, was augmented in 1778 and 1810 with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty; and in 1816, with a Parliamentary grant of £1,200. It is now worth £83. per ann. Patrons, Francis and William Watt, Esquires; Incumbent, Rev. Miles Mackereth. Tithes commuted for land, at the enclosure, in 1760.

The *Church*, (St. Wilfrid) is a venerable edifice, chiefly in the Decorated style, and consists of a nave and aisles, with a chantry on the south side, a chancel, and west tower. The latter appendage contains three bells, and is surmounted by a light and elegant octagonal spire, which finishes with a vane and a crown; the whole height being 102 feet. On the south side is a small stone porch, and the nave, which has a clerestory, is finished by a neat block cornice and plain parapet, having crocketed pinnacles at the angles, and one on the apex of the east end. The nave and aisles are divided by four pointed arches on each side, resting on quatrefoil and circular piers, with plain capitals. The roof is open, and there are piscinas in the chancel and the chantry chapel. The chancel is lower than its arch, and is evidently the oldest part of the building; and the whole edifice is principally built of hewn stone.\* The chantry was founded by Rd. de Ottringham. The upper

\* Stephen Brignal, who was married in Ottringham church, in 1787, to Mrs. Mary Trisby, being both of this place, paid the Minister, Clerk, and ringers, all in farthings; the Minister received 252, as his fee; the Clerk, 72; and the ringers, 250; the remainder, which were many, were thrown among the populace.—*Poulson's Holderness*.

part of the spire was repaired in 1810; and in 1848 the church was roofed, &c., at a cost of £620.

The *Village* is very neat and compact, and is situated on the road between Hedon and Patrington, about 6 miles E.S.E. of Hedon, and 11½ E. by S. of Hull. There was formerly a stone cross, placed on a few steps in the street, but its base, being all that was left of it, was removed about forty years ago. (See page 327.) A little south of the church are the remains of the Manor House (now divided into tenements), with the moat with which it was surrounded. A small Wesleyan Chapel was erected here in 1815. The School is endowed with the interest of £100., bequeathed by Mrs. Mary Fox, by will dated 1792. In connexion with the school is a small Parochial Library, established in 1838.

OWTHORNE.—This parish, which lies on the coast, and adjoins Withernsea, is called *Seathorne* in some ancient documents. It comprises the townships of Owthorne, South Frodingham, Rimswell, and Waxholme. The latter township is in the Middle Division of Holderness. The whole parish, according to the Parliamentary return (including sea coast), contains 4,430 acres, and a population of 462. Amount of assessed property, £5,422. The area of Owthorne township is 1,278 acres; population of the same in 1851, 163; rateable value, £1,060. Principal proprietors of the soil of Owthorne, R. E. Davis, Thomas Prickett, Joseph R. Pease, Hubert de Burgh, and J. K. Watson, Esquires.

The *Church*, which was known as one of the *Sister Churches*, anciently belonged to the Priory of Burstall, and afterwards to the Convent of Kirkstall. The edifice was dedicated to St. Peter, and comprised a nave and aisles, chancel, south porch, and tower, with a chapel on the south side. A few years before the sea engulfed it, "it was an interesting spectacle," writes Poulson, "standing like a solitary beacon on the verge of the cliff, perpetually undermined by the billows of the ocean, and offering a powerless resistance to their encroachments. The churchyard and its slumbering inmates removed from time to time down the cliff by the force of the tempest; whitened bones projecting from the cliff, and gradually drawn away by the successful lashing of the waves; and after a fearful storm, old persons, tottering on the very verge of life, have been seen slowly moving forth and recognising on the shore the remains of those, whom in early life they had known and revered." The sea began to waste the foundations of the churchyard in 1786; the east end of the chancel being then exactly twelve yards from the cliff, which was about seven yards high; in 1796, the church was dismantled; and on the night of the 16th Feb., 1816, after a storm of unusual violence, a large por-



tion of the eastern end of the church fell with an awful crash, and was washed down the cliffs in the sea; and many coffins and bodies, in various states of preservation, were strewn upon the shore in frightful disorder. In 1822, the chancel, nave, and part of the tower, was gone; and in 1838 there was scarcely a remnant of the churchyard left.

In 1819, the present church was erected at Rimswell, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Owthorne, Frodingham, Rimswell, and Waxholme, "in all which places," says Poulson, "churches were once erected in wise and generous abundance." The edifice is of yellow brick, with a stone basement, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower; and in every way resembling the church of Hollym, already noticed. The endowment of all the rights and privileges of the original mother church were transferred and secured to Rimswell Church.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £11. 6s. 3d., and in the patronage of the Crown. It is now worth £282. per annum, and the present Vicar is the Rev. Paul H. Wilton. The *Vicarage House*, erected in 1847, is a good substantial brick building. Tithes commuted in 1846, for £220. There are forty acres of glebe land.

There is a National School and a small Wesleyan Chapel in Owthorne.

The *Village of Owthorne* is now joined to that of Withernsea, for a description of which, as well as for some remarks on the sub-marine forest, &c., see page 322. On the Registers of the Stationers' Company, London, for 1595, is entered an account of "a strange and hughe fishe, dryven on the sandes at Owthorne, in Holderness, in Februarye." In the Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Hull, is the skeleton of a whale, captured on the coast at Owthorne, nearly thirty years ago.

This place, from its exposed situation, appears at various times to have suffered severely by the storms which assail the coast.

*South Frodingham Township.*—This place was formerly called Frothingham, and belonged to a family of the same name, and from them it passed to the Listers, a mercantile family at Hull. Sir John Lister who was knighted by Charles I., was twice Mayor of Hull, and M.P. for the borough.

*Frodingham Hall*, the ancient residence of the feudal lords of the soil, and now a farm-house, in the occupation of Mr. Francis Clapison, is a durably built brick house, enveloped and shaded with dark and aged timber. The Frodinghams resided here from a period not long posterior to the Conquest, and continued down to the 17th century. Some parts of the present hall were built by that family about the time of Henry VIII.; and the Listers appear to have made additions to it, from their arms, in carved oak, still remaining

over a chimney piece in a panelled room. The remains of the moat are distinctly to be traced, and the front of the house is now occupied by a substitute for a draw-bridge. In 1773, Frodingham Hall, and other estates here, were purchased of the Morritt family, by the Rev. Mark Sykes, of Sledmere, and passed, by descent, to the present Lord of the Manor—Rev. Christopher Sykes, of Roos. Thomas Torrington Blackburn Hildyard, Esq., and Mr. Robert Smith, have also estates here. Area, 1,190 acres; rateable value, £1,267.; assessed property, £1,767.; population, 56 souls.

The *Hamlet* is small, and lies about three miles N. of Patrington, and S.W. of Owthorne.

*Rimsell Township*.—This township contains 1216 acres, of the rateable value of £1,296.; assessed property, £1,639.; population, 137. The place appears to have received its name from some well or spring which belonged to its Saxon possessor. The estate once belonged to the De la Poles, Earls of Suffolk, one of whom gave it to the Carthusian monastery which he founded at Hull. At the dissolution it reverted to the Crown, and was subsequently in the hands of the family of Lord Downe, who sold the manor and lands about 1764, then in four farms, to Mr. Denison, of Leeds, for £9,000. It has since been purchased by George Liddell, Esq., banker, of Hull, and Wm. Liddell, Esq., is the present Lord of the Manor. Mr. R. Burnham, Rev. C. Sykes, W. V. Norman, Esq., and others, have lands here. The *Hamlet* is situated about 5 miles N. of Patrington.

A *Chapel* was built here at a very early period. In the 17th century it is stated to be dilapidated, in Archbishop Sharpe's survey. After the loss of Owthorne church by the sea, a new *Church* was erected here, as already noticed. There is a small Methodist Chapel, built in 1827.

*Waxholme Township*.—As has been observed, this township is locally situated in the middle division of this Wapentake. Area, 746 acres, including sea coast; rateable value, £550.; population, 106; assessed property, £598. The property belongs to several proprietors. The coast here and at Tunstall is called *Sand-le-Mare*, from the knightly family of *Le Mare*, who were anciently seated in this neighbourhood.

A *Chapel* existed here soon after the Conquest; it was returned dilapidated in the time of William and Mary, and is now altogether demolished. A coast guard station was established here in 1826. The *Hamlet* is situated on the coast about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. of Owthorne. The sea has made its encroachments upon Waxholme, in common with many other places on the coast. The manor of Newsom, or Newsham, situated in this locality, appears to have been swallowed by that devouring element.

## PATRINGTON.

THIS place was in the possession of the Archbishops of York long before the Conquest, and after that event it continued a perfectly distinct manor, having its own peculiar lords under the Archbishops, who were for many generations its feudal lords. In the reign of Edward I., a *quo warranto* was brought against the Archbishop of York, to know why he claimed to have gallows, return of writs, &c., at Patrington; to which he answered that King Athelstan gave this and other manors to the Archbishop, before the Conquest, from which time all the Archbishops of York had enjoyed the said privileges. In the reign of Edward II., a charter was granted to Archbishop William, "that he and his successors Archbishops of the same place should for ever have a market every week, on Monday, at his manor of Patrington, and one fair there every year, of two days' duration, viz., on the eve and on the day of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, unless such market and fair were to the injury of other markets and fairs in the neighbourhood, &c." In 1545, this manor, with several others, passed to the Crown, when the Archbishops ceased to be the lords of Patrington. The manor and estates have since been through many hands, and the chief proprietors of the present day are William Marshall, Esq., Messrs. Isaac Dunn and William Chesman, Rev. W. Potchett, Rev. R. Metcalf, and Rev. R. H. Kitchingman, and — Hodges, Esq. The parish contains 4,494 acres, including the coast of the Humber, and in 1851 the number of its inhabitants was 1,827. Amount of assessed property, £5,356; rateable value, £7,016. There has been three embankments in this parish within the last half century; the first was in 1808; the second in 1821, when there were about 100 acres gained from the Humber; and the third in 1839, when 98 acres were reclaimed.

*Patrington* (Patrick's Town) is an ancient market town, pleasantly situated about 1½ mile from the Humber, 16 miles E. by S. of Hull, and 60 miles E.S.E. from York. Although in a flat country, different points in the vicinity afford commanding views of the Humber and its fertile shores, and also of the opposite coast of Lincolnshire. A *Haven*, about a mile distant, was formerly, according to tradition, capable of admitting large vessels; but it has become so obstructed by the accumulation of silt, as only to afford access to small craft, which convey corn to Hull and London, and import lime and corn from the West Riding.

Patrington is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the *Petuaria* of the ancient Britons, and the *Pratorium* of the Romans; and the point where the Roman road leading from the great Picts' wall terminates. Others,

however, are of opinion that this road did not end here, but extended eastward to Ravenspurne, a town which was situated on the east side of Spurn Head, but has long since been engulfed in the ocean. The *Prætorium* of Antoninus must be 45 Roman miles (*mille passuum*) from York, and the breadth of the Abus (Humber) at that site 6 miles; also the distance from the south side of the Abus, or Abum, to Lincoln, 80 miles. "No site agrees so well with these particulars as Patrington Haven," writes Mr. Poulson, "therefore at or near Patrington we may, with the greatest probability at least, fix the *Prætorium* of the Roman Itinerary in Britain." It is known that a Roman road extended from Beverley to Patrington, and though no remains of fortifications have been discovered here, Roman antiquities have been found in the town and neighbourhood, among which are a gold chain of Gratianus, several coins of gold, silver, and copper, from Tiberius to Constantine; a household deity, and an altar of gritstone. The latter was discovered in the foundations of an old mansion, called Patrick's Lodge, which stood near Patrington Church, and was the residence of Sir Robert Hildyard, Lord of the Manor in 1660.\* Mr. Crepy, an able and experienced engineer, in his second report on the Keyingham Level, in 1802, states that in tracing the catch water drain, from Patrington, through Winestead Level, to Keyingham, he found them everywhere to bear the marks of antiquity; "and I am inclined to believe," he continues, "that they were made by the Romans, at the time they embanked those levels from the sea." If, therefore, Patrington was not the *Prætorium*, it is probable that it was at least a considerable Roman station. The town is small, and consists principally of one wide street, with a large square in the centre, in which stands the church. The corn market is held every Saturday; and on every alternate Saturday is a cattle market. The annual fairs are March 28th, July 18th, and December 6th. There is here a branch of the Yorkshire District Banking Company; and about half a mile from the town is a Station on the Hull and Holderness Railway.

The *Living* is a Rectory, rated at £22., and now worth £628. per annum. Before the dissolution it was in the patronage of the Collegiate Society of St. John of Beverley; after that period it was granted to the family of Constable, of Burton Constable, and is a manor of itself. In 1717 it was purchased by

\* This altar, together with a good collection of Roman, Saxon, Early English, and French, coins, are now in the possession of Mr. Wm. Little, of Patrington. Mr. Little's collection of antiquities includes the Roman Mercury, in brass, and the Papal seal, noticed as having been found at Spurn; and several organic remains from the bed of the submerged forest off Withernsea and Owthorne; also, some relics found near the site of Burstall Priory.

the Society of Clare Hall, Cambridge, of Lord Dunbar, for £550. The present Rector is the Rev. R. H. Kitchingman, and the value of the benefice is now about £800. per annum. The tithes were commuted, in 1768, for about 400 acres of land; but there is yet a tithe of 2s. per acre on about 800 of old inclosure, and 198 acres of new land reclaimed from the Humber.

The *Church* (St. Patrick), an extensive edifice, one of the finest in Holderness, is situated in the centre of the town. It is in the Decorated style of architecture, and as it has not been built at various eras, there is a perfect unity of design and plan pervading the whole. The plan is similar to that of most of our Cathedrals, being cruciform, and comprises a spacious nave and aisles, transept and aisles, a noble chancel, with a tower rising from the centre, surmounted by a graceful, light, and airy spire, 190 feet high. In 1810 the upper part of the spire was taken down, and rebuilt at a cost of £199. 16s. 6d. The western front is formed into three divisions by buttresses, finished with pinnacles terminating in pyramidical caps, with foliated crockets and finials. This front rises to an apex, on which is placed a foliated cross, "which," says Poulson, "fortunately escaped the fury of the Iconoclasts." The centre window is of four lights, with a transom, the sweep of the arch being filled with elegant tracery. The windows of the aisles of this front are of two lights, with similar tracery in the heads. The nave is made into four divisions by buttresses; the second from the west is filled with a large porch, and the others contain windows similar to those in the west front. The south front of the transept is in three divisions, the centre one containing a fine window of four lights, with a transom. Above this window is a series of steps, behind which rises the roof to an apex, on which is an elegant foliated cross. The windows on each side the principal window are of three lights. The chancel is made into four divisions, in each of which is a window of three lights, with beautiful tracery in the arches. The parapet of the whole of the south side of the church is plain, with a cornice, and the gargoyles are very large, projecting several feet from the building; and the subjects are very curious. In the angle of the transept and chancel a small chantry chapel projects in a semi-hexagon, and is guarded by buttresses. The east end rises to an apex, crowned with a foliated cross, and in it is a spacious window of seven lights, with a transom and intersecting arches in the head. The north transept has a pointed doorway, with a large pedimental canopy, and the curious finish of the transept by steps is wanting on this side. There is a low porch on this side of the nave. The tower is in three stages, marked by string courses, with double buttresses at the angles, and terminates in a plain parapet, with gargoyles

under the cornice. The spire, which is octagonal, rises above, having a sham gallery, with flying buttresses at the angles of the tower; the buttresses surmounted by crocketed pinnacles, and also the small buttresses round the gallery. The lower part of the spire is panelled, and the top is surmounted by a gilt ball and chanceler. The tower contains five bells and there is a clock in the north face. The church, as a whole, is a beautiful specimen of the Decorated style of Gothic architecture prevalent in the reign of Edward II.—the first half of the 14th century. The interior of the church is beautiful; an arcade of five pointed arches on each side separates the nave from the aisles; the columns which support the arches being composed of eight cylinders conjoined, with rich leaved capitals. The roof, which is open to the rafters, and rests on grotesque heads of monsters, does not appear to have been finished. The roofs of the aisles are also of timber, but the springings for a stone roof remain, the corbels being very curious. This part of the church is fitted up for service with the old-fashioned high pews, and a gallery at the west end, which greatly mar the general effect of the light and elegant piers and arches. The pulpit bears the date 1612. The tower is supported by four magnificent columns, each consisting of twenty cylindrical shafts, with most exquisite foliage. The transepts are in a similar style of architecture to the nave, the aisles being separated from each transept by three arches. The east aisle of the north transept has been formerly made into three chapels, and the piscina still remains in each. The east aisle of the south transept has also had three chantry chapels, the roofs of which are splendidly groined. In the centre is a beautiful pendant, composed of three large niches, in one of which is the figure of a lady at prayers, in another, St. Katherine, and in the third, our Saviour. This aisle is variously called "the Ladye Chapel, and the Ladye Aisle," and is beautifully enriched with sculpture. In the centre of the roof of the Lady Chapel is a boss, sculptured with the image of the Virgin and Child, St. Patrick, &c.; and on the north side of the chapel is a large and beautiful piscina.

The chancel, or choir, has the triple sedilia and piscina on the north side of the altar, both having crocketed pinnacles and finials, and in the north wall is a curious sculptured recess, formerly called the *Easter* or *Holy Sepulchre*. It is in four divisions, with crocketed pinnacles on each side, and the finish a cinquefoil arch, terminating in a noble finial. The first division contains three niches, each exhibiting a soldier armed, and asleep; the next has a small recess, and was used as a depository for the chalice and pix; the third exhibits a basso relievo of the Resurrection, with two angels ministering to our Saviour; and in the upper division is a small deep recess. The

whole is in tolerable preservation, except being "beautified" with "churchwarden's whitewash." The font, in the transept, consists of a solid block of granite, circular, with twelve panels, each filled with rosettes.

This splendid church, "the glory of Holderness," is at present in much need of a thorough reparation. During a violent storm, on the 21st of August, 1833, the flying buttresses at the north-east angle of the tower, against the spire, were blown down; part of which went through the roof, doing much damage; the crooketed pinnacles also received great injury. There are no funds for the repairs of the edifice, beyond a parish rate.

The *Rectory House*, rebuilt in 1839, is a handsome structure, pleasantly situated in tastefully laid out grounds. Near it is a large ancient *Tithe Barn*.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* is a brick building, erected in 1811, capable of seating about 300 persons. Adjoining is the residence of the minister. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* is a small erection, built in 1841.

The *School* is now held in what once was an Independent Chapel. A *Subscription Library* was established in 1848, which now contains upwards of 700 volumes.

The *Police Station*, for the south division of Holderness, is a neat brick building, situated at the east end of the town. *Petty Sessions* are held in the Union Workhouse every Saturday.

*Patrington Haven* is the name given to a neat hamlet, about one mile from the church. There is here a small chapel for the Primitive Methodists, built in 1851.

The *Patrington Poor Law Union* comprehends 27 parishes, embracing an area of 87 square miles. The Workhouse, which will accommodate about 170 inmates, was erected at a cost of £2,000. and opened in 1838. Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Rev. Robert Metcalf; Vice-Chairman, Rev. Richard Henry Kitchingman; Clerk, Mr. Abraham Dunn.

*Linsdale's Hospital* consists of four neat cottages, founded, in 1843, by Miss Phœbe Linsdale, of Winestead, for four poor widows, and endowed it with a weekly stipend of 4s. for each. The poor parishioners have 26s. a year from Mrs. Watson's charity, and a yearly rent charge of 52s., left by Rev. N. Nicholls; and also the interest of £66., left by Robert Robinson, and other donors. There are likewise four small cottages, erected many years ago, with £50., ancient benefaction money.

*Stephen de Patrington, D.D.*, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and afterwards chaplain and confessor to King Henry V., and Bishop of St. David's, was a native of Patrington. He was a most eminent preacher, and was sent over to the celebrated Council of Constance, convened, in 1414,

by Pope John XXIII. He died after his return to England, and was buried in the church of the White Friars, Fleet Street, London.

*Enholmes Farm*, about one mile west of Patrington, and the property of William Marshall, Esq., contains 970 acres, in a high state of cultivation. The farm buildings, erected in 1849, are on the most improved plan, and the whole business of managing the land, fattening beasts, &c., is carried out on a new principle; so that the place deservedly receives the appellation of the "model farm." Mr. Parker is the present manager. An extensive *Brick and Tile Manufactory*, in connexion with this farm, and worked by steam power, is situated near the Patrington Railway Station. This place is under the management of Mr. Thomas Hoskison.

There were also large *Flax Scutching Mills* at Enholmes, erected, in 1848, by Messrs. Marshall, of Leeds, which were burnt down on Wednesday, May 10th, 1854. The loss was estimated at upwards of £30,000., there being about 100 tons of raw and manufactured flax in the mills at the time. This fire threw about 100 persons out of employment.

PAULL.—This parish, which is situated on the river Humber, is called in ancient documents Paghill and Pagula; from the earliest times it has been in possession of the Lords of the Seignior, and it continued in the Constable family until the year 1769, when High Paull, as well as the manor of *Pag-hill*, was sold for £6,700. to an opulent merchant in Hull, named Blaydes. "It seldom at that time cleared £100. per ann., on account of the breaches made in the banks by the Humber," writes Poulson, "a single tide did damage to the amount of £300. Such, however, has been the increase of property of late years, by embankments, &c., between Paul Holme and Patrington, that very many thousand acres of the richest lands have been added." The parish is divided into the townships of Paull and Thorngumbald. The area of the first-named township, according to the Parliamentary report of the census in 1841, is 3,570 acres; but the census report of 1851, gives it at 8,914 acres. The area of the latter township is 1,450 acres in both reports. The population of Paull is about 600, and that of Thorngumbald, 278 souls. Rateable value of the parish, £8,214.; amount of assessed property, £14,778. The principal landowners are Sir T. A. C. Constable; Anthony Bannister, Esq. (Lord of the Manor); M. T. Prickett, Esq.; the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, &c.

The church and tithes of Paull anciently belonged to the Priory of Burstall, as a cell to the Abbey of Albemarle, and after the dissolution the patronage was granted to the Archbishop of York and his successors. It is a Discharged Vicarage, with Thorngumbald Chapel, rated at £10. 0s. 5d., and now



returned at £160. per ann. nett. Part of the tithes were commuted for land in 1811, and a money payment is made for other parts. The present Vicar is the Rev. J. S. Jones. It is said that the old church was situated in Paull Holme, and allowed to go to decay, and was eventually pulled down, and the best of the materials used in building a parish church upon the bank of the Humber. The latter edifice was demolished, together with a fort that was erected near it during the civil wars, on the 11th of October, 1642, and it continued in ruins till the restoration of Charles II., when the materials were moved to a new site, in the open fields of Paull, and used in the construction of the present church. The situation of the church, standing as it does, by itself, on a considerable eminence, nearly a quarter of a mile from the town, has given rise to the following old distich;—

High Paul and Low Paul, Paul and Paul Holme,  
There was never a fair maid married in Paul town.

It is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Andrew, and comprises a nave with aisles, a chancel, and small transept, with a tower of three stages in the centre. The style of architecture is assigned to the early part of the 15th century, and the building is of hewn stone, with parts composed of cobbles. The interior was neatly re-pewed in 1822. The aisles are divided from the nave by four pointed arches, springing from slender octagonal columns; the nave and aisles are ceiled, and the chancel is open to the slated roof. Over the communion table is a painting of the Lord's Supper, presented, in 1802, by Hugh Blaydes, Esq., of High Paull. There is but one bell in the tower, and there is no ascent to the tower by a staircase, which is rather singular. The church is sheltered on the south by some fine old trees.

The *Village of Paull*, or *Paul*, stands on the western bank of the Humber, about five miles E.S.E. of Hull, and three miles S. of Hedon. It is a fishing place, and celebrated for shrimps. King Charles I. visited this place in July, 1642, for the purpose of viewing his forces there. This must have been the time he went to Keyingham Creek, to view the arms and ammunition brought there by the ship *Providence*, it being the same date. There is an old dismantled fort or battery close to the river, which, as we have observed, was demolished, together with the old church, by the ships of war on the Humber, in 1642. Here too is a deserted ship-yard, in which vessels of war have been built. In May, 1812, *The Anson*, a 74 gun ship, was built here, by Mr. Steemson, at a cost of £140,000. A lighthouse, about forty feet high, was erected here, in 1836, by the Corporation of the Trinity House, Hull, and serves as a telegraph station.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here.

*High Paull House*, the seat of Anthony Bannister, Esq., is delightfully situated on an eminence, commanding a splendid prospect. It consists of a centre and wings, in form of low towers. *Boreas Hill*, formerly called Boar House, and Bower House Hill, is the residence of the Rev. J. S. Jones, and is perhaps one of the most beautiful situations in Holderness.

*Paul Holme* was anciently in the possession of the family of Holme, who derived their name from the place. A *Chapel* here was returned as dilapidated in the reign of Queen Anne. Robert Holme, of Paull Holme, who died in 1503, directs that a priest should celebrate in the chapel of *Paul-holme* during his wife's life, and after her death for twenty years successively, for the repose of their souls. An old brick tower, which formed the north wing of the ancient mansion of the family of Holme, is still standing. It is about thirty feet high, with battlements, and small loop hole windows on each side. A farm house was built in 1837, out of the materials of the old hall. The other good farms in Paull are *Newton Garth*, *Field House*, *Little Humber*, *Oxgoads*, or *Oxgoddes*, and Cherry Cobb Sands. The latter consists of 1,800 acres, which, with Sunk Island, Keyingham, and Ottringham marshes, and part of Patrington, have all been gained from the Humber, by warping. In 1825 Thomas Lock, Esq., left the interest of £50. to the poor of Paull.

*Thorn-gumbald*, or *Thorn-cum-Paull*, *Township*.—The manor of Thorn, or Torne, was anciently the property of the Gumbalds, and in modern times it belonged to the family of Holme. The chief proprietors at present are John F. Butter, Esq., Mr. John Ingleby, and Sir T. A. C. Constable, Lord of the Manor. Area, 1,450 acres; population, 278 souls; rateable value, £2,490.

The *Chapel* formerly belonged to the monks of Albemarle and Kirkstall, and is now held with Paull. It is a small antique building, dedicated to St. Mary, and built of rubble mixed with brick. In 1768 a new brick tower was erected, and it was then re-pewed, the township contributing £80., and Capt. Standidge the remainder, being £30. more.

The *Village* is situated on the road from Hedon to Patrington, about 2 miles S.E. from the former place. In 1768 the above named Captain Standidge, afterwards Sir Samuel Standidge, purchased about 200 acres of land of John Hobman, Esq., and built a large and handsome mansion here. It is now the property and residence of John F. Butter, Esq. The Independents and Methodists each have a chapel here, the former built in 1801.

**SKEFFLING.**—This parish includes the manor of Burstall Garth, and contains 1,580 acres, on the west bank of the Humber. Skeffling was enclosed in 1765. Principal landowners, Sir T. A. C. Constable (Lord of the Manor), T. Prickett, Esq., Mrs. M. T. Holme, and Messrs. J. Godmond, C. Jefferson,

G. H. Grindell, and J. Walker. Population in 1851, 212 persons; rateable value, £1,820.; assessed property, £2,811. The knightly family of De Skeffling were the ancient proprietors of this place. The family of Holme, late of Paul Holme and Skeffling, are the lay impropiators.

The *Church* of Burstall, alias Skeffling, belonged to the Priory of Burstall, and afterwards to the Convent of Kirkstall. In 1486 license was granted to the Vicar of Skeffling, *because the church was translated from the old place, and newly rebuilding upon another foundation*, to celebrate at the high altar in the chancel, which was then finished and adorned; and on the 20th of June, 1470, a commission was directed to William Bishop of Dromore, to consecrate the then finished parish church of Skeffling, alias Burstall.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of Mrs. M. T. Holme, and incumbency of the Rev. Geo. Inman. It is rated in the Liber Regis at £5.; was augmented, in 1740, by £200. from Queen Anne's Bounty; and in 1757, and in 1807, by a similar sum in each year. Its present value is but £53. per ann. Tithes commuted in 1765.

The *Fabric* (St. Helen) has a venerable appearance, and consists of a nave and aisles, chancel and tower. Its windows are mostly square-headed. On each side of the nave are four pointed arches, resting on multangular pillars, and on each side are three clerestory windows. The tower is open to the nave by a lofty arch. The roof of the chancel is of timber, and in one of the cross beams is a beautifully carved head, said to be a portrait of a former Prior of Burstall, and brought hither on the dissolution of that house. The churchyard, in which are the remains of a fine cross, commands a good view of the Humber, Spurn lights, and Lincolnshire coast. The *Parsonage House*, erected in 1820, is a good residence.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated, about 4 miles S.E. by E. from Patrington, half a mile from the Humber, and 3 miles from the German Ocean.

*Skeffling Hall* is a handsome structure, built in 1717, by the family of Bee. The situation is picturesque and beautiful. It is now the residence of Mr. T. Grindell, farmer. The largest colony of rooks in Holderness is located here. On the north side of the church, the remains of the moat, that surrounded the ancient seat of the Holme family, is still visible.

*Skeffling House*, a good brick building, erected in the village about 1822, is the property of Mr. Christopher Jefferson.

A small Methodist Chapel was erected in the village in 1822.

*Birstall, or Burstall Priory.*—This place derives its name from *Burg-stall*, which signifies a seat, or site, on the side, or pitch, of a hill. In 1115 Stephen Earl of Albemarle, Lord of Holderness, founded the Benedictine

Abbey of St. Martin, near Albemarle, in Normandy, and endowed it with many churches and tithes in Holderness and Lincolnshire. Bishop Tanner tells us that a procurator or prior was soon after sent over here with some of their own monks, to look after these tithes and churches, and having no fit or proper habitation for some time, a Cell or Priory was ordained for them in June, 1219, and Archbishop de Grey granted to them the Chapel of St. Helen, at *Byrstal*, with the great and small tithes of Skeffling for ever. In consequence of the frequent seizure of the estates of the alien Abbeys in England, during the wars with France, it became the interest of the Abbot and Convent of St. Martin, to grant or rather to sell this alien Priory of Burstall, to the Abbot and Convent of Kirkstall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1315, together with all the manors, lands, &c., which they had in Burstall, Skeffling, Holmpton, Withernsea, Owthorne, Burstwick, Aldborough, &c.; and also the advowsons and patronage of the vicarages of the churches of Burstall, Paull, Skeckling, Aldborough, Owthorne, Withernsea, and of the chapels of Marfleet, Thorngumbald, Paull Holme, Rymswell, Frodingham, Newsom, Colden, and Waxholme. The Priory of Burstall, continued till the dissolution. It was situated about two miles south of Easington, but its site has been swept away by the encroachments of the Humber, and is now covered by the Trinity Sands. The Manor of Burstall, or Burstall Garth, has passed through many possessors, and is now the property of Thomas Prickett, Esq. There were formerly two mansions here, called *Birstall Hall* and *Birstall Garth*.

*Winsetts*, a place in this parish, now consisting of about 200 acres, formerly belonged to the Abbey of Thornton, having been granted to it by William le Gros, Lord of Holderness. Since the dissolution it was sold through various families, and Mrs. Waltham of Hessele is its present proprietor.

**SUNK ISLAND.**—This parish, which is the property of the Crown, extends along the banks of the Humber, from Stone Creek to what is termed the north channel, a distance of about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and lies between 2 and 5 miles S.E. from Patrington. Its area is nearly 7,000 acres, of the rateable value of £7,502. Population in 1851, 310 souls. We have formerly observed that the average annual loss of land by the incursions of the sea, between Spurn and Bridlington, is about 2 yards ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  according to Professor Phillips), but the earth thus removed appears to be mostly carried on the constantly feculent waters of the Humber, and deposited on the shores of that river, where, during the last century, many thousand acres of land have been recovered from the visitation of the tides, which still daily uncover in many parts of the river innumerable tracts of growing silt; and in this manner has been

formed the parish now under notice. It first appeared as a sand bank in the Humber, and soon became a small island, which in course of time has increased in size, until at length it was joined to the main land of Holderness, by embankments and the accretion of warp, or sand and soil, deposited by the river. In the time of Charles I. the island contained about seven acres, and was then  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the Yorkshire coast, having a navigable canal between it and the main land, through which ships of considerable burthen could pass. We are indebted chiefly to the 15th report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, for most of the following particulars respecting this parish.

On the 18th of December, 1668, it was first granted on lease to Colonel Anthony Gilby, Governor of Hull, for a term of thirty-one years, at a rent of £5. per ann., when it was described as containing 3,500 acres of "drowned land," seven acres of which only was then embanked; and a stipulation was inserted in the lease for the embankment by the lessee of 100 acres or more, within the first ten years of the term. But the difficulties attending the undertaking were so great, and the expense so heavy, that in the year 1675 the lessee presented a petition to his Majesty, stating his inability to proceed with the same (having then succeeded in embanking not more than twenty acres) unless he should have a grant made to him of the Crown's reversionary interest of the property, which was not complied with; but it was thought reasonable under the circumstances to accept a surrender of the lease, and to extend, by a new grant, the terms to 99 years at the same rent. Under that lease considerable progress was made in the embankment, particularly by the exertions of Mr. William Gilby, a descendant of the original lessee; as it appears by a survey made of the estate in the year 1744, that 1,500 acres had been embanked, and that the estate was divided out into farms. In the year 1755 a third lease of the estate was granted, on payment of a fine of £1,050., at the old rent of £5.; and in 1771 a fourth lease was granted to Mrs. Margaret Gilby, for a term expiring on the 15th of March, 1802, on payment of a further fine of £1,550., and at a rent of £100. per ann. Some time before the expiration of the last-mentioned lease, a survey of the estate was made, when it appeared that the quantity of land then embanked was only 1,561A. OR. 14P., no addition having been made since the year 1744 to the quantity brought into cultivation; but the surveyor reported that above 2,700 acres of new ground were fit for embankment, the expense of which was estimated to amount to £8,940. 18s. He certified at the same time that when the work should be completed, the property would be worth about £3,400. per ann., and it was finally agreed that the estate should be granted

to the Rev. John Lonsdale and others, in trust for the representatives of the original lessees, subject to a stipulation on their part for the embankment, at their own expense, of the new ground, containing 2,700 acres above referred to (which was estimated to cost about £10,000.), for a term of 31 years, from 1802, at a rent of £704. 2s. 6d. for the first year of the term, which lease expired at Lady-day, 1833. A new survey was then made of the estate, for the purpose of ascertaining the rent which should be required on a renewal of the lease, when it was valued at £9,814. per ann. According to this valuation, terms were proposed to the last lessee, but as he would not give more than £5,205. per annum for the property, the negotiation terminated, and a treaty was entered into with the then under tenants to become separate lessees under the Crown, at rents amounting in the aggregate to £9,140. 10s., with the stipulation that the lessees should be bound to keep the jetties, embankments, &c., in repair during the term of their leases. On the survey made of the estate in 1833, it was certified that the land in actual cultivation contained no less than 5,929A. 1R. 13P. of land of excellent quality, then divided into fifteen farms, besides some small holdings by cottagers and others. It is now in fourteen farms.

In 1850 a further embankment took place, of nearly 700 acres of most excellent land, so that now the Sunk Island estate within the banks, secured from the tides, together with some available grass beyond the banks, amount to little less than 7,000 acres, with a prospect of still further increase. The land is of the most valuable kind for agricultural purposes, and requires very little manure for many years after it is embanked. In 1836, in consequence of representations made to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by the tenants and others, of the great inconvenience they sustained from the want of a carriage road, or other eligible communication between the island and the neighbouring towns on the borders of the Humber, an Act was passed for making and maintaining a road from the church to the town of Ottringham, which was completed at a cost of about £5,000.

During the last few years great improvements have been made on the island, in constructing roads, drains, &c., and the place is now in a high state of cultivation. The farm houses are generally scattered along the embankments, and bear different names, among which are, *Old Hall*, *Dunn's Folly*, *Matcham*, *Chirkson's Farm*, *Sand House*, *Stubbing House*, *Coates' Farm*, &c.

Sunk Island was formerly *Extra Parochial*. About a century ago there was a chapel on it, near the *Old Hall*, at which a clergyman from Hedon used to officiate. Under the lease of 1802, a new chapel was built, and a chaplain engaged by the lessees to officiate on the island; and in 1831 an Act was

passed for endowing, among other places, "a chapel erected on *Sunk Island*, in the river Humber." Under the provisions of this Act, the said Island was formed into a *parish*, to be called the parish of Sunk Island; the chapel, built in 1802, became the parish church; and the said church was endowed with £8,383. 6s. 8d., in the three per cent. Consols, purchased out of the Crown's revenues. Thus has the once small sand bank in the Humber grown into an extensive and interesting parish.

The *Church* is a small plain brick building, with a square tower. The Living is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Crown; and the Incumbent (the first that was appointed) is the Rev. Robert Metcalf, who has for his stipend the dividend of the above-named stock. There is a National School in the church yard, to the support of which the Crown contributes £25. per ann. In the Patrington register of burials there are five deaths entered of unfortunate individuals who were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in returning from Sunk Island in 1786. The north channel, in which this accident occurred, was then more than two miles in width, now it is nearly warped up.

Jesse, in his *Gleanings in Natural History* tells us that in the spring of 1813, hundreds of acres of pasture were entirely destroyed in Sunk Island, by the long-legged gnat, *tibula oleracea*; the land being rendered so completely brown as if they had suffered a three months drought, and destitute of all vegetation except that of a few thistles, and that a square foot of the dead turf being dug up, 210 grubs were counted in it. A similar circumstance is quoted by the same author as having occurred in Greenwich Park.

WELWICK.—The name of this parish originated in the springs abounding in it; and the place gave name to a feudal family, but of whom very little is known. A Richard de Welwick was the 14th Prior of Wartre, in this county. The manor of Welwick Provost was the property of the Provostry of St. John of Beverley, until the dissolution, when it reverted to the Crown. It subsequently passed through several families, including those of Wright, Craythorn, and Maister. In 1824 Col. Maister sold it to Jacob Clement, Esq., of London, from whom it descended to the Rev. J. C. Clement. There are two other manors in the parish, viz., Kelk and Weeton. Area of the parish, 3,310 acres; rateable value, £4,649; assessed property, £5,214; population, 468. The principal landowners are the Rev. J. C. Clements, Henry Wm. Askew, Esq., Messrs. J. Fewson, T. Fewson, T. B. Baron, Joseph E. Roberts, David S. Burnham, Robert Clubley, Chas. Walgate, &c.

The *Church* was in the patronage of the Collegiate Society of Beverley, but now belongs to the Crown. The Benefice is a Vicarage, valued in the

King's Books at £6. 13s. 4d., augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and now worth £104. per ann. Tithes commuted in 1788. The present Vicar is the Rev. John Watson. The *Edifice* (St. Mary) is a venerable Gothic structure, and consists of a nave and aisles, chancel, and a low tower, with a modern brick porch on the south side. A spire, it is thought, once surmounted the tower. In the porch is an ancient niche, containing a mutilated statue of the Virgin and Child. The nave has a clerestory. In the interior the nave and aisles are divided by four pointed arches springing from octagonal columns. The top of the chancel arch is filled with boards, which rest on a neat oak screen, having good perpendicular tracery. The roofs are all open to the rafters. In the south aisle is a splendid monument, or shrine, in a state of dilapidation, supposed by some to have been removed from Burstall Priory, and to have belonged to one of the Albemarles; but there is no satisfactory evidence of this being the fact. It consists of a recess, made by a pointed arch, enriched with crockets, and the interior with groining. On each side is a buttress, terminating in an elegant niche, with a crocketed pediment and finial. The upper part of the monument has innumerable panels, loaded with foliage of great beauty. On the altar tomb, within the recess, is the effigy of a female in robes. Attached to the walls are several shields of arms, including those of England and Edward the Confessor; and at the side of the monument is a piscina. At the east end of the north aisle is a large floor stone, with brass effigies of "Willm. Wryght of Plewland Esq. & Ann his wife." The latter died in 1618, and the former in 1621. In 1832 a stone coffin was exhumed from the chancel.

The *Village* is situated about 1½ mile from the Humber, and 2 miles S.E. of Patrington. An old Quakers' meeting house here is now used as a school. The Wesleyan chapel was erected in 1849; the site being given by Mr. J. Fewson; and it is fitted up with the furniture of the Quakers' chapel, which was given by the late Mr. Joseph Roberts. The Primitive Methodists have a small chapel here, built in 1848. The poor parishioners have the interest of £40. 10s., left by unknown donors.

*Old Ploughland*, or *Plewland*, seems to take its name from the quantity of land it contained, viz., a ploughland, hide, or carucate. This place was the property of the Wrights for many generations. Two of this family, John and Christopher Wright, were conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot. The property became divided, and a moiety of it, together with the old mansion house, was purchased by the present proprietor, Mr. David S. Burnham. The house, which appears to have been much larger, was the residence of the younger branches of the Crathornes.



*Haverfield House*, was built by Mr. Crathorne, about 1779. It stands on an eminence, and commands a fine view of the Humber, &c. Near it is a rookery. It is the property of the Rev. J. C. Clement, and residence of Mr. William Carlin, farmer.

*New Plowland* is a neat farm house, the property of Mr. J. Marwood, and residence of Mr. Joseph Roberts, farmer.

*Thorpe Garth*, or *Welwick Thorpe*, hamlet was for a long period the property of a family named Thorpe. It now belongs to Mr. Burnham and others.

*Weston* is a hamlet, consisting of five farm houses and a few cottages, situate about one mile S.E. from Welwick. It contains nearly 1,000 acres of land, and is still considered a manor, of which H. W. Askew, Esq., is the lord and principal proprietor.

*Kelk*.—This manor was anciently in the family of De Kelk, and it now belongs to Mr. Joseph Roberts. *Pensthorpe* and *Orwithfleet* were hamlets or townships situated on the shores of the Humber, in this parish, destroyed by inundations.

**WINESTEAD.**—The manor of Winestead was held by the knightly family of Hilton for ten generations, until by a failure in the male line it devolved, by a coheirress, to the family of Hildyard about the time of Richard II. Sir Robert D'Arcy Hildyard, the last Baronet, dying, in 1814, without issue, bequeathed his estate to his niece, Anne Catherine Whyte, who married, in 1815, Thomas Thoroton, of Flintham Hall, in the county of Nottingham, who assumed the name and arms of Hildyard, in compliance with her uncle's will. Thomas Thoroton Blackburn Hildyard (Lord of the Manor), and Robert Hildyard, Esq., his brother, are the chief proprietors of the parish. Area, 2,570 acres; rateable value, £2,400.; assessed property, £3,016.; population in 1851, 131 souls.

The *Benefice* is an ancient Rectory, formerly belonging to the Hiltons, and now in the patronage of the family of Hildyard. It is rated in the King's Books at £12., and now returned at £247. per annum. Rector, Rev. J. R. Whyte. The *Church* is an ancient building, surrounded by stately trees, and was repaired in 1829. It is composed of a nave and chancel, with a chantry chapel on the south side, which is the place of interment of the Hildyard family. This chantry was founded and endowed by Sir de Hilton, Lord of Swine, in 1347, the duty of the chaplain for the same being to celebrate at the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, for the soul of the founder, and those of Dame Margaret, his consort, his father and mother, &c. In the west end of the church, which rises to an apex, is a large pointed window of five lights, and the east end of the chancel has a mutilated window of three

lights. The interior is neat but plain. Between the nave and chancel is a screen of five pointed arches, with perpendicular tracery. There is a small bell fixed in a receptacle on the west wall, having inscribed on it in old characters, "*Joannes Baptista*." The church contains several monuments to the Hildyard family; one of which is a handsome altar tomb, bearing the recumbent effigy of Sir Charles Hildyard, Knt., in plate armour, who died in 1602. In the chancel is a large stone, having brass effigies of a Knight and lady, with smaller brasses at their feet, representing their children kneeling, seven sons and six daughters, all mutilated. This is supposed to be the memorial of Sir Robert Hildyard, of Winestead, Knt., a person of great note during the Wars of the Roses, and commonly called *Robin of Riddesdale*, or *Redesdale*.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated in the midst of fine trees, about 2 miles N.W. of Patrington. The *Rectory House* is a respectable and substantial residence. A moated close, west of the church, is the site of the ancient mansion house of the Hildyards. In this moat Wm. Hildyard was drowned, and it is supposed the melancholy circumstance caused his father Sir Christopher to build a new hall, in 1579, at the northern extremity of the lordship. The house was again pulled down, and the present mansion, also called *Winestead Hall*, erected nearly on the site of the former building, by Sir Robert Hildyard, about the year 1710. It is a fine mansion, with beautiful pleasure grounds and gardens, but is seldom occupied by the Hildyards, to whom it belongs. It stands about one mile north of the village, and a little west of the church.

*Winestead House*, or *Low Hall*, is a handsome modern mansion, built by Col. Arthur Maister, who formerly had an estate here, which was purchased by Col. T. Hildyard in 1829. This house is also unoccupied at present.

Mrs. Ann Hildyard, spinster, sister to the late Sir D'Arcy Hildyard, by will, proved in 1818, bequeathed the sum of £800., interest to found a school here. The bequest being charged upon land, was declared void under the Mortmain Act; but the present Lord of the Manor, to carry out his relative's benevolent intention, allows a schoolmistress a house rent free, and a stipend of £20. a year, for teaching the poor children of the parish.

*Andrew Marvel*, the celebrated patriot, was the son of a former Rector of Winestead, and if born here was certainly in the parish church. (See p. 164.)

LOST TOWNS.—The ravages of the sea and of the Humber on the shores of the peninsula of Holderness, have been so great in past ages, as to render it impossible, at the present time, to discover the foundations of several towns, which, from ancient records, are known to have existed in that part of Yorkshire. We have before observed that much of the low land

in Holderness was formerly under water, and that after the Conquest, Holderness was represented as an island. In many large tracts of lands which now adjoin the Humber, and the rivers which fall into it, the different strata of the earth show that great alterations have taken place on the surface of the country; and that in many places, the earth which is buried several feet deep, has once been the matrix of vegetable productions, and the habitation of animals; and that the superincumbent earth now under cultivation, has been brought to its present situation by the extraordinary flux of waters, or by other means of which history gives us no information.

RAVENSPURNE.—The most ancient place of fixed habitation in the southern part of Holderness, appears to have been called variously *Ravenser*, *Ravensrode*, *Ravenspurne*, and *Ravensburgh*. This town is now totally swallowed up by the Humber, and not the least mark of its existence can be discovered. Ravenspurne is supposed by some to have been the *Prætorium* of the Romans, and the place at which the Roman road from Beverley terminated, but this must ever remain a disputed point. There is no question though, about Ravenspurne having been a borough, port, and market town, of some consequence, and its situation appears to have been on the bank or margin of the Humber, within the *Spurn Head*, towards the south-east end of the Trinity Sands.

Mr. Thompson, in his *Historic Facts* relative to this place, thinks it probable that the Danes, when they landed at the first sea-port which they found in the Humber, would fix on it their national standard, which bore the figure of a raven, and call the place Ravensburgh. Afterwards, in more Christian times, a cross may have been erected there, and the termination burgh, the ancient Saxon name for a city, town, or fortified place, might be changed to rod or rode, a cross; and thus the name would be Ravensrode. Subsequently the termination Spurne, a place from which to explore, or look out, might be adopted, and hence the name of Ravenspurne. But there is much confusion in the notices of this place in ancient writings, owing to their being more places than one bearing the name of Ravenser; for it cannot be doubted that there were two distinct towns existing here at the same time, under the names of Old or Ald Ravenser and Ravensrod or Ravenser Odd. The former place is described as being in the parish of Kilnsea, and the latter in that of Easington. The Burgh of Odd was situated, as we have stated, between the sea and the river Humber, and was distant from the main land more than a mile. The access to it from Old Ravenser was by a sand road, covered with round yellow stones, and scarcely elevated above the sea. It was distant from Easington four miles, and between the two places stood the

distinct towns of Kilnsea and Sunthorp, with the manor of Ald Ravenser. The history of Ravenser Odd is extremely singular, the short space of 150 years having witnessed its origin, its rise to celebrity as a sea port, and its final destruction by the encroachments of the sea. According to the Meaux Chronicle it was originally a small island, formed by an accidental accumulation of sand and stones, in the reign of Henry III., and was at first only used by the fishermen to dry their nets upon. In the reign of Edward I. Ravenser Odd began to assume the appearance of a commercial port, and it appears evident that it had sprung up as an offshot of Ald Ravenser. We must then presume that this is the place mentioned under the several names of Ravensrout, Ravensrod, Ravenserodd, Ravensrode, &c., for under these several names the port appears to have been designated. In 1299 the merchants, or men, of this place obtained a charter of free burgage from the King (See page 10), by which they were to have two markets every week within the burgh, and a fair every year, of thirty days duration. In the 8th of Edward II. (1315) the burgesses received a confirmation of their charter, and a grant of *Kayage* (the privilege of charging for wharfage) for seven years. In the 19th of the same reign the King appointed John de Barton and Richard de la Pole to collect the customs of wool within the ports of Hull and *Ravensrode*. In 1344 letters were addressed to the Bailiffs of Ravenser and Ravensrode, requiring one man, well versed in naval affairs, to be returned from each place, to attend a council in London for the purpose of ascertaining the maritime force of the country; a proof that both places were considered ports at one and the same time. In 1355 the Abbot of Meaux was directed to gather up the bodies of the dead which had been buried in the chapel yard of Ravenser, and which, by reason of inundations, were then washed up and uncovered, and to bury them in the churchyard of Easington. About 1357 the tides in the Humber flowed higher by four feet than usual, and no doubt Ravenser was then still more ruinously inundated. Dugdale, in his *History of Imbanking and Draining*, states the great increase in the height of the tides at this period, and adds "How long the tides upon this coast kept their course so much higher than they had formerly done, I am not able to say; but it is like that they did so for no short time after, there being scarce a year in the succeeding part of this King's (Richd. II.) reign, that one or more commissions were not issued for repairs of the banks, in some place or other upon this great river."

In 1361 the inhabitants of Ravenser were driven to flight by these overwhelming floods, and coming to Hull and other places, fixed their residence there. About 1390, when the Book of Meaux was written, there was

scarcely any trace existing of the site of Ravenser, and it is probable that about the same period several villages and much land in Holderness were engulfed by the sea and the Humber. Camden mentions Frismerk, Thartletorpe, Redmayr, Sunthorp, Pennysmerk, Upsal, and Potterfleet, all villages situate in Holderness, not one of which is now to be found.

ALD, or OLD RAVENSER, *Ravenesse*, and in later years, as it is called, *Ravenburgh* and *Ravenspurne*, was situated on the main land, as we have said, in the parish of Kilnsea. It must have been a place of some little importance in the reign of Edward I., as it was called upon to send members to Parliament. It is said that Ravenser Odd obtained the name of *New Ravenser*, and this increases the difficulty of separating the transactions of the two places, during the time that the latter was in existence. Old Ravenser was a place of celebrity before the new port sprung up, and so continued long after its destruction. In 1816, in the *Nomina Villarum*, Ravenser is returned as a liberty of the King, and Ravensrode a borough of the same. At what time Old Ravenser was destroyed by inundations cannot be ascertained. Leland mentions that "the Ryver Hull kepith yn the Marche of Holderness to the very mouth of Hull Haven, and thens the Marche of Holderness is to *Ravenspur*;" from which it is conjectured that its site was in existence in the reign of Henry VIII.

In 1332 Edward Baliol, who had lived in obscurity in France for several years, and was secretly encouraged by Edward III. to assert his right to the Scottish Crown, embarked at Ravenser for Scotland, with about 2,500 men. Ravenspurne was remarkable as the place at which Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., landed from France in 1399. And it was the place of debarkation of Edward IV.,\* in 1471, "even in the same place where Henry, Earle of Derby, after called King Henry IV., landed." (See vol. i., pp. 146, 167.)

Among the merchants who left Ravenser for Hull when the former port began to decline, was the wealthy and afterwards celebrated family of De la Pole. (See page 17.)

\* A splendid stone cross, which is supposed to have stood originally at Ravenspurne, from whence it was removed to Kilnsea, and from thence, to preserve it from being washed away by the sea, to Burton Constable, and subsequently to Hedon, it is conjectured was in the first place erected either to commemorate the landing at Ravenspur, of Bolingbroke, or of Edward IV. Shakespeare has immortalized this sequestered spot in his play of *Richard II.*

The banished Bolingbroke repeals himself,  
And with uplifted arms is safe arriv'd  
At Ravenspur.

**HOLDERNESS MIDDLE DIVISION.**—The parishes comprised in this division of the Wapentake are Aldbrough, Burton Pidsea, Drypool, Garton, Hedon, Hilston, Humbleton, Marfleet, Preston, Roos, Sproatley, Swine, Tunstall, and Waghen.

**ALDBROUGH.**—This parish contains the townships of Aldbrough, East Newton, West Newton, and part of Little Cowden. Area of the entire parish, 6,319 acres; of which 4,911 acres belong to the township of Aldbrough; the population of the parish in 1851 was 1,115; of which 884 persons resided in Aldbrough township, which includes the hamlets of Bewick, Carlton with Fosham, Etherdwick, and Tanstern. The assessed property of the parish amounts to £10,913; that of Aldbrough township to £5,832.

In the early part of the Saxon era, *Aldbrough* was a place of consequence. *Ulph* is said to have received this place from King Canute, and he was probably the ancestor of the Ulph who lived in the time of the Confessor, and is mentioned in the Domesday Survey. This Ulph, or Ulphus, is supposed to have had a Castle here.\* In 1115 Earl Stephen, Lord of Holderness, gave to the Abbey of Albemarle, the church and tenths of the *Castle of Aldbro'*; and William le Gros, the son of Stephen, granted lands in this place to the Abbey of Meaux. The family of Roos held Aldbrougg for many years. In the 6th of Edward III. (1333), James de Roos obtained a grant of a fair every year, for two days, and a market every week, at his manor of Aldbro'. Wm. Tymperon of Beverley, by will, in 1723, bequeathed his manor, or reputed manor, of Aldbrough, to Rt. Davye, Esq., of York, for and during the term of his natural life, and after his decease to the ministers of the parishes of St. John and St. Mary, Beverley, and of Aldbrough in Holderness, for founding an hospital, and the trustees of this charity now claim and exercise to a certain extent the manorial rights. There is another manor here, called Thorp Garth, which was long in the family of Thorp. Robert Harrison, Esq., of Benningholme, is the present lord of it. The Castle of Aldbrough is not referred to in any later document than that of the grant above noticed, in 1115; and it is probable that it has long since gone into the sea, the average encroachments of that element, upon the coast in this parish, being about four yards annually.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £13. 5s., and in the gift of the Crown. It is now returned at £400. per ann. Vicar, Rev. Wm. Craven.

The *Church* (St. Bartholomew) is an ancient structure, built apparently

\* Ulphus is said to have given all his property to the church of St. Peter, at York. See vol. i., p. 438.

out of the ruins of a Saxon church, as there are around the windows and doors many marks of Saxon architecture. The original edifice probably stood near the Castle, and shared the fate of that ancient stronghold. The present building is small, and comprises a nave and aisle, chancel, and a low but massive tower at the west end. The windows are chiefly square-headed, and on the south side of the chancel are some curious animals of Saxon workmanship, and a chevron arch—all relics of a former church. The edifice, as a whole, displays various styles of architecture. On the north side of the chancel is a building, supposed to have been formerly two chantry chapels. The nave is divided from the aisles by pointed arches, somewhat flattened, resting upon one circular and five plain massive pillars, of an oblong shape, rounded at the ends. Over the circular pier, between two arches on the south side, is placed a round stone, from 15 to 16 inches in diameter, and having sculptured round its margin a Saxon inscription, which may be translated thus:—"Ulf commanded this church to be erected for the souls of *Hanum and Gunthart*." There is reason to believe that this curious stone belonged to the ancient Saxon church, which, according to the inscription, Ulph commanded to be erected. The chancel is separated from the nave by a plain pointed arch. One of the chapels on the north side was the burial place of the Melsa or Meux family, who anciently resided at Bewick Hall, and in this chapel is a monument to Sir John de Melsa, who was Governor of York from 1292 to 1296, and was a great warrior. It is of the altar form, and on the table is the full-length effigy of a man in armour. This monument, after being much mutilated by the village urchins of the school, formerly held in this part of the church, was at one time placed in the belfry, but has since been restored to its original situation; and the morion or helmet of the gallant Knight, which formerly, and at present hangs over the tomb, was for some time used as a coal bucket by the school boys. Under an adjoining arch is a table monument of freestone, bearing the effigy of a lady, supposed to be intended for Maud, the wife of Sir John. Two chantries in this church were dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Germain, and ancient records refer to two other chantries in Aldbrough, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. John de Beverley. It is not known where the two latter chapels stood, but it is probable that they were contained in the present church.

The *Village of Aldbrough*, which is large and flourishing, and contains several good houses and well-stocked shops, is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of a gently rising eminence, about a mile from the sea, 12 miles N.E. of Hull, and 8 N.E. of Hedon. There are some good inns for the

accommodation of visitors, who resort hither for sea bathing. Slight traces of a Roman road are discernible in the vicinity. A Wesleyan Chapel was erected in the village in 1828, and a chapel for the Primitive Methodists in 1850. There is an extensive brick and tile manufactory here, belonging to Mr. Edwd. Walker, of Sproatley, who has another at Burton Constable.

In 1663, *Robert Towrie*, of Riccall, augmented the Vicarage of Aldbrough with the tithes of East Newton and Ringborough, and a house and garden and a quantity of land in the former place; and he gave a farm of 130 acres in Aldbrough, for the benefit of the poor parishioners. The income of the latter bequest is expended in the support of the school, in apprenticing children, and in the distribution of blankets, coals, &c., among poor families belonging to the parish. For an account of *Tymperon's Almshouse*, see p. 298.

*Bewick*.—This lordship formerly belonged to the family of Meaux, and subsequently to the Hastings and Moore families, and is now in the possession of the Hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark (London.) The hamlet contains about 827 acres, divided into three farms,—Bewick Hall, Westhill and Easthill. *Bewick Hall*, now in the occupation of Mr. Matthew Suddaby, is an ancient looking structure, the hall of which bears the date of 1636, and the wings that of 1788. Contiguous to it is a piece of ground, about 2a. 30p., surrounded by a deep moat; and in a field S.W. may be traced appearances of foundations where it is supposed the ancient hall of the Lords of Bewick was formerly situated. A place called Castle Hill, which forms an approach to this place, must be referred to it, and not to Aldbro' Castle, as supposed by some persons.

*Carlton*.—The name of this town is derived from the Saxon *Ceorls*, or husbandmen's, town. The knightly family of Carlton took their surname from this place. Carlton and Fosham contain, by estimation, 1180 acres, and Richard Bethell, Esq., is Lord of the Manor. There are two good farms, called East and West Carlton; the former is the property of Henry Sykes Thornton, and in the occupation of Mr. J. Thompson, farmer; and the latter belongs to Mr. Bethell, and is occupied by Mr. Samuel Petchell. The old hall, the residence of the Carltons, fell nearly ninety years ago. The old well of the hall, and some strong foundations of the ancient mansion, are still to be seen on the last mentioned farm.

*Fosham*, in Saxon, the Moated House, contains three farms. Fosham Garth House seems to have been defended by a moat. Black Bush is the property and residence of Mr. Joseph Fox.

*Etherdwick* is a hamlet of three farms belonging to Mrs. Lutwidge, Miss Broadley, and Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq. It was formerly the property of the family of De Etherdwick.



*Tanstern* (one farm) belongs to Mr. Bethell of Rise. At an early period it was in the family of De Tanstern, who had a moated mansion here.

*East Newton Township*.—The area of this township, which includes the hamlet of Ringborough, is 680 acres, and its population is 27 souls. It is situated on the sea coast, 1 mile E. of Aldbrough, and is divided into five farms; the manorial rights being vested in the several proprietors. Amount of assessed property, £2,089. Great tithes commuted in 1770.

*Ringborough* consists of one farm, the property of Colonel Grimston.

*West Newton Township*.—This township, called also *Newton Constable*, is in the possession of the Lord of the Seignior, Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart. The area is 778 acres, and the number of its inhabitants, 299. This return includes the hamlet of Burton Constable, which adjoins, but is situated in the parish of Swine. Amount of assessed property, £3,042. The *Hamlet* is small, and stands about 4½ miles W. of Aldbrough, and 8½ N.E. from Hull. An ancient hall or mansion appears to have stood near the farm house called *Mount Pleasant*, now in the occupation of Mr. B. P. Jackson, farmer. The *Grange*, the residence of Mr. John Robinson, is a good farm house.

**BURTON PIDSEA**.—Burton is supposed to be derived from *Beorh*, or *Bur*, the place of interment of the Druids or the Ancient Britons.\* The second name of Pidsea, Pudsea, or Pitsey, is said to be derived from De Puteace (Hugh de Pusac, alias Pudsey), who was sub-Lord of the Manor. In some old deeds it is called Burton by th' Sea; and it is very probable that the full name of the place is a corruption of Burton-per-Sea; or by the Sea, as in early ages this district was covered with water. The area of the parish is 1980 acres; rateable value, £3,315.; amount of assessed property, £3,106.; population, 894 souls. Lord of the Manor, Sir T. A. C. Constable; principal landowners, Messrs. M. Prickett of Hull, and William Clapham, Thos. Ford, William Baxter, and William Spencer, residents in the parish. The soil is rich and fertile.

The *Church* is an ancient Rectory, now a Discharged Vicarage, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York, who are the patrons; Archbishop de Grey, having purchased it of the Abbey of St. Martin, Albemarle, in 1290, and ap-

\* In 1818 two human skeletons were discovered by workmen, whilst excavating for the foundations of a house, on an estate in Burton Pidsea. No coffins were observed, but in the earth were found two antique circular ear-rings, of vitrified glass, and other articles. Ear-rings of this description were worn by the early Britons as charms and amulets. Upon being exposed to the air, the skeletons gradually crumbled to dust, except the skull and some of the larger bones. From the number of human bones exhumed in the gardens, in the same year, it was supposed that the field had been an ancient cemetery, though no coffins were found.

propriated it to his Cathedral Church. It is valued in the King's Books at £6., was augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1810 and 1818, and is now worth but £42. per ann. The great and small tithes, the property of the Dean and Chapter of York, were commuted, in 1761, for about 160 acres of land, and Mr. Wm. Clapham is the lessee of the same. Vicar, Rev. Joshua Smyth. The *Structure* (St. Peter), which is handsome, is principally in the later English style, and comprises a nave and aisles, chancel, a south chapel, and a fine west tower, embattled. The chancel was thoroughly repaired, in 1838, by Mr. Clapham. The west face of the lower story of the tower contains a fine pointed window of four lights, with three perpendicular mullions; and in the upper stage in each face is a pointed window of two lights. There is a brick porch on the south side. The nave is much higher than the chancel. The nave is divided from the aisles by three pointed arches, resting on octagonal pillars. The south chapel, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and is now used as a Sunday School, is divided from the chancel by two arches now blocked up. There are piscinas in the chancel, chapel, and at the east end of the south aisle. The whole of the windows were restored, reglazed, and decorated with stained glass, a few years ago. In the chancel are several monuments to the Clapham family, two of them bearing the family crest elegantly carved. In the north aisle is a neat marble tablet to the memory of two daughters of Mr. Harland of this place; and in the south aisle is a very neat Gothic monument to the late Isaac Raines, Esq., M.D., who died in 1846, and whose remains are interred in the south chapel. Attached to the church is a library of 150 volumes, the gift of the Rev. J. C. Edwards, late Curate of the parish.

The *Village* is picturesque, and situated on ground commanding an extensive prospect, and surrounded by some fine trees. It stands about 11½ miles E. by N. of Hull, and 4 E. of Hedon. *Chatt House*, the residence of Mr. W. Clapham, was the property of a family named Chatt, in the 17th century. It was rebuilt, with much taste, by Mr. Clapham, in 1839.

*Bramhill House*, the residence of Mr. T. Ford, is another handsome building, erected in 1843; and the other good commodious residences are those of Messrs. Wm. and Hugh Baxter, and Mr. Harland. In the village is an iron and brass foundry, and implement manufactory, belonging to Mr. John Stamford, and a brick and tile manufactory, the property of Mr. Baxter. A fair was formerly held here on the 12th of July. The Baxter family of this place are noted as breeders of race horses, the celebrated mare "Nancy," the star of the turf in 1851, was bred by Mr. Baxter.

A small Wesleyan Chapel was erected here in 1847.

**DRYPOOL.**—The parish of Drypool is included with the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull. (See page 142.)

**GARTON.**—This parish includes the hamlet of Grimston Garth, and a third part of Owstwick. The former township contains 1,797 acres, of the rateable value of £2,220.; population 165 souls. The manor anciently belonged to the family of De Garton. Colonel Charles Grimston of Kilnwick, near Beverley, and Grimston Garth, is the present Lord of the Manor of Garton-cum-Grimston, and he, together with — Kendall, Esq., M.D., W. D. Crook, Esq., and Joseph Wilson, are the principal proprietors.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the gift of the Crown, and Incumbency of the Rev. Isaac Dixon. It is rated at £6. 1s. 0½d.; was augmented with £400. from Queen Anne's Bounty in 1767 and 1787; and is now returned at £97. per annum. The *Church* (St. Michael) is a small ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, south aisle, and porch, with a low massive tower at the west end. The aisle is divided from the body by three pointed arches, resting on hexagonal columns without capitals. The nave and chancel is separated by some fine oak trellis work. On the north of the church is a mausoleum built by Mr. Grimston. It is a red brick building arched semicircularly.

The *Village* is small, and stands about 12 miles N.E. of Hull, and 9 N.E. of Hedon. There is a small Methodist Chapel here, erected in 1826.

*Blue Hall*, now a farm house, is the old manor house of Garton, and the property of Dr. Kendall. Much of the ancient moat may still be traced.

*Grimston.*—This place probably derived its name from one of its first possessors, and was Grimes-town. The lordship gave name to the family in whose possession it has been since the Conquest. Sylvester de Grymston attended William Duke of Normandy, on his expedition to England, as his standard bearer, and in that station fought at the battle of Hastings; and in the following year the Conqueror bestowed upon him lands here and in other places. Sir John Grimston, of Grimston Garth, was knighted by Henry II.

*Grimston Hall*, the seat of Charles Grimston, Esq., late Colonel of the East York Militia, was built between the years 1781 and 1786, by the late Thomas Grimston, Esq. The mansion is situated near the sea shore, on one of the most elevated situations in Holderness, and commands most extensive prospects. It is spacious, and of a castellated form, and has three circular towers at the angles, with a polygonal erection rising from the centre. The extensive park is approached by a noble entrance lodge, consisting of a centre with four octagon towers at the angles. It has a sham portcullis; the family arms are on a shield over the gateway; and the top is embattled.

*Grimston Garth* farm house, in the occupation of Mr. William Voase, stands on the site of the ancient mansion of the Grimstons. The old hall, which was moated, was burnt down in the life time of William Grimston, who was born in 1640.

## HEDON.

Hedon, or Heydon, is stated to have been a place of some importance in the Saxon times, but this account does not rest on any solid foundation. Tradition says that the place was destroyed by the Danes, and a great battle is said to have been fought here by that people, in a close called Dane's field, but of this there is nothing authentic. Leland says that *Heddon* "hath been a fair Haven town," once insulated by sea creeks, but in his time approached by three bridges, and having the haven "very sorely decayed." "There were three Paroche Chirches in Tyme of Mynde," he continues, "but now there is but one, of S. Augustine. And not far from this Chirch Garth appere tokens of a Pile of Castelle, that was sometyme ther for a Defence of the Town." He adds, "Saurning and Choking of the Haven, and Fier defacing much of the Town, hath been the decay of it. Sum say that the Staple of Woulle, of the north partes, was ons ther. Treuth is that when Hull began to flourish, Heddon decaied. The Erle of Albemarle and Holderness was Lord of Heddon, and also of Skipton, in Craven, at the same Tyme. This Earl had a great Manor Place at Newton, a mile byneth Heddon, nerer to Humbre then it, for it stondith on the lower side of the Creke, and Heddon on the upper." Camden in like manner speaks of Hedon having been anciently (according to fame) a considerable seaport. Some writers tell us that a charter was given to the borough by King Athelstan, but this deserves little notice. Hedon appears to have derived its name from the Saxon word *Heda*, meaning a port or small haven; and the town not being mentioned in the Domesday Survey, is rather against the supposition that it was a place of any note before the Conquest. The first authentic fact on record respecting it, is in the reign of King Henry II., when that monarch granted William Earl of Albemarle "*free burgage in Heddune*, to him and his heirs, in fee and inheritance, so that his burgesses of Heddune may hold freely and quietly in free burgage as my burgesses of York or Nichol" (Lincoln.) King John confirms this charter in the year 1200, by granting to Baldwin Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, and to his wife Hawise, free burgage here by the same tenure and with the same privileges as at York and Lincoln. Mr. Poulson remarks that this free burgage was not granted to the inhabitants of Hedon, but to their over lords; but no doubt these charters relieved the

newly-made burgesses from many galling services. The next charter, dated 56th Henry III. (1272), contains the grant of a fair, and, as in the previous cases, is granted to the Lord of the Seigniorie. This fair was to take place every year, "in the eve, in the day, and in the morrow, of St. Augustine, Bishop, and for five days following" (20th Aug. to the 27th, both inclusive.) Hedon possessed but little commercial or maritime importance since the port of Hull became the property of Edward I., though the burgesses received several charters and confirmations in succeeding reigns. In 1656 a great part of the town was consumed by fire, after which it was rebuilt in a more handsome and substantial manner.

The site of the Castle of the Albemarles, mentioned by Leland, cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

The parish comprises 1,440 acres; its rateable value is £2,760.; amount of assessed property, £2,239.; population in 1851, 1,029 souls. The chief proprietors are, the Corporation of the Borough, Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq., Sir T. Sykes, and Mrs. Colley. Sir T. A. C. Constable is Lord of the Manor.

The *Town of Hedon* is situated in a level, fertile, and well cultivated country, within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the Humber,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. of Hull, and 182 N.E. of London. It consists principally of one long street, about the middle of which is the Market Place. The new turnpike road, which connects this town with Hull, was cut across the marshes in 1832. The Market, formerly held on Saturday, has fallen into disuse, but a *Cattle Market*, established in 1796, and held every alternate Monday, has long been of considerable importance. Here are also four annual fairs, viz.:—*Magdalen Fair* (so called from the hill on which it is held), August 2nd; September 22nd, called *Holyrood Fair*; November 17th, for hiring servants; and *Hollym Fair*, December 6th.

Hedon, as we have remarked, was anciently a sea port of considerable importance, connected with the river Humber by a navigable creek, but the access from that river diminished as the surrounding country became drained and embanked, and was finally choked up. "The old harbour, which insulated the town, consisting of about 300 acres," writes Poulson, "where, in the reign of Edward III., lay vessels of superior size, and where once the proud pennant of England floated in the breeze, where the murmur of the tide and the splashing of oars were heard, is now a luxuriant meadow; and the busy hum of the seaport is changed to the lowing of cattle and the bleating of sheep." In 1774 an Act of Parliament was obtained for recovering and preserving the haven, and though the scheme failed of entire success, for want of a lock to exclude the tides, the trade in coals, corn, and lime, is very considerable. The present haven, or canal, is cut to about a

quarter of a mile of the town, and is navigable for craft up to 80 tons burden.

The Corporation having but a small municipal jurisdiction, was left unaltered by the Municipal Reform Act. This body now consists of a Mayor, Recorder, two Bailiffs, nine Aldermen, and an indefinite number of Burgesses. The Mayor is annually elected from the Aldermen; at the same time the Bailiffs are chosen from the Burgesses; and the Aldermen are elected from the Burgesses who have served the office of Bailiffs. The Mayor and Bailiffs are Magistrates during their term of office, but not the Aldermen. The Aldermen continue such for life, never being removed, even for non-residency. No Recorder has been appointed for more than a century. The Town Clerk is chosen by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Bailiffs, and confirmed by royal sign manual; a Coroner is also chosen by the bench. He is often the outgoing Mayor, and sometimes an Alderman. The Town Clerk is also Clerk of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions, and Clerk to the Coroner. There is a Serjeant-at-Mace, and other minor officers.

The chief members of the corporate body for the present year (1855) are Wm. Soutter, Esq., *Mayor*; Benjn. Iveson and Thos. Matthews, Esquires, *Bailiffs*; John Hornby, Arthur Iveson (and Town Clerk), Robert Leak, John Taylor, John Day, James Soutter, William Day, and George Taylor, Esqrs., *Aldermen*. There are but eight Aldermen at present.

The Corporation is bound by charter to provide a hall and prison for the Lord Paramount of Holderness, for which a Wapentake Court is held here. This Court, together with the County Court, Quarter Sessions, and Petty Sessions, are held in the Town Hall, a neat building, situated in the centre of the town. The hall, or court room, is on the second floor, and is a very neat commodious apartment. On the walls are two whole length paintings of Henry Guy, Esq., M.P. for Hedon in 1669; and Wm. Pulteney, Esq., M.P. for the borough, who was created Earl of Bath and Baron Hedon in 1742. These two portraits are said to be worth 1,000 guineas. There is also a half length of James Iveson, Esq., the late Town Clerk. Over the bench is a painting of the Royal Arms. Adjoining the hall is the *Council Chamber*. A room on the ground floor is used as a lock-up house. The old Town Hall and prison formerly stood on the Market Hill; a few years ago one of its dungeons was discovered.

The annual income of the Corporation consists of about £274., derived from lands and houses in Hedon; £52. fee farm rents; and tolls amounting to about £25. per annum. There are eleven other houses occupied by old burgesses, and widows of burgesses, paying no rent. The limits of the Corporation are co-extensive with the limits of the borough. The Mayor has

an allowance of £40. per annum, for entertainments given, and the usual expenses of the mayoralty. He is also entitled to three bushels of coals from every ship's cargo brought into the haven. All the freemen of the borough are exempt from toll throughout the kingdom. Hedon is one of the polling places in the election of the two representatives for the East Riding. Agriculture is carried on with spirit in the vicinity, and the Holderness Agricultural Society hold their meetings here. The Hedon and Holderness Floral and Horticultural Society held their first exhibition of fruits, flowers, &c., here, in Sept., 1854; and their second in September in the present year.

This borough first sent members to Parliament in the 23rd of Edward I. (1295.) It ceased sending from that time to the 1st of Edward VI. (1547), from which time it continued to return until the period of its disfranchisement, by the Reform Bill, in 1832. The last representatives of the borough were Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., and Robert Ferrand, Esq.

An *Hospital for Lepers* was founded near Hedon, but in the parish of Preston, in the reign of King John, upon part of seven acres of land, given by Alan, son of Oubernus. "It was dedicated," says Tanner, "to the Holy Sepulchre, for a Master or Prior, and several brethren and sisters, lepers." It was endowed by Alex. de Thunestall, and other benefactors, whose gifts were confirmed by Edward II. In the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535), it was valued at £13. 15s. 10d. per ann.; and in the 7th of Edward VI. (1553), its site was granted to Robert Constable, Esq. The spot upon which the hospital stood is now a garden, near which a large dyke, or moat, may still be seen. Coins, &c., are occasionally found in digging, and an ancient seal was discovered a few years ago, and is now in the possession of Mr. Iveson, of Hedon. It is oval in form, and exhibits three small figures, with the legend, "The seal of Master Simon of the house of the Blessed Virgin Mary."

There was likewise an *Hospital* at Newton Garth, relative to which little information can be obtained. It was founded by Wm. le Gros, in the reign of Henry II., for the relief of poor and impotent persons, and was kept by the members of some religious order. At the dissolution it was valued at £40. per ann. About the year 1768 upwards of 200,000 bricks were taken from the ruins of the hospital, for the purpose of building the house of Capt. Standish, at Thorngumbald. The hospital stood on the way from Hedon to Paull, on the right hand, and was moated. Its site has been long since ploughed up.

Leland mentions three churches, though in his time there was but one remaining, that of St. Augustine; but from ancient records, it appears that there were four churches or chapels here, dedicated to St. Nicholas, St. James, St. Mary, and St. Augustine; and that St. Mary's had the right of sepulture. Torre, in his account of Preston Church, states that the Rector

of Preston had jurisdiction over three chapels in Hedon—St. Augustine's, St. Nicholas's, and St. James's; and he does not mention the chapel of St. Mary. Some traces of the foundations of St. Nicholas's and St. James's still remain; and St. Mary's is supposed by some to have stood on *Maudlin*, or *Magdalen Hill*; and by others, in a field called Low Magdalen Field; but nothing can now be traced in these places of any foundations. Torre's silence as to any independent chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, induces the supposition that it was only a chantry chapel attached to one of the churches.

The present church (St. Augustine) is appendant to the church of Preston. The *Living* of Hedon is a Rectory, but the Vicar of Preston is its Rector, the Rectory being annexed to his Vicarage. The value of the Hedon benefice is returned at £45. per ann., and that of Preston, £81. The Archbishop of York is the patron, and the Rev. John Fox, incumbent. The noble structure, which is the most interesting specimen of early pointed architecture in Holderness, is cruciform, and comprises a nave and aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a handsome tower at the intersection. The west front is plain, and has a fine pointed doorway, not now used, with deep mouldings springing from circular pillars, and above it is a pointed window of five lights, with a transom. The north side of the nave is in five divisions, in four of which are pointed windows of three lights, with elegant tracery; and the fifth contains a pointed doorway, with a trefoil head and pedimental canopy, above which is a lozenge-shaped window. The clerestory exhibits five small pointed windows, each of two lights, and terminates in a neat battlement. In the north face of the transept is an elegant recessed doorway, the mouldings resting on dwarf columns, and above it are two ranges of three lancet windows, and the finish is an embattlement. The north side of the chancel has also two stories of beautiful lancet windows, those in the upper range being blocked up; and the finish of the chancel is a cornice and battlement like the rest. In the east end of the chancel is a large perpendicular window of five lights. The south side of the chancel is nearly a bare wall; part of a pier is seen buried in the wall, and is considered to have belonged to the *Chantry of St. Mary*, which was situated in this part of the building. Attached to the south-east corner is a vestry, built perhaps in the time of Henry VIII., having two large square-headed windows divided into two compartments by a broad transom. On the west side of the vestry is a lancet window, formerly the east window of the chantry. The face of the south transept has been similar to the front of the north transept, but a large pointed perpendicular window has been substituted for the earlier lancets. It has five lights, with a transom. Under the window, but not in the centre,



is a circular-headed doorway, of simple but deep mouldings, resting on columns, with foliated capitals. This transept has no battlement, but rises to an apex, surmounted by a pinnaced cross. The east side of the transepts have had aisles or chantries attached to them. The south side and clerestory present a similar appearance to the north side, with the exception of its doorway, which is now deprived of its canopy. This, as well as the doorway on the north side, is walled up. The beautiful tower is lofty and well proportioned, and has double buttresses at the angles, and one in the centre of each side, running up and terminating in crocketed pinnacles. In each face are four large pointed perpendicular windows of three lights, and the finish is a handsome pierced parapet. The windows in the lower stage being now blocked up, renders the general appearance of the tower heavy to the eye. There is a good peal of eight bells, and the dial of the clock is placed on the east face of the tower.

The whole edifice was repaired about twenty-seven years ago, and the interior now presents an air of cleanliness and comfort. The nave is separated from the aisles by five pointed arches, springing from columns formed by an union of eight cylinders, with plain capitals. Between the arches are small shields of arms, lately placed there. The nave is ceiled, and the aisles are open to the rafters. This part of the church is well fitted up for Divine service; at the west end is a gallery, in which a good organ was erected, in 1829. The font is of granite, polygonal in shape, each face sculptured with quatrefoils, and much elegant tracery. Three massive brass chandeliers hang from the ceiling. The chancel or choir is separated from the transepts by a neat oak screen of perpendicular tracery. On the south side of the chancel are two large pointed arches, which were formerly open to the chantry of St. Mary. On each side of the chancel is a triforium, containing six arches, with a clustered column between each; and this triforium was continued round the east end before the large window was inserted; and also communicated with the triforium of the transepts. There were three or four sedilia on the south side of the altar, with the tooth ornament, which were doubtless removed when the doorway to the vestry was formed; but there is still a handsome one remaining; and on the north side are also three sedilias, separated by slender columns. There is a piscina in the usual place. The floor of the chancel was laid with encaustic tiles a few years ago; the roof is open to the rafters. The south transept has on its east side two large pointed archways, with a massive clustered column, partly buried in the wall, which were once open to a side aisle or chantry; and the north transept has also two similar arches on its east side, separated by a massive circular

pillar. The tower is supported by four great piers, forming lofty arches.

The church is built of freestone, except where the chantries stood, which is unfinished stone, and the battlements are principally of brick. The building is of three different periods, viz., the chancel and transepts, Early English; the nave, Decorated English; the tower and additions to the nave, Perpendicular English. The vestry, as has been observed, is an addition of a later period. The dimensions of this fine building, "the pride of Holderness," is as follows:—Length of chancel, 53ft. 9in., width, 28ft. 9in., extreme north to south, 103ft. 2in.; extreme east to west, 164ft. 6in.; length of nave, 84ft. 8in., width, 48ft. 8in.; width of the aisles, 12ft. 3in.; height of the tower to the summit of the pinnacles, 43 yards; height of transepts, outside, 48 feet.

On the floor of the north transept is a mutilated effigy of a man, in freestone, which was formerly in the churchyard. On the south side of the churchyard is a row of stately and venerable elms.

The *Parsonage House* is on the north side of the church.

The town was formerly divided into two parishes—St. Nicholas and St. Augustine, but the former parish has long since merged into the latter.

The Wesleyans have a chapel here, built in 1818; and a chapel built by the Baptists in 1801, is now used by the Primitive Methodists.

A *Catholic Chapel*, erected here in 1804, is a brick edifice, the interior of which is very neatly finished and decorated. In front of the sanctuary are two elegant statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, to whom the chapel is dedicated. The decorations of the high altar, tabernacle, &c., are very chaste and neat, and there is a small side altar, dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin. To the latter altar the present pastor, the Rev. Joseph C. Fisher, recently presented a handsome *corona*, inscribed in honour of the Immaculate Conception of St. Mary, as well as an altar piece and lamp. Adjoining the chapel is the Presbytery, or priest's residence. Previously to the building of this place of worship, the Catholics of this district attended a chapel (since destroyed) at Nuthill, in the adjoining parish of Burstwick.

A *National School* has recently been built on the Market Hill.

The *Hedon and Holderness Mechanics' Institution* was established about eight years ago, and there is a library and reading room in connexion with it. The lectures of the society are delivered in the Town Hall. The President of the institute is Arthur Iveson, Esq.

The ancient cross of Kilnsea or Ravensper (See page 354), now stands on the grass plot in front of the residence of Mr. William Watson. The shaft is surmounted with curiously sculptured emblems of Our Saviour and the Blessed Virgin, in the florid style of the 15th century.

*William Pulteney*, who for some years represented this borough in Parliament, was created *Baron of Hedon*, and Earl of Bath, in 1742, but died without issue in 1762, when these titles became extinct.

*Alms-houses* were erected, and are supported, by the Corporation, and there are various charitable bequests for the relief of the poor.

**HILSTON.**—In a charter bearing date 1272, this place is called *Hildofston*, it is therefore probable that it derived its name from its first owner or cultivator. The area of the parish is 548 acres; rateable value, £611.; assessed property, £676.; population, 50. The manorial rights are claimed by more than one party. The chief proprietors are Sir T. Sykes, the Trustees of the late Mr. James Foster, and Mr. Joseph Storr.

The *Living* is a Discharged Rectory, in the gift and Incumbency of the Rev. C. Sykes. It is rated at £5., and returned at £50. The *Church* (St. Margaret) is a small building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a wooden bell turret at the west end. On the north side of the nave is a fine old Norman doorway, on a double arch, with the zigzag moulding; and on the south side is a low plain circular-headed doorway. Some of the walls are very thick. Of this church Poulson says, "Its simplicity and massiveness, and Norman doorways, distinguish it as an original Anglo-Norman building."

The *Village* consists of three farm houses, and a few cottages, near the sea, about 9 miles N.E. by E. of Hedon. *Hilston Mount* is an eminence near the village, on which is an octagonal tower of light brick, with a circular turret on its northern side, surmounted with a flag staff and vane, well known at sea as a land mark. The building has a chamber above the ground floor, and a winding staircase within the circular turret. There is a very extensive prospect from the summit. The tower was built by Mr. Justice Storr, in 1750, and is about 50 feet high, and 62 feet in circumference. The site of the old hall, the residence of the Storr family, which was taken down nearly fifty years ago, is marked by some fine old trees.

**HUMBLETON.**—The townships of Humbleton, Danthorpe, Elstronwick, Fiding, and Flinton, are comprised in this parish, the area of which is 6,017 acres. The population of the parish, in 1851, was 587 souls. The township of Humbleton contains 1,469 acres, chiefly the property of Lord Hotham (Lord of the Manor), Robert Bell, Esq., and J. K. Haire, Esq. The rateable value of the township, is £1,563.; assessed property, £1,587.; population 145. The assessed property of the entire parish, is £7,307.

*Humel's Town*, together with the church, was given to the Abbey of Thornton, in Lincolnshire, in 1162, by Wm. de Scures, and at the dissolution it became vested in the Crown. It subsequently passed through several

hands, until it passed from the Thompsons, ancestors of the present Lord Wenlock, to the Hothams. The country is undulating and well-wooded.

The *Benefice* is a Discharged Vicarage, with the Curacy of Elsternwick, in the patronage of the Crown, and Incumbency of the Rev. John Jadis. It is valued in the King's Books at £10. 1s. 0½d., and now returned at £280. per annum. The *Church* (St. Peter) is a large ancient structure, having a nave, with aisles, a chancel, and a fine proportioned tower at the west end. The four windows on the south side are slightly arched, and two of them are much larger than the others. There is a modern porch on this side. The nave has four pointed clerestory windows, and is embattled, the east end rising to an apex, and the aisle has a plain parapet. The north aisle has three pointed windows, and one sashed, and a plain pointed door. The east window of the chancel is plain, square-headed, and of three lights, and there is a good cross flory on the apex of the roof. Five pointed arches resting on octangular piers, separate the nave from the aisles. The nave is ceiled, and the chancel is open to the rafters, which is lower than the top of the pointed archway to the nave. The central light of the east window is occupied with an oil painting of the Transfiguration, from Raffael, by Miss Ann Dixon, (daughter of the late incumbent) in 1816, and presented by her to the church. A prolongation of the south aisle anciently formed a chantry chapel, which is now used as a vestry. The archway on the south side of the chancel, which formerly led to it, is now closed up, except a door of entrance to the vestry. The west ends of the aisles are separated by partitions; that on the south side was used as a school before the present school house was erected; and that on the north side is used as a lumber room. From this separation only four arches appear on each side of the nave. In the north aisle is a half length effigy of a man, with a ruff and beard, his hands joined in prayer, and beneath is inscribed "*Effigies Gulielmi Thompson de Scarbrovgh.*"

The *Village of Humbleton* is small and mean, and stands about 9½ miles N.E. of Hull, and 5 N.E. by N., of Hedon. The Manor House, the residence of the ancient lords of the place, stood on the west side of the church, and was demolished in 1789. The *Vicarage House* is a neat commodious residence, about which there are some fine trees. Near the churchyard is the *Free School*, a neat brick building, with a residence for the teacher, erected in 1830, on land given by Lord Hotham.

Francis Heron, by will dated in 1718, bequeathed a farm of more than fifty acres, at Flinton, after the death of his widow, to provide for the education and apprenticing of poor children in this parish. This estate has hitherto yielded an annual rent of about £70. per annum, but an exchange

of a part of it, for certain other lands, is now being effected. The above-mentioned school was erected out of the funds of the charity.

The *Humbleton Hall* estate formed part of the dower of the Countess Fitzwilliam, on her marriage, in 1718, with the then Lord Milton; and continued in that family until 1811, when it was purchased by Thos. Moxon, Esq., who shortly afterwards removed the old hall, and built the present one in its more central position. It is now the property of John Kell Haire, Esq., of Myton House, Hull, who has recently made considerable building and other improvements on the estate. It is in the occupation of Mr. James Dunn, farmer.

*Humbleton Moor House*, and *Lane House*, have two good farms attached, the property of Lord Hotham. The former is in the occupation of Mr. James Wood, and the latter of Mr. Robert Wright, farmers.

*Humbleton Grange*, anciently called *Grange Head*, was probably the grange of the monks of Thornton, for their steward.

*Danthorpe Township*.—The acreage of *Danthorpe* is 737; population, 41; amount of assessed property, £917. In 1753 the greater part of the township passed, by will, to the Countess of Coventry, niece to Sir H. Etherington, and the Hon. A. Coventry is the present Lord of Danthorpe. The Society of St. John's College, Cambridge, possesses 109 acres here.

*Danthorpe Hall*, in the occupation of Mr. John Collins, is an ancient brick edifice. The out-buildings in the farm yard form a large quadrangle, and are not easily surpassed. The *Hamlet* is about 6 miles N.E. from Hedon.

*Elsternwick Township*.—The name of this place is doubtless derived from its Saxon possessor. The manor has continued in the possession of the Lords of the Seignior to the present day. Area, 910 acres; population, 157 souls; assessed property, £1,615. The *Hamlet* of Elsternwick, or Elsternwick, is situated about 4 miles N.E. of Hedon.

Here is a *Chapel of Ease* (annexed to the Vicarage of Humbleton) consecrated in the reign of Henry VIII., and has right of sepulture. It is a plain singular looking building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a bell turret at the west end. A large Grecian-Ionic doorway at the west end was brought from Humbleton Hall when the chapel was repaired; it bears the date of 1791, probably the time of its erection here. The interior is plain but neat. The chancel arch is pointed and singular, as springing from the floor. There is a small gallery at the west end. There are several memorials here to the family of Bell. The tithes were commuted for land at the enclosure in 1806, when 9A. 16P. of land, and three cottages, were allotted for the instruction of poor children. The school was built in 1818. There is a small Primitive Methodist Chapel here, built in 1853.

*Filling Township.*—At a very early period this manor belonged to the brethren of St. John of Jerusalem, for making a chantry for the souls of the Earl of Albemarle, and all the lords of Burstwick. The area is 1,504 acres; rateable value, £1,582.; assessed property, £1,449.; population, 136 souls.

Principal landowners, J. T. Foord, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Sir T. Sykes, Wm. Staveley, Esq., Admiral Mitford, J. V. Thompson, Esq., and Mr. John Canham. The *Hamlet* is situated about 6½ miles N.E. from Hedon.

*Filling Hall*, now occupied by Mrs. Wright, farmer, commands good prospects. *North Field House*, the residence of Mr. John Wright, farmer, was erected in 1820. *Longborough Lane House* is another farm house here.

*Flinton Township.*—Area, 1,897 acres; rateable value, £1,397.; assessed property, £1,789.; population, 108 souls. Chief proprietors of the soil, Sir T. A. C. Constable (Lord of the Manor), Chas. W. Goad, Esq., Mr. Robert Wright, and Mr. John Johnson. The *Hamlet* is small, and stands on the road from Hull to Aldbrough, about 5½ miles N.N.E. of Hedon.

**MARFLEET.**—This parish is situated on the fertile marshes on the north side of the river Humber, and anciently belonged to the family of De Merflete. The chief proprietors at present are the Society of St. John's College, Cambridge (Lords of the Manor), Miss Broadley, and Mr. Robert Duckett. Area, 1,110 acres; rateable value, £1,515.; assessed property, £2,752.; population, 193 souls. The surface is level, the soil clay.

The *Village* is scattered, and lies about 2 miles E. from Hull. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, rated at £6. 15s., augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1740, and returned at £55. All the tithes, except those arising from one close, were commuted in 1763. Patron and Incumbent, Rev. J. Robinson. The *Church* (St. Egidius) was erected in 1793, on the site of a very ancient structure, and is a small brick building, with a large wooden cupola, with one bell in it, at the west end, and a cross flory at the apex of the east end. The interior is plain. In the church yard is a handsome altar tomb, erected in 1853, by John F. Butter, Esq., in memory of his wife, Sarah. The poor have two annuities out of land here, amounting to £1.

**PRESTON.**—The original name of this parish was doubtless *Priest's Town*, and the place appears to be of some extent, and probably included Hedon, as that manor is not mentioned in Domesday. The parish now includes the townships of Preston and Lelley, which together comprise 5,110 acres, and 1,098 inhabitants. Amount of assessed property, £10,228. Preston township contains 4,310 acres, and 887 inhabitants. Rateable value, £6,067. Sir T. A. C. Constable is Lord of the Manor, and the land is divided among many proprietors.

Stephen Earl of Albemarle, and Lord of Holderness, gave the church and tithes of Preston, with its chapels of Hedon, to the Abbey of St. Martin, near Albemarle. In 1229 the appropriate Rectory was annexed to the sub-deanery of York, by Archbishop de Grey; in 1665 Dr. Pierson, Sub-Dean, granted out of its income, an annuity of £10. to the Vicarage; in 1772 it was augmented with £600. from Queen Anne's Bounty; and at the enclosure in 1777, lands worth £200. were awarded by the Lord of the Manor, and others, to augment the living, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in the previous year. This Vicarage is rated at £12., and united with the Rectory of Hedon; the Sub-Dean of York is the patron, and the Rev. John Fox, Incumbent. The present annual value of the living of Preston is returned at £81., and that of Hedon, £45. In 1347 a *Chantry* was founded and endowed in this church, for a priest to pray at the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, for the soul of Robert de Pickering, &c.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a fine edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, with a north aisle, and a fine tower at the west end, containing three bells. The tower, which is of hewn stone, is in four stages, with double buttresses at the angles, each buttress having a pinnaced niche for a statue; and the top is finished with a neat pierced parapet, with crocketed pinnacles. The nave on the south side is made into four divisions by buttresses, which contains a porch, erected in 1828, and three windows of three lights; and the clerestory contains four windows of a similar character. The aisle and nave finish with a battlement. The north side of the church is made into six portions, the two easternmost belong the aisle of the chancel. The windows are square-headed on this side, and the embattled parapet of the aisle has been succeeded by a plain brick work. The chancel is lighted by a large pointed perpendicular window of five lights, at the east end, and by plain lancet lights on the south side. This part of the church is tiled, is not embattled, and is evidently the oldest part of the fabric. The building is of hewn stone, repaired with brick and stone in its rough state. The interior is neat. The aisles are separated from the nave by four pointed arches on each side, supported on the south side by clustered columns, and octangular piers on the north side. The tower arch, opening into the nave, is lofty, lancet-shaped, and beautiful, and the top of the west window, in the tower, is filled with stained glass. The chancel is separated from the chapel, or aisle, on its north side (now the vestry), by two arches at present blocked up.

The *Village* is considerable, and has some good houses in it. It stands about 7 miles E. by N. of Hull, and 1 mile N. of Hedon. The Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here, the former built in 1814, and the latter in 1832. The Baptists had formerly a chapel here.

The *Poor's Estate*, bequeathed by Jas. Rand, in 1700, now consists chiefly of about 35 acres of land. In 1618 *Thos. Helms* left £200. for the poor, and £200. for the support of the parish School; these sums were laid out in the purchase of about 21 acres of land, the rents of which are divided between the schoolmaster and the poor. The dividends of £178. 14s. 2d. stock, purchased with a legacy of £200., bequeathed in 1803, by *John Marshall*, are also expended upon the poor.

*Lelley Township*.—Lelley, or Lelley Dyke, has always been attached to the Seigniori, though the present Lord Paramount of Holderness, and Lord of the Manor, has no land in the township, except about one acre, over which he has a right of road. The township comprises about 800 acres, of the rateable value of £750., and the property of several proprietors. Assessed property, £1,116.; population, 151 souls.

The *Hamlet* is small, and stands about 2 miles N.E. from Preston. A *Chapel of Ease* was erected here, by subscription, in 1852. It is a small neat brick building, with a stone turret on the west end, containing a bell. There are four stained glass windows in it. Tithes commuted in 1769.

*Lelley Dyke House* is in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Fussey, farmer. The poor have 20s. a year, bequeathed to them in 1722, by Alice Johnson. For some particulars of the *Hospital of the Holy Sepulchre* see page 364.

*Roos, or Rosse*.—This parish includes part of the township of Owstwick. The manor is supposed to have given name to Peter de Ros, or Roos, as Lord of Roos, in this Seigniori, in the reign of Henry I. Some think that the name of the place is derived from Roos, or Ross, British ling, moorish, or watery land. The manor, which is nearly all copyhold, was for a long period the seat and property of the noble family of Roos. Robert de Roos, who was one of the twenty-five Barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta, married Isabel, daughter of William the Lion, King of Scotland, and died in 1227; and in 1291 William de Ross, their great grandson, was one of the competitors for the Crown of Scotland. The family of Roos afterwards branched into three divisions, resident at Hamlake, Werke, and Kendal. In 1562 the Earl of Portland was Lord of Ross; and the manor passed afterwards to the Cecil family, with whom it continued till 1709, when it was sold to Mark Kirbye, Esq., of Hull, and after his death it descended to his son-in-law, Rd. Sykes, Esq., of Sledmere, and is now the property of the Rev. Christopher Sykes, who is the chief proprietor of the soil. The area of the parish, exclusive of the part of Owstwick township, is 2,190 acres. The population of Roos is 599; rateable value, £3,166; amount of assessed property, £2,869.



The *Benefice* is a Rectory, valued in the Liber Regis at £19., and now worth £602. per annum. Patron, Rev. Christopher Sykes; Rector, Rev. Charles Hotham. The tithes of the township of Roos were commuted in 1783. The *Church* (All Saints) is situated on a slight eminence, and is approached by an avenue lined with yew trees, and a flight of fifteen stone steps, beneath an archway formed by trees. It is surrounded by the Rectory grounds, laid out in parterres, and has a very picturesque and pleasing appearance. The edifice consists of a nave, with aisles, chancel, with a chapel on its north side, and a tower at the west end, containing three bells. The aisles were rebuilt, a handsome cut stone porch added to the west face of the tower, and the interior repaired and refitted, in 1842, at the expense of the present Rector. The tower is of three stages and finishes with a neat battlement. The neat porch has a pointed arch on each side. The aisles are made into four divisions by cut stone buttresses, and contain square windows, each of three lights. The clerestory of the nave is of considerable height, is embattled, and has on each side three windows of three lights, with flattened triangular heads. The nave, aisles, and tower, are built of rubble, but the chancel is wholly of free stone. The east window is of five lights, with perpendicular tracery, and there are three large windows of similar character on the south side of the chancel. On the north side of the chancel is a chantry chapel, with a turret at the south-west angle, containing a spiral staircase. The latter appendage is octangular shaped until it reaches the roof, where it becomes circular. The chantry is the same height as the chancel, and is built of cobbles, with stone quoins at the angles, and has a basement moulding similar to that of the chancel, and seems to have been erected in the same era; and the turret rises about nine feet above the parapet of the chancel. On the west side of the chantry is a large pointed arched window of three lights, in the decorated style; and on its east side is another building, erected as a burial place for the family of Sykes. The interior of the church is very neat and elegant. Four pointed arches on each side, resting on circular columns, separate the nave from the aisles. The chancel arch is as high as the roof. There are two sedilias and a piscina in the chancel, and in an arcade above the communion table are the Decalogue, Creed, &c., in illuminated letters. The stone canopies of this arcade, as well as those of the sedilias, exhibit some elegant carving, and form a part of the restorations of 1842. The chantry chapel, now used as a vestry, is entered from the chancel, and is of two stories. The chancel and nave are open to a boarded rafter roof. The font is new, and has an elegant pyramidal top of Gothic design. The whole of the furniture of the church is of oak, and

the workmanship is of a most chaste and elegant design. The west window of the tower, above the porch, is filled with new stained glass, and in one of the windows of the chancel are four shields, bearing the arms of the Lord of the Seigniori, and three Barons of Roos. The *Rectory House*, the largest and most commodious parsonage house in Holderness, was erected by the Rev. Christopher Sykes, about the year 1820. It is built of white brick, and is situated in pleasure grounds and gardens, which are laid down with great taste. It is the seat of the Rev. C. Sykes,\* as well as the residence of the Rector. The old Rectory was a mean edifice.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated on an eminence, about 14 miles E. of Hull, 8 miles E. of Hedon, and 4 N. of the Ottringham Railway Station. The old castle or mansion of the Barons of Roos was surrounded on the north, east, and west, by a moat; the south side being protected by the waters of the carrs, which at that period must have been always flooded. In 1825, the north side of the moat was excavated, when a misericorde dagger and a fibula were found buried in it. In 1836, a group of eight rudely-carved human figures in wood, fixed by the feet into holes bored in the figure of a serpent, which was bent to resemble the shape of a canoe, was discovered in a ditch, in Roos carrs, about six feet below the surface. It is not known to what these curious relics of a barbarous age allude.

There are two small dissenting chapels in the village, one belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, built in 1808, and the other to the Primitive Methodists, erected in 1836. There are excellent schools here for boys, girls, and infants, all chiefly supported by the Rector and Mrs. Hotham, who have also founded a good parochial library here.

This place confers the original title on the present family of De Ros.

The poor parishioners have about £3. per annum, left to them by several donors; and the *Church Lands*, given by unknown donors, comprise about 9 acres, with two houses.

*Owstwick Township*.—The area of this township is 1,830 acres, of which 452 acres are in the parish of Garton, and the remainder in the parish of Roos. The population of the whole township in 1851 was 103 souls, 56 of whom belonged to Roos. Rateable value, £1,604; assessed property, £1,685;

\* In the month of September, 1854, a fine portrait of the Rev. C. Sykes, of Roos, was presented to that gentleman, at a sumptuous luncheon at the Station Hotel, Hull, by the magistrates, clergy, gentry, and yeomanry, of the East Riding of Yorkshire, as a testimonial of their great respect and esteem for his private worth, and their appreciation of his long public services; the Rev. gentleman having been a magistrate for 50 years. The portrait, which is 55 inches in length, was painted by Mr. F. Grant.

Prior to the Norman invasion this place had its Saxon thane or chief residing in it, known by his single patronymic, *Hoste*, since corrupted to Owst. The owner of Owstwick shared the fate of the other Saxon proprietors after the Conquest, and little appears to be known of the family until 1349 (25th Edw. III.), when Rt. Owst had possessions in Hedon. The descendants of the family continued to reside in Holderness, and have held lands in Nunkeeling, Welwick, &c. Rt. Owst was Prior of Nunkeeling, and died in 1480. Thos. Owst resided at Halsham in 1575, and his descendants continued there until 1836, when Thos. Owst, the last male heir of the family, left it. This gentleman now resides upon his own estate at Keyingham, and he has also some freehold property in Owstwick. The principal landowners here at present are Sir Tatton Sykes, Admiral Mitford, and Joseph Storr, Esq.

The *Hamlet* is situated about 8 miles E.N.E. of Hedon. Here is an ancient *Friends' Meeting House* and burial ground. There has not been service here for several years, and the place is going to ruin. There is no memorial left from which the date of its erection can be ascertained. The oldest notice of the Quakers in this place is 1654. The burial ground is still occasionally used by that body of Christians.

**SPROATLEY.**—This place gave name to the family to whom it belonged in early ages. The area of the parish is 1,380 acres; rateable value, £1,513; amount of assessed property, £2,008.; population in 1851, 463 souls. The chief proprietors of the soil are Sir T. A. C. Constable (Lord of the Manor), Dr. Kendall, and Wm. Raines, Esq. The surface is level, and wholly laid out in agriculture. The *Living* is a Rectory, valued at £7. 0s. 10d., and now worth £230. per ann. Mrs. Wall has recently purchased the advowson, and the present Rector is the Rev. Chas. Wapshare; Curate, Rev. Chas. John Wall. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1762, for a yearly modus of 100 guineas; besides which there are 97 acres of glebe land.

The *Church* (St. Swithin), is a plain, neat, modern building of yellow brick, erected in 1820, on the site of a small ancient but decayed edifice. It comprises a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end, finished with a plain parapet, and pinnacles at the angles. The nave has three circular-headed sash windows on each side, and there is but one window in the chancel. These circular-headed sash windows placed, as they are, between buttresses, are incongruous. The interior is neat. The chancel arch is circular-headed and plain; the roof is ceiled and panelled; and there is an organ in the gallery at the west end.

In digging the foundations of the present church, two ancient tombstones were found, two feet below the surface. One was broken in pieces; the

other had cut on it, a kind of staff, a chalice, and a hand in the act of taking a consecrated host from a paten, with this inscription, in ancient characters:—"Ici gist Walter Chapelain St. Kayingham, prie i ptr Lame." The *Rectory House* is a commodious brick building, with some fine old trees in the gardens.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the road from Hull to Aldbrough, about 7 miles N.E. by E. of Hull, and 4 N. of Hedon. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built nearly fifty years ago. It is endowed with the interest of £20., left by Mrs. Deborah Harman. The parish school is endowed with two-thirds of the rents of an estate near Sheffield, bequeathed, in 1733, by Mrs. Bridget Briggs, to her sister for life, and, after her decease, to the parish of Sproatley, for schooling and apprenticing poor children. The charity took effect in 1742. The school is further endowed with £9. per ann., being the interest of £200., less the legacy duty, left by John Raines, Esq., by will dated in 1805. The master's stipend is £50 a year, and the mistress's, £25. When applications are made for the purpose, children brought up at the school are put out as apprentices, or are assisted on going out to service, with money or clothing. The poor have a dole of 20s. per ann., left by an unknown donor, out of a farm at Lelley; and the rent of about two acres of land at Fitling, left by Elizabeth Berier in 1686.

There is a *Police Station* in the village, a neat brick building, erected in 1840, for the Middle Division of Holderness.

**SUTTON.**—This parish, which derives its name from being the south town of Holderness, includes Witham, Lime Street, the Groves, and Somergangs, forming the north-eastern suburbs of the town of Hull, and are now part of the borough. It also includes the hamlet of Stoneferry. The area of the whole is 4,450 acres; and the population in 1851 was 7,783 souls. The rateable value is £33,250. The manor of Sutton was held by the family of Sutton, under the Earls of Albemarle, Lords of Holderness. One of this family, as we have seen at page 11, is said to have cut the channel of the present river Hull, from Sculcoates gote to the Humber, for the purpose of draining the marshes within his lordship. In the south aisle of the church of Sutton, were formerly to be seen the arms of the family in glass, and at a later period there was in the chancel a grave stone, with the following inscription:—"Orate pro anima D'ni Thomæ Sutton." But these memorials have now perished, and the recollection of the family is at present only perpetuated by means of the monumental effigy of one of its members, through whom the seigniority and hereditary estates descended. This effigy is in the choir of the church, and though there is no name, the costume of the figure proclaims it to be that of the first Sir John de Sutton, who died 12th Edward III.

(1339). The figure is that of a recumbent knight, on an altar tomb. The Archbishops of York and the Abbots of Meaux had lands in this parish, which were called manors, and the original manor of the fee of Albemarle became, by partition, to be named the manors of Sutton, Hastings, and Mauley. The lands of Sutton have passed through many hands, and the chief proprietors at present are Miss Broadley (Lady of the Manor), the Corporation of Hull, John Lee Smith, Esq., S. Priestman, Esq., G. W. M. Liddell, Esq., B. Haworth, Esq., William Hewitson, Esq., and Messrs. William North and John Cowell. In 1764 an Act of Parliament was obtained for enclosing the parish.

The chapel of Sutton was separated from the mother church of Waghen in 1228. In 1347 Sir John de Sutton, Knight, gave the advowson, tithes, &c., of St. James's, of Sutton, for the support of six chaplains, who were to celebrate every day in the said chapel, for the good estate of the King and Queen, and of the said Sir John de Sutton, and Alice his wife, and for their souls when they shall depart this life. It appears that the said Sir John built a rectory, or mansion, containing a convent hall, chambers, &c., for the master, chaplains, and their servants, and that this mansion, &c., was enclosed by a wall or trench; and that he invested the masters of the said chantry with the government of all and singular the inhabitants of the towns of Sutton and Stoneferry, and with a legal administration of all the lands, &c., belonging to the said chapel. In 1380 Alexander, Archbishop of York, by a new ordination of the statutes of this chantry, converted it into a Collegiate Society, consisting of a Master, or Custos, five perpetual chaplains, and two clerks ministering. He appointed one of the chaplains to the government of the cure of the parish of the said chapel, and decreed that the master and chaplains should eat together, in one house, in common, and and that the chaplains should lodge in one house, or two and two together, unless hindered by infirmity. He bound the master and each of the five chaplains to celebrate their own mass daily, and on all Sundays and festivals to say the matins, parochial mass, and vespers. This continued till the dissolution, when the chantry was valued at £13. 8s. 8d.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, certified at £10., and now worth £110. per annum. It has been augmented with £1,600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and Parliamentary grants obtained from the year 1742 to 1820. Patron, Miss Broadley; Incumbent, Rev. John Adam Elridge.

The *Church* (St. James) is an ancient structure, comprising a nave, aisles, chancel, and west tower, containing three bells. The windows are chiefly square headed, and the nave and aisles are embattled, The east window

of the chancel is of seven lights, it has been pointed, but the arch and tracery are gone. The aisles are separated from the nave by four pointed arches, resting on octagonal columns. The top of the chancel arch is blocked up, and the whole church is ceiled. The chancel is much lower than the nave, and nearly as long, and the walls of the chancel are not plastered. The tower is open to the nave. In a gallery under the tower is an organ, erected in 1831, and there are galleries over a portion of both aisles. There is a small painting of St. James, on the pulpit; and there are several monuments.

The *Village* is large and well built, and pleasantly situated on a gently rising and salubrious eminence, about 3 miles N.E. of Hull, and is one of the country retreats of the merchants and gentry of that town.

The principal residences are *Sutton House* (G. W. M. Liddell, Esq.), a large handsome building of light brick, with a pediment in the south front, and surrounded by some good wood. *Tilworth Grange* (E. Spence, Esq.), a handsome house, with a conservatory at one end. *East Mount* (T. Priestman, Esq.), a good mansion, situated on rising ground, well wooded.

*Elm Tree Cottage* (John Lee Smith, Esq.) is a neat residence, at the east end of which is a small but elegant conservatory, which communicates with the drawing room. The lawn in front of the house extends over upwards of 20 acres, and in the pleasure grounds is an ancient octagonal font, brought from Leckonfield. The kitchen garden of this house is the site of the ancient manor house, the remains of which were pulled down in 1847, by Mr. Smith. There is a pump in the garden, which formerly stood in the kitchen of the manor house. The *Parsonage* is a handsome new brick villa.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a small chapel here.

The *School* is endowed with £6. 16s. per annum, the dividends of £136., navy five per cents., purchased with £150. left by John Marshall, in 1808 for educating the poor children of Sutton under ten years of age. A new school is about to be built, on a site given by Miss Broadley.

The *British School*, erected in 1850, is endowed with £15. a year, from the funds of Chamberlaine's charity, for instructing twenty boys free.

The poor parishioners have the interest of £40., left by Benjamin and Ann Pead in 1784 and 1799; and two annuities, viz.:—20s. out of a farm at Stoneferry, and 26s. from Watson's Charity.

*Leonard Chamberlaine* of Hull, draper, bequeathed, in 1716, for charitable purposes, an estate at Sutton and Stoneferry, now consisting of three houses and about 96 acres of land, let for £257. per annum. After incurring the costs of a suit in chancery (£811.) without obtaining any final scheme or directions for the application of the rents of the estate, the trustees erected

two almshouses at Sutton, in 1800 and 1804, at the cost of £631., for the reception of ten poor women of the parish, each receiving 5s. per week, and an annual allowance of two chaldrons of coals. The trustees also distribute yearly about £25. worth of coals among the poor of the parish; and pursuant to the donor's will, they pay the above-mentioned £15. per ann. to the schoolmaster, £12. to the Unitarian minister of Hull, £5. to the schoolmaster of Hessle, and £8. per ann. to certain poor widows at Hessle.

*Mrs. Ann Watson*, in 1720, bequeathed her estate at and near Stoneferry, for the endowment of an hospital for four widows or old maiden daughters of clergymen, as well as for the payment of several other small annuities. The estates now comprise 217 acres, which let for about £800. per ann.; besides £1,900., 3 per cent. consols, and £300. navy 5 per cent. annuities. The old hospital was at Stoneferry, but, in 1816, the trustees commenced the erection of a new one at Sutton, which cost about £1,300. It has commodious apartments for eight inmates, who have each £25. per annum, and coals.

*Stoneferry* is a small hamlet, on the east bank of the river Hull, about one mile S.W. of Sutton, and two N. of the town of Hull. The name of this place is supposed to be a contraction of Sutton ferry. Before the erection of the North Bridge at Hull, the southmost passage or ferry from the wolds into Holderness was at Stoneferry. It is conjectured that there was a bridge here in ancient times.

*Branceholme* is a pasturage in this parish, adjoining Waghen. In early records the manor and *Castle* of Bransholme is frequently mentioned. In 1364, the Castle of Branceholme is stated to be held by Alicia de Sutton, wife of John de Sutton, Knt. Some documents refer to the Castle of Branceholme, as belonging to the manor of Swine. Near Branceholme, in the low grounds, is *Castle Hill*, containing about three acres, including the moat which surrounds it. It is composed of sand and gravel, about 16 feet high, and is situate upon a perfect level. There is a raised bank running from it to the present farm house, which is built upon an eminence equal in height with Castle Hill, and at about 250 yards distance from it. The hill is now nearly covered with trees. Some imagine that Castle Hill is the site of the castellated mansion of the Suttons; whilst others think it not improbable that Branceholme and Castle Hill were two minor outworks to the great military station of the Romans at Swine.

*Somergangs* is a contraction of the south mere gangs or pasturage; the second syllable, *Mer*, from being level, and subject to the overflowing of the surrounding waters. *Holderness House*, the seat of B. M. and W. E. Jalland, Esqrs., stands in this hamlet. It is a handsome modern mansion, in the

Elizabethan style, and has attached to it a freehold estate of 111 acres. A new parish or ecclesiastical district was formed out of the parish of Sutton, in 1844, and the district church of St. Mark erected therein. (See p. 142.)

**SWINE.**—The chapelries of Bilton and South Skirlaugh, and the townships of Benningholme and Grange, Coniston, Ellerby, Ganstead, Marton, Swine, Thirtleby, North Skirlaugh with Rowton, and Wyton, and part of Arnold, are comprised in this extensive parish. The area of the whole parish is 13,650 acres, and the population of the parish in 1851 was 1,744 souls. The assessed property amounts to £18,861.

*Swine Township* has 193 inhabitants, and 2,190 acres of land, belonging chiefly to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Lord of the Manor. The rateable value is £2,598. The name of this place is supposed by some to be from the Saxon word *Swin* (porcus), with the addition of the final letter; but others are of opinion that the Saxons who settled here might have emigrated from a place of the same name in Germany, in accordance with their practice in many instances. There is a tradition that it derives its name from the Danish King *Suein*, or *Sueine*, and that this King died at Swine, and was buried there, but this is not supported by any evidence. To the west of the church of Swine is a tumulus, now covered with trees, in which it is said the King was buried; but the historians of the 11th century assert that he was buried at York. Indeed it is difficult to prove that the name *Swine* is of better or more honourable descent than from the Saxon *Swin*. It is well known that the Saxon lords of England kept innumerable herds of swine in their immense forests, and it has been observed by Mr. Thompson, in his *History of Swine*, that the village might have been a convenient place into which to drive the swine from the woods of Holderness, for examination or sale. At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor of Swine belonged to the Archbishops of York, and the first mesne lords who held it under them were the Hiltons, from whom it passed, by marriage, to the Meltons, then in the same way to the Darcys, and subsequently, by purchase, to the Micklethwaytes. The last Lord Micklethwayte bequeathed it to the Ewer family, and William Ewer, Esq., left it to Lord Shaftesbury, then the Hon. Cropley Ashley, in the event of the death of his younger brother, and of his niece, Lady Wood, without children; and on the death of Lady Wood, in 1796, Lord Shaftesbury came into possession of the manor.

Near *Woodhouse*, on the N.W. side of the village, is an enclosure of ten acres, the double ramparts and foss of a *Roman Encampment* are still traceable. The two ramparts are parallel to each other, and 300 yards in length, and the width of the fosse between them is from thirty to forty feet. The



outer fosse is nearly filled up, and both the ramparts and fosses appear to have been originally of very large dimensions. The camp, if completed according to the apparent boundaries of it, would probably contain between 3,000 and 4,000 men. In ploughing the ramparts, very ancient instruments have been found, among them a celt; and in other parts of the parish of Swine, various celts, fragments of spears, &c., have been turned up by the plough. In 1826 a Roman urn, containing over 1,400 copper coins, was found by some boys, who were playing in a recently ploughed field, at no great distance from these earthworks. The coins, which were in a high state of preservation, and had been carefully placed on the edges, are supposed to have been deposited in the earth by some Roman soldier. The urn was unfortunately destroyed, and the coins got into the possession of many individuals. Mr. Thompson is of opinion that on a hill, about 400 yards to the north-west of the ramparts at Swine, across a creek or neck of the marshes, now drained, are the remains of a minor camp, and that there was a communication from one encampment to the other, by means of a bridge of some sort across the narrow part of the creek, as fragments of stumps of ancient oaken piles have been found in the ground, in the nearest direction from one camp to the other. The same author thinks that the hills called Branceholme and Castle Hills, in the adjoining parish of Sutton, might have been forts or minor camps, to the principal station at Swine.

*Priory of Swine.*—According to Bishop Tanner, Robert de Verli founded a Priory of nuns here, of the Cistercian Order, before the end of the reign of King Stephen. It first consisted of a prioress and fourteen or fifteen nuns, and was dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin; but it subsequently became an establishment of a mixed character, which was not unusual at the time referred to. Erenburg de Burton, wife of Ulbert de Constable, was one of the earliest benefactors to the institution, and the words in her grant are, "Deo et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Suina, et fratribus et sororibus, &c.;" which shows that there were brothers as well as sisters there. Sir Alexander Hilton was also a liberal benefactor to the Priory, as well as Hawise de Surdeville, Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, Wm. Earl of Albemarle, &c.

The Cistercians (from *Cistercium* or *Cisteaux*), came first into England in 1128, very soon after which period the Priory of Swine, and the Abbeys or Priors of Meaux, Nunkeeling, and Birstal, in Holderness, were founded. In 1132 Pope Innocent II. exempted the Cistercian houses from the payment of tithes; and Dugdale gives a copy of the bull of Pope Alexander, for exempting the Priory of Swine from the payment of tithes of the lands which they had brought into cultivation, as well as of the lands which they held in

their own hands. The Cistercians generally founded their monasteries in solitary and uncultivated places; or, in the words of their rules, "in places remote from the the conversation of men," and this has been alleged as one reason for their exemption from tithes. In the reign of King Stephen 32 Cistercian Abbeys were founded in England, and in the next reign 19 more, all of which, according to their rule, were dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. At the dissolution of religious houses the Cistercians had 85 establishments in England; and the Priory of Swine was valued at £82. 3s. 9d. according to Dugdale, and £134. 6s. 9d. according to Speed. The latter was the gross income. In 1541 the site was granted to Sir Richard Gresham, Knt., and in 1557, to Sir John Constable. The *Granges* belonging to the Priory were Benningholme, Bewholme, Drypool, Fairholme, Langthorpe, and Owbrough. The Priory was situated on the south side of the church, and a large old building, now called the *Hall*, occupies part of its site. Large fish pools, or ponds, were usually kept in the vicinity of mansions and Abbeys, for the purpose of breeding and preserving fish; and on examination of the ground at some distance from the church of Swine and the site of the Priory, marks of several fish ponds will be found. In 1268 it appears that the liberty of fishing in the waters of Swine was of importance, and there is no doubt that a large quantity of low land, nearly surrounding the Priory, was then covered with water.

The names of the following Prioresses occur at the dates affixed to their names. Maud, in 1230; Gundreda; Cecilia de Walkington, 1290; Josiana de Anelagby, or Anglathby, 1303; Joanna de Mowbray, 1308; Juliana de Anlagby, 1320; Matilda Wade; Johanna Kelk, 1482; Beatrice Low, 1498; Cecilia Eland, 1506; Elenor Dene, 1520; Dorothy Knight, the last Prioress, daughter of Edward Knight, of South Duffield, had a pension of £13. 6s. 8d. per ann., after the surrender, and the other nuns had a much smaller pension. The seal of the Priory was oval, and represented the Blessed Virgin crowned, sitting, and having in her lap the infant Saviour; with a nun praying in a niche beneath her feet. The inscription was "S. Prioris Scc. Marie de Swina."

The church of St. Mary at Swine was given to the Priory of the same place, by its founder, Robert de Verli. A Vicarage was endowed in it in 1538. The Vicarage is discharged, and valued in the *Liber Regis* at £8.; it was augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1784; by £200. given by Mr. M. Wright, in 1783; and by a Parliamentary grant of £1,200., in 1816; and is now worth, with the curacy of Skirlaugh, £102. per annum. Patron, William Wilberforce, Esq.; Vicar, Rev. Richard Lythe. The Earl of Shaftesbury is the lay impropriator.

The *Old Priory Church of St. Mary* was of cruciform shape, with a massive tower in the centre, supported by four large circular arches, with zig-zag

mouldings. The tower of the *present church* was built in 1787, and is a well-proportioned structure of three stages, with a battlement. The *nave* of the present church was the *chancel* of the old one, to which side aisles have been added at a later period. On the south side is a porch. The large window at the east end is now blocked up. Several of the other windows are square headed. The aisles are divided from the nave by four acutely pointed arches, resting on massive circular columns, with large square capitals. The sweep of the second and third arches on the north side is embellished with zig-zag ornaments, each of a different pattern. The pulpit bears the date of 1619. The roof is open to the timbers, and there is no chancel arch. There are sixteen ancient seats, placed in front and on each side of the pulpit, with seats to turn up, having grotesque carvings under them. At the east end of the chancel are two brackets, and a gallery at the west end was built in 1722. There is a curious old iron chest in the vestry, with a massive lid and lock, the inside of which is elaborately carved. At the east end of the north aisle was formerly a chantry chapel, endowed by the family of Hilton. It is separated from the chancel by strong iron bars, and from the aisle by a richly carved oak screen, erected by the Lords Darcy, and now very much dilapidated. This has been called the *Lord's Chapel*, being the cemetery of the Lords of the manor. Within the chapel are full-length figures of three Knights in armour, carved in stone, which bear indisputable evidence that they were placed there in memory of the Hiltons, the Lords of Swine. Under an arch in the wall of the south aisle are the figures of a Knight and his lady, shamefully mutilated; the hand and arm of the Knight being broken off, apparently for the purpose of placing the back of a little mean pew close to the wall. There is a clock, as well as four bells, in the tower.

The *Village* is scattered, and lies on a gentle ascent, about  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.E. of Hull. The shaft of an ancient cross is still remaining, apparently of the same date as the Priory. A small *Wesleyan Chapel* here was built in 1829. The *School* is endowed with £200., 8 per cent. consols, left by Mrs. Lamb, of Elwall, Co. Surrey, in 1798, for teaching six poor children of the township of Swine; and to this the Earl of Shaftesbury adds a yearly donation of five guineas, for which five more children are taught free.

*Benningholms and Grange Township.*—The area of this township is 1,280 acres; rateable value, £1,354.; assessed property, £1,775.; population, about 100 persons. Robert Harrison, Esq., the Lord of the Manor, and owner of the whole township, resides at *Benningholms Hall*, an ancient mansion much modernized. It is pleasantly situated in very extensive and tastefully laid-out grounds. There is a fine avenue, or carriage drive, through the

grounds, about two miles in length; also a splendid fish pond, or small lake, containing two picturesque islands, on one of which is a very neat temple. There are likewise a handsome *Shooting Box*, and a very neat *Grotto*, in the grounds. The *Hamlet* stands about 7 miles E. by S. of Beverley, and 3 N. of Swine. *Benningholme Grange*, formerly belonging to the Priory of Swine, is now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Piercy. There is still a very ancient window left, and in the gardens and pleasure grounds, which are extensive, is a neat fish pond. There is a farm house near the hall, which also contains a remnant of the olden time, in a splendid window.

*Fairholme* was parcel of the possessions of the Priory of Swine. It is now occupied by Mr. Wm. Thompson, farmer; and *Pasture House* is another good farm house, in the possession of Messrs. Wm. and Geo. Bulmer, farmers.

*Bilton Chapelry*.—The knightly family of De Bilton took its name from this place. In the reign of Henry VIII., the manor of Bilton was successively in the families of Flower, Knowles, and Stanhope. Lord Viscount Downe is the present Lord of the Manor, and sole proprietor, with the exception of about 30 acres. Area, 1,120 acres; population, 99 souls; assessed property, £1,390.; rateable value, £1,315.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1794 and 1795, and with £400. given by Mrs. Mildred Bouchier, in 1794. These sums have been invested in a small farm, in the adjoining township of Wyton, and the yearly income is about £50. Patron, Lord Downe; Incumbent, Rev. Edward Williams, for whom the Rev. John Robinson officiates. The *Church* (St. Peter) was rebuilt by the Hon. Miss Dawnay (sister to Lord Downe), and opened for Divine service in July, 1852. It is a small but very neat structure, comprising a nave, or body, chancel, with a vestry on the north side, and a porch on the south side. It is entirely of cut stone, and in the Early English style of architecture, and there are two bells in the bell gable. The interior is very neatly fitted up with oaken seats. The timber roof is open and stained, and covered with grey stone from Bradford. There is a low open screen of wood separating the nave from the chancel; the pulpit is of Caen stone, very neatly carved; and the new font is octagonal, having a carved representation of the Baptism of Christ, on one of its sides, and a handsome wooden top of a conical form. On the south side of the chancel are the sedilia and piscina, and on the north side a credence table. The east window, which is of two lights, is filled with elegantly stained glass, at the cost of William Raines, Esq., of Wyton Hall, and was erected as a memorial to that gentleman's father and mother, who were buried in the chancel of the old church. The west window is also filled

with stained glass, at the expense of Lady Downe. The chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, and the body with plain tiles, manufactured by Minton. The church is 70 feet long, and 18 feet wide, and will seat about 100 persons. Mr. George T. Andrews, of York, furnished the design. The communion plate—cup, flagon, and paten—is silver gilt, and was presented by Lord Downe and his brother, the Hon. Payan Dawnay. Over the entrance to the churchyard is a wooden erection, with a slated roof, called a *Lych-gate*. It is a resting place for the corpse on its way to the church to be buried. Several members of the Raines family were interred in the chancel of the old church, but as the south wall of the present chancel runs through the site of the old one, some of their graves now lie outside the church, on the south side. The tombstones of this family, which were in the old chancel were removed to make way for the encaustic tiles, it being found that the faculty which had been obtained for rebuilding the church, did not contain the usual general clause to restore all monuments, as near as may be, to the place from which they were taken. They are now placed outside the church, over such of the graves as were within the chancel of the old church, a part of which, by the alteration of the site, became, as we have observed, part of the churchyard. On the step between the body of the church and the chancel is a brass plate, recording the names of Henry Raines, who died in 1630; Henry Raines, in 1680; Henry Raines, in 1721; Henry Raines, in 1747; John Raines, in 1752; John Raines, in 1781; William Raines, in 1798; Ann, his wife, in 1781; William Raines, December 19th, 1833; and Fanny, his wife, who died January 26th, 1807.

The *Parsonage House* has nearly five acres of land attached to it.

The *Hamlet of Bilton* is small, and stands about 4 miles N.E. from Hull.

*Burton Constable* contains 1247A. 3R. 2P., and is said to belong to West Newton township, in the parish of Aldbrough, though locally situated in the parish of Swine. The etymology of Borton, or Burton, is derived by some authors from *Beorh*, or *Bur*, a place of Druidical sepulture; and by others from the Saxon words *Borh*, a pledge, and *ton*, a town; the residence of the *Friborh*, the frankpledge to the Crown for the peaceable behaviour of all persons within the tithing\* of which he was the Borsholder. And if the latter be the correct derivation of the name, *Borh-ton* may be considered the metropolis of the tithing. *Santri-Burton*, as this place was called at the time of the Conquest, then belonged to the Archbishop of York. Soon after

\* The tithing originally consisted of a community of ten freemen householders, who became answerable for each other's good behaviour to the King. Each tithing formed a little state within itself, and chose its own head, who was sometimes called the Alderman

the Domesday Survey, Burton was distinguished by the additional name of *Erneburgh*, from its owner, Erneburgh de Burton, the widow of Gilbert de Alost. This lady afterwards married Ulbert de Constable, and transferred the manor into her husband's family; and it was from the alliance that the name of *Erneburgh Burton* gradually yielded to Burton Constable. For several centuries the manor here was held, as well in part of the Seigniorship of Holderness, as of the Archbishop of York; but from the accession of Sir John Constable, Knt., to the Seigniorship, in 1579, to the 12th of Charles II. (1660), when the feudal tenures were abolished, it appears to have been held immediately of the Crown. The manor of Burton Constable still continues in the family of Constable, a few particulars of whom will be found at page 309 of this volume. An interesting pedigree of the family is given in Poulson's *History of Holderness*.

*Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable*, the 2nd Baronet, the present Lord Paramount of Holderness, is son to Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford Constable, the 1st Baronet, by the 2nd daughter of John Chichester, Esq., of Arlington, Devon. The present Baronet was born in May, 1806, and succeeded his father in Feb., 1823. He married, in 1827, Mary Anne, daughter of Charles Joseph Chichester, Esq., of Calverleigh, Co. Devon, by Mary Honoria, 3rd daughter of Rt. French, Esq., of Rasen, Co. Roscommon, Ireland, by whom he had issue *Frederick Augustus Talbot*, heir apparent, who was born at Brighton, in 1828, and is now a *Major* in the East York regiment of Militia.

*Seats*.—Burton Constable and Wycliffe Hall, Yorkshire, and Tixall Hall, Staffordshire. *Town Residence*, 44, Brook Street, London.

The *Park* in which Burton Constable is situated, probably had its origin, with others in the Wapentake, in the 9th of Edward I. (1281), when Holderness was diswarrened. The approach to the mansion from the south-west is through a lofty and spacious gateway, with octangular embattled towers,

of such a tithing, or freeburg, on account of his age and experience, but most commonly the *Borsholder*, from *Borgh*, a surety, and *Alder*, a head or chief. The members of each tithing constituted a court of justice, in which all the little controversies arising within the tithing were determined. If any member of a tithing committed a crime against the public laws, and made his escape, and the tithing could not establish that none of them had been accomplices in his crime, or connived at his escape, they were obliged to pay the mulct, or fine, prescribed by the law for the crime committed. No man could be member of a tithing in which he did not reside; and the members were all of equal rank, for thanes were not members of any tithing, the family of a thane being considered as a tithing within itself. A more admirably adapted political expedient for promoting the peace and good order of society, at least in those times, could not have been contrived. Some authors assert that ten lordships constituted a tithing.

designed by Wyatt, and erected by William Constable, Esq., in 1786. There is another approach from the south-west. The ornamental pleasure grounds were laid out by Launcelot Brown, Esq., known by the soubriquet of "Capability Brown;" but much has since been tastefully and skilfully added. The circuit of the park and grounds is nearly six miles, and about a quarter of a mile from the mansion is a lake, which covers sixteen acres of ground. It is crossed by a good stone bridge of five arches, and in its widest part is a small wooded island, the resort of swans and wild fowl. A considerable portion of the park is allotted to fallow deer, of which there are generally about 500 head. There are two deer paddocks for red deer, which are kept for the chase. From the summit of an eminence called Roe Hill, is an extensive prospect, including Beverley, Hull, the Humber, &c. There is a splendid avenue of ancient elms, and a walk, deeply shaded with horse chesnuts, runs parallel to it. The walled garden, hot houses, and conservatories, occupy about seven acres; and a beautiful garden has been formed on the west lawn, laid out in the French style, ornamented with statues and aviaries, containing a collection of rare and curious birds. The park is well wooded, and presents, in some parts, some very picturesque scenery. The present noble owner of Burton Constable had races annually in the park, for several years, but they have been discontinued.

The *Seigneurial Mansion* is one of the oldest and grandest of the baronial halls of England. This magnificent structure is said to have been partly erected so early as the reign of King Stephen, but the two principal fronts, east and west, have been built upon, and added to a more ancient edifice, probably of the time of Henry VIII. The west front is 131 feet in length, with a low embattled tower at each end. The front is ornamented with Doric columns and a pediment, surmounted by a military trophy; and the monogram of Cuthbert Constable runs along and forms the parapet. The east front, exclusive of two wings, is 133 feet in length. The wings project at right angles from the tower, similar to those in the west front, and form three sides of a quadrangle. The wings are not so lofty as the other parts of the edifice. This front has a cupola at each end, with a Doric pediment in the centre, supporting the arms of the family. This is the principal entrance. The entire building is erected of stone and brick, covered with plaster. The principal fronts are in the Elizabethan style, and appear to have been built in the reign of James I. The interior of the house is magnificent, and in its collection of the fine arts, completeness of furniture, and rich decorations, is not surpassed by any of the noble residences in England.

The great *Entrance Hall* forms a double cube, 60 feet long, 30 feet broad,

and 30 feet high. In this room are emblazoned the arms of the family in upwards of 70 escutcheons. The elegant chimney piece is Doric, and in niches on each side of the fire place are statues of Hercules and Demosthenes. On the walls are several family and other portraits, and in various parts of this splendid room are two beautiful tables in imitation of porphyry, one scagliola, a billiard table, stuffed birds, a favourite dog, and a stag renowned for his performances in the chase, Chartists' pikes, and flags used in the procession at York, when Sir Clifford was High Sheriff of the county.

The principal *Drawing Room* and the *Chapel* occupy the whole extent of the ground floor of the south-west front. The former is a magnificent apartment, the antique furniture of which, if removed, can never be replaced. The beautiful white marble chimney piece, including the grate, cost 420 guineas. Five large mirrors adorn its walls, the ceiling is painted, representing the seasons, and a magnificent lamp hangs from its centre. In this room is a table containing 200 specimens of marble. The *Chapel* is in the Ionic style, and contains many good paintings. Here is the ancient font of the old Chapel of Ease, which stood at Marton before the Reformation.

The *Dining Room* is also Ionic. The walls are ornamented with medallions, vases, &c., in basso-relievo, the subjects of which are all classical. The chimney piece is of statuary marble. The *Breakfast Room*, in the centre of the west front, is lighted by a fine projecting window, 18 feet in breadth, and 14 feet in depth. The furniture of this apartment is of green and gold, and very costly; the paintings are splendid, and the decorations rich in the extreme.

The *Morning Drawing Room* is another beautiful apartment, containing many excellent paintings. "It would be endless to particularize the various ornaments, the splendid branches, chandeliers, &c., in ormolu, with which this room is ornamented;" writes Mr. Poulson, "there are no less than 50 lights, which illuminate this gorgeous apartment at night, and being poured upon the mass of gold scattered around, renders the scene most dazzling." Two splendid screens here are of needlework, the one a giraffe, by Lady Constable; the other a macaw, by Miss Chichester.

The *Chinese Room* is fitted up throughout in the Chinese fashion, with the exception of the fire place. The *Boudoir*, or lady's bower, is a small but beautiful room. The tables and chairs are of painted velvet, of Paris manufacture; the carpet, made at Axminster, is after a design by Lady Constable.

The *Grand Hall and Staircase* contain a large number of paintings by the first masters, some fine statues, busts, &c. The *Library* is 110 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 17 feet high, not including three recesses, one of which constitutes a private theatre; another is appropriated to musical performances;



and the third, a reading room. The book cases, which contain about 10,000 volumes, are of beautiful and highly polished knotted elm. The cornice is copied from the Bodleian, at Oxford; the ceiling is very elegantly painted; and paintings, statues, and vases, are scattered in profusion. This library contains a rich collection of manuscripts relating to the history and topography of Holderness.

As we have seen at page 80, the splendid service of gold plate used by the Queen, on her visit to Hull, in 1854, was lent by the noble owner of Burton Constable. The *Hamlet* is situated about 8 miles N.E. from Hull.

*Coniston Township*.—Area, 600 acres; population, 115 souls; rateable value, £798.; assessed property, £918. There does not appear to be any manorial rights, and nearly the whole township belongs to Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. The place is called Coiningesbi in Domesday, and it probably derived its name from having been part of the demesne of the Kings before the Conquest—*Coning* being Saxon for King. Tithes commuted in 1789.

The *Hamlet* is about one mile S.E. from Swine.

*Ellerby Township*.—This township includes the minor hamlets of Dowthorpe, Longthorpe, Owbrough, and Woodhall, and contains about 2,500 acres, and 287 inhabitants. The rateable value is £2,181., and the assessed property amounts to £2,964. The principal landowners are Sir T. A. C. Constable, Rd. Bethell, Esq., and several others. The *Hamlet* is small, and stands about 8 miles N.E. by N. of Hull. Here is a small Methodist Chapel.

The farm houses here are, *Ellerby Cottage*, in the occupation of Mr. Henry J. Richardson; *Ellerby Lodge*, the residence of Mr. Thomas Sparks; and *Ellerby Grange* (Mr. William Dunn), partly rebuilt in 1851.

*Dowthorpe* formerly belonged to the Langdales, and having passed through several hands, it was sold by C. B. Broadley, Esq., to John Beadle, Esq., of Kirk Ella, its present owner. *Dowthorpe Hall* is now occupied by Mr. John Richardson, farmer.

*Longthorpe*, or *Langthorpe*, was part of the property of the Priory of Swine. It afterwards belonged to the Langdales, and was passed from them in marriage to the Vavasours, one of whom sold it to Thos. Ward, of Burlington, merchant, and it is now the property of the Rev. Henry Ward. *Langthorpe Hall* (farm house) was erected about 25 years ago.

*Owbrough* was formerly a grange belonging to the Prior and monks of Swine. *Owbrough House* farm, the property of Miss Brown, is in the occupation of Mr. Robert Voase. There are appearances of dells, and remains of excavations at Owbrough, but no certain opinion can be formed of what erections may have formerly existed here.

Thomas Thompson, Esq., F.S.A., author of a work on *French Philosophy; a History of the Church and Priory of Swine; Ocellum Promontorium, or Short Observations on the Ancient State of Holderness; Historic Facts relative to the Seaport and Market Town of Ravenspurne*, and some tracts on tithes, &c., was a native of Owbrough. He was for some years a clerk with Messrs. Wilberforce and Smiths, merchants, in Hull, and he afterwards became a partner in the banking house of Smith and Thompson. He represented Medhurst in three successive Parliaments, and died in Paris in 1828.

*Woodhall* was anciently a manor belonging to the family of St. Quintin; and came afterwards to the Langdales, from whom it passed to the Maisters. This estate, which adjoins Burton Constable, and consists of about 450 acres, was recently purchased of H. W. Maister, Esq., of Beverley, by Sir T. A. C. Constable. The mansion of *Woodhall*, which was built by Henry William Maister, Esq., in 1814-15, is a handsome edifice, and commands very extensive prospects. *Old Woodhall*, now a farm house, has some remains of a moat, which appears formerly to have surrounded it.

*Ganstead Township*.—This place came by purchase to the knightly family of De la Twyer, in the 5th of Henry III. (1221), and for many generations it was their seat and property. It was subsequently carried in marriage to William St. Quintin, Esq., of Haswell, and it remained with their successors for a long period. J. F. Butter, Esq., W. G. Todd, Esq., and Mrs. Brown, are the chief proprietors. Area, 802 acres; population, 81; assessed property, £1,135; rateable value, £958. The *Hamlet* is situated about 5 miles N.E. of Hull, and 1 mile S. of Swine.

*Ganstead Grange*, the property and residence of Carlisle Spedding Parker, Esq., is a neat brick edifice, erected about the year 1847. There is a good fish pond in the grounds, with a small island in the centre, which is reached by means of a bridge. *Ganstead Old Hall*, now a farm house, belongs to Mrs. Brown, and appears to have been moated.

*Turner Hall*, the property of W. G. Todd, Esq., and in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Todd, farmer, is an ancient building, partly rebuilt in 1840.

*Marton Township*.—Meretone, the ancient name of this place, implies that it was a town in the neighbourhood of watery ground. It appears to have been designated as East and West Marton. The place is contiguous to Burton Constable, and belongs to Sir T. A. C. Constable. Its area is 950 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1851 was 110. The rateable value is £708.; and the assessed property amounts to £1,429.

The *Hamlet* consists of a few scattered farm houses and cottages, situated about 9½ miles N.E. from Hull.

There was an old *Chapel of Ease* here to the mother church of Swine, in ancient times, but not a vestige of it is left. Its site, however, is known by the name of Kirk Garth. Part of the remains of the old building were used in building a bridge over the Lamwath stream. The ancient font of this chapel is now, as has been observed, in the private chapel at Burton Constable.

There is a *Catholic Chapel* at Marton, which was erected by Wm. Constable, Esq., who directed the following inscription to be placed in it:—*Deo immortalī Œdes has sacras erexit Gulielmus Constable, A.D. 1780.* The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a plain but neat building, with a commodious residence for the priest adjoining. The Rev. Robert Hogarth is the present pastor.

*St. Mary's Schools*, in connexion with this chapel, for children of both sexes, are supported by Sir Clifford Constable, and appear to be well conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ferdinand. There is a lending library attached to the schools.

*Skirlaugh Chapelry*.—The townships of North and South Skirlaugh, or Skirlaw, form this chapelry. The Lamwath stream separates them, and the villages of North and South Skirlaugh are situated opposite each other.

The former township is on the north side of the stream, in the North Division of Holderness, and comprises about 580 acres, chiefly the property of R. Bethell, Esq. Population of North Skirlaugh, 190, and that of Arnold, which is partly in this township, is 192 souls. Rateable value, £629.

The *Hamlet* is small, and stands about 9 miles N.N.E. from Hull, and 7 S.W. of Hornsea. The *Skirlaugh Poor Law Union* is very extensive, and comprises forty-two townships. The *Union Workhouse* stands in the hamlet of Rowton, and is a good brick building, erected in 1838-9, at an expense of £2,332., exclusive of the furniture and fixtures; and will accommodate about 250 inmates. Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Richard Bethell, Esq.; Clerk, Mr. Thos. M'Coy; Master, Mr. T. Little.

*Rowton* consists of two farms; Arnold will be noticed with Long Riston.

*South Skirlaugh*.—This township contains 1,190 acres, of the rateable value of £1,357.; assessed property, £1,438.; population, 322 souls. The land belongs to several proprietors, of whom Sir T. A. C. Constable is Lord of the Manor. There was a *Chapel* here in 1337, as in that year a dispute arose between the inhabitants of Skirlaugh and other places and the Prioress and Convent of Swine, relative to the maintenance of a priest to serve every day in it. The present elegant structure was built by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, who derived his origin, and took his name, from this secluded spot, where, it is said, he was the son of a sieve or basket maker.

(See vol. i., page 411.) Bishop Skirlaw died sixty years after the above-mentioned controversy began, so that there must have been a chapel here before his time, which he rebuilt. In 1403, this pious prelate obtained the King's and the Archbishop's licence for founding a perpetual chantry of two chaplains in this chapel, "out of the devotion and sincere affection which he bore to the nunnery of Swine, and to the chapelry of Skirlaw, where he was born."

The *Chapel* (St. Augustine) is a beautiful Gothic fabric, consisting of one space, with a chapel on the north side, and a tower. It is said to be the most complete specimen of ancient architecture to be found in any village in the county of York. There are five buttresses on each side of the building, with double buttresses at the angles, all terminating above the battlement in handsome crocketed pinnacles. Between each buttress is a window of perpendicular character, and of three lights, the dripstone terminating in small shields, each bearing the Arms of Bishop Skirlaw. On the south side is a small porch, and on the north side is a pointed doorway. The whole edifice, including the porch and side chapel, is embattled, and the tower finishes in a series of open crocketed trefoil niches, with crocketed pinnacles. The interior has a lofty, light, airy appearance. The eastern end is used as a chancel, and the piscina is in its usual position; there is a gallery in the west end. The little chapel is used as a vestry. The windows were formerly painted, and set with coats of arms. The interior was thoroughly repaired in 1819. The impropriate tithes were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £4. 4s. The living is annexed to the Vicarage of Swine, and the Vicar of that place performs Divine service here once every Sunday, for which he has a yearly stipend of £26. 5s., raised by subscription. The chapel estate, which consists chiefly of nineteen acres of land, supposed to be given by Bishop Skirlaw, produces about £36. per annum, which sum is expended in repairing the building. The Vicar of Swine built a neat *Parsonage House* here, in 1843, at a cost of about £450. There are several fine trees in the chapel yard.

The *Hamlet* is pleasantly situated on the southern declivity of the vale of the Lamwath, about 9 miles N.E. of Hull, and 3 N.E. of Swine. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a small chapel here, both erected in 1821. In a bank, forming part of some extensive earthworks in this township, a large quantity of celts, spear heads, sword-blades, &c., of a mixed metal like brass, was discovered in the year 1809. These remains of the Ancient Britons were wrapped in coarse strong linen cloth, and enclosed in a case of wood, which was broken into pieces by the plough.

*John Bigland*, the well known author of *Letters on History, A Topographical and Historical Description of Yorkshire*, and several other useful works, was, according to a memoir written by himself, born at Skirlaugh, though Mr. Poulson states that he (Bigland) was a native of Aldbrough.

The trustees of Langdale's charity pay to the schoolmaster ten guineas a year for the education of ten poor children, and there is about the same sum, from the same source, expended in apprenticing poor boys.

*Thirtleby, or Thirkleby, Township.*—Area, 750 acres; population, 69 souls; rateable value, £843.; assessed property, £1,072. The principal proprietors are the Rev. H. Torr, Mr. Edward Walker, Mr. T. Stephenson, and Mr. S. C. Walker. Thirtleby is included in the manor of Woodhall. The *Hamlet* stands about 7 miles N.E. of Hull, and 2 E. by S. of Swine. The improper tithes, the property of Lord Downe, were commuted, in 1842, for a rent charge of £68. 18s. 6d.

*Wyton Township.*—In 1394 the estate of Wyton was carried in marriage to the Brighams, of Brigham, in the East Riding. In the 35th of Henry VIII. (1542), Thomas Brigham, Esq., held the manor of Wyton. In 1767 the manor and estate of the late Wm. Brigham, Esq., consisting of about 400 acres of enclosed lands, were sold by public auction. The family of Raines possessed considerable property, held the manor, and lived here for more than two centuries and a half. This family formerly had estates in several of the neighbouring townships. The principal landowners at Wyton are Wm. Raines, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Mrs. Clubley, and Geo. Alder, Esq. The township comprises about 630 acres according to local estimation, but 788 acres according to the Parliamentary returns of the census of 1851. Rateable value, £1,058; population, 91 souls. Lord Viscount Downe is the lay impropiator, and the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £201. 10s. 6d. The *Hamlet of Wyton*, anciently called *Widetune*, is pleasantly situated, and neatly built, on the road from Hull to Sproatley, about 5 miles N.E. from the former town, and 4 miles N. of Hedon.

*Wyton Hall* was rebuilt by Captain Raines (grandfather of the present owner), about the year 1785. In 1807 the late Mr. Raines sold it, together with about 200 acres of land, to Mr. Meadley, of Aldbrough, from whose trustees it passed to Mr. Craven; but the estate was re-purchased a few years ago, by William Raines, Esq., his son, who now resides there. The house is of brick, covered with compo, large, and three stories in height, with two good fronts. The principal front is graced with a handsome portico, supported by four fine pillars. The latter appendage has recently been erected. The interior is very good, and the rooms are large and commodious. The situation of the hall is well wooded and pleasant.

**TUNSTALL.**—This parish lies along the sea cliff, and at the time of the Domesday Survey must have been considerable, as it is stated in that record to contain two carucates. It has suffered materially from the devastations of the sea, upwards of 100 acres have been swallowed up within the last 60 years. In 1786 the distance from the sea to Tunstall Church, was 924 yards; in 1833, the distance was only 763 yards. The manor now consists of 1,293 acres, and is co-extensive with the parish. It belongs chiefly to Col. Grimston (Lord of the Manor), and Messrs. E. Lorrimer and J. Snaith, and a few others. Amount of assessed property, £1,463.; population, 159.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £20., and now worth but £52. per annum. It was augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty. The Succentor of York Cathedral is the patron, but under the Cathedral Act the Archbishop will be the patron after the termination of the existing interest of Dr. Howard, the present Succentor. The Rev. Isaac Dixon is the present Vicar. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1777.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a Gothic structure, comprising a nave, side aisles, chancel, square embattled tower, and a modern brick porch. It stands on elevated ground, and is very much exposed to the beating winds from every quarter of the compass. There is a fine window in the west face of the tower, and the clerestory of the nave has three depressed arched windows of three lights. The nave is divided from the aisles by three pointed arches, resting on octangular pillars. There is a gallery at the west end. The font is of granite, octangular, and has had small pillars round its centre shaft. There are two bells in the tower.

The *Village* is small, and is situated near the German Ocean, about 14 miles E. by N. of Hull, and 8 miles E.N.E. from Hedon. The beach affords excellent materials for the repairs of the Holderness roads.

**WAGHEN or WAWNE.**—The name of this place signifies a highway. The parish consists of the townships of Wawne and Meaux, containing together 5,085 acres, and a population of 347 souls. The amount of assessed property is £4,740. The township of Wawne contains 3,695 acres, and the number of its inhabitants is 258. The manor was granted to the monks of Meaux in 1294, and is now the property of Joseph Smyth Windham, Esq. There is another manor in Wawne called the Rectory Manor, but no manorial rights are exercised. The soil is chiefly a loamy sand, with a little carr.

The *Church* was given to the Abbey of Meaux by William le Gros. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Chancellor of the Cathedral of York, valued at £7. 0s. 10d., augmented in 1810 with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and now returned at £200. per

ann. Vicar, Rev. Geo. Dixon. At the enclosure, in 1804, the tithes were commuted for a fixed rent on the *old*, and an allotment of 306 acres of the *new* enclosures. The *Fabric* (St. Peter) is ancient, and consists of a nave and aisles, chancel, and a neat tower at the west end of the north aisle. At the west end of the nave is a fine pointed Perpendicular window of five lights, and there are some square-headed windows in other parts of the edifice. The whole structure is embattled. The nave and aisles are divided by pointed arches resting on circular columns. The chancel arch is pointed and plain, and beneath it is an old screen. The chancel is open to the roof, and the sedilia and piscina are in the usual places. The roof of the nave is panelled, and displays several carved bosses. The church was repaired and repewed a few years ago. There are four bells and a clock in the tower.

The *Village*, which is small and scattered, is pleasantly situated on the east side of the river Hull, over which there is a ferry. It is about 6 miles N. of Hull, and 5 S.E. by S. of Beverley, and there is a good deal of wood about it. On removing an old wall near an ancient farm house called *Kenley*, some years ago, a silver crucifix, a hawk's bell, a dagger, and some other curious relics were found. The *Poor* have the rent of eight acres of land in Cottingham, purchased in 1699 with £50. left by Sir Joseph Aske.

*Meaux Township*.—Meaux was so named by its Norman possessors, after the city of Meaux in Normandy, from whence they came. The estimated extent of this township is 1542 acres, but the Parliamentary returns gives the area at 1390 acres. The rateable value is £1,704., and the principal landowners are Robert Wise Richardson, Esq., the Crown, and Lord Londesborough. Sir T. A. C. Constable is Lord of the Manor.

The *Hamlet* is scattered, and stands about 7 miles N. of Hull. A small *Dissenting Chapel* was erected here in 1823, and is now used by the Independents and Methodists. *Meaux Grange*, the residence of R. W. Richardson, Esq., is a neat house, in front of which is a fine tessellated pavement, removed from the site of the Abbey Church in 1833.

The once splendid and richly-endowed *Cistercian Abbey of Melsa, or Meaux*, was founded in the year 1150, by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Lord of Holderness, who having vowed to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, and being, in consequence of increasing corpulency, unfit to perform such a journey, built this monastery in commutation of his vow, and endowed it with possessions sufficiently ample to maintain the establishment. Having resolved to found a monastery, he consulted a monk of Fountains Abbey, named Adam, celebrated equally for his piety and architectural skill, and the site which the monk selected, was an eminence in the beautiful but

sequestered hamlet of Meaux. The choice did not please the Earl, for it was a favourite situation, which he intended to convert into a park, as it was surrounded by woods and pools of water, and had but recently come into his possession by exchange. He desired the monk to reconsider the matter, and he did so, but his former resolution was confirmed. Striking his staff into the ground, and looking on the scene before him, which, through a broad avenue of lofty trees, terminated in a noble view of the Humber, he exclaimed with enthusiasm, "*Hic locus, nempe vocitetur aula regis.....etiam vineaque coeli portaque vitæ, gens hic creatur Christicolarum.*" (This place shall in future be called the door of life, the vineyard of heaven, and shall for ever be consecrated to religion and the service of God.) Under the direction of Adam a magnificent edifice was erected in the wood, adorned with stately pinnacles and towers, and enriched with tessellated pavements. It was dedicated to God in honour of the Blessed Virgin; monks were brought hither from the Abbey of Fountains, and Adam, the architect of the building, became the first Abbot of the new community. The Abbey of Meaux rose rapidly into importance under the fostering protection of its noble founder, and the monks were also indebted to many of the neighbouring barons and gentry for extensive grants of lands, particularly in Yorkshire. Of these grants, together with the privileges, &c., the histories and registers of the Abbey contain full records, the most perfect of which are to be found in an original chartulary, beautifully written, upon vellum, about the close of the 14th century, and now preserved in the British Museum. This chartulary was one of the volumes in the library of Sir Thomas Cotton, and did not entirely escape the effects of the fire which threatened the total destruction of that invaluable collection. There is a valuable history of the monastery, entitled "*Liber Melse,*" of which there is a copy in the library of the late W. H. Smyth, Esq., of Heath, Yorkshire. The former work contains a list of 132 places where the monks of Melsa had possessions.

In Waghen alone the Abbot of Meaux had 193 tenants, who paid various sums, from £3. 6s. 8d. down to 2d., yearly, the whole amounting to £66. 8s. 4½d. We have shewn in the history of Kingston-upon-Hull that the site of that town was the property of the monks of Meaux, and that it was exchanged for lands in other places, with King Edward I. The Cistercians, an order modified from the austere principles of St. Benedict, were established in England at an early period, and though they professed the utmost simplicity, the religious of the order soon became exceedingly wealthy. (See page 382.)

The monks of Melsa possessed many privileges; they were quit of all pleas of murder, free from all tithes and royal exactions, exempt from suit and



secular service, and endowed with all the same laws, customs, and immunities, which were enjoyed by the church of St. Peter at York. In the ancient records of the Abbey are upwards of 80 Pope's Bulls, 61 charters of the Archbishop and Chapter of York, and several charters granted by the Kings of England. The Abbey church was very rich in relics, and the library was extensive. "Holderness," writes Poulson, "may well mourn over the loss of the key of many of her antiquities." The number of monks at Melsa varied at different periods, from 36 to 50; but it does not appear that there were more than the Abbot and 24 monks pensioned at the dissolution, when the revenues of the Abbey were valued at £299., according to Dugdale, and at £415. per annum, according to Speed.

The following list of Abbots of Meaux will be found pretty correct:—Adam, the first Abbot, resigned in 1160; Philip, occurs in 1182; Thomas; Hugh, occurs in 1210; Geoffrey de Sawtry, in 1220; Richard de Ottringham, 1221; Michael de Brunne, 1246; Wm. de Driffeld, 1251; Rd. de Thornton, 1260; Rt. de Skyren, 1270; Rd. de Bacton, 1280; Roger de Driffeld, 1286; Adam de Skyren, 1310; Hugh de Lowen; William de Dringhoe, 1349; John de Reyseley, 1356; Rt. de Beverley, 1356; Wm. de Dringhoe, 1367; Wm. de Ursingham, 1372; Thomas de Burton, 1396; John de Holland, 1423; Philip Davill, 1445; John de Sutton, 1458; Wm. Feryff; Ralph Sloame, 1471; John Clapham, 1488; and Rd. Stopes, the last Abbot, well knowing that "in the King's favour was life," surrendered the Abbey on the 11th December, 1540."

The Abbey is considered to have been a splendid pile, the pride and ornament of this part of Holderness; and such was the spirit of the time of its dissolution, that, we are told, it took only as many days to destroy it, as it had taken years to erect it. The Monasticon states that in the 3rd of Edward VI. (1550), the site was granted to John, Earl of Warwick; but in the 3rd of Elizabeth, the Queen granted the site of the Abbey, and much of the property belonging to it, to Dudley, Earl of Leicester, her favourite. The site, and lands adjoining, are now the property of R. W. Richardson, Esq., of Meaux Grange, having descended to him from his uncle Rt. Wise, Esq., whose father purchased them of the Earl Fitzwilliam. The circuit of the Abbey was 60 acres, of the orchard 20 acres, of the garden 5 acres, total 85 acres. The deep moats around it are distinctly traceable. A small arched gateway, and a few fragments of the outer walls, are all that now remain standing of this once splendid monastery. The ground occupied by the church can yet be traced; near it is a subterranean passage, which has been explored to a considerable extent, and is partly filled with water. The site of the Abbey is now rich grazing land, with an abundance of fine old wood. Many antique relics have been discovered here from time to time. Beneath the brick pavement of the floor of the Abbey, which had not been previously

disturbed, a stone coffin was found in 1834, containing human bones and the common seal of the house. The latter is circular, with a legend, and exhibits a crowned figure of the Blessed Virgin, seated, with the Divine Infant in her lap. In the garden of the Abbey farm an old draw well was discovered a few years ago, and among other relics found therein, were an old tankard, an antique knife, a key, and a ring. This well has been cleaned, and the water is excellent. In the garden of the farm house is a large floor stone, which has had a brass effigy of a lady, and an inscription, said to be designed for the Countess of Albemarle, wife of William le Gros. There is a tessellated pavement in the same place. In the decoy have been found a stag's horn, a silver ring, inscribed "Sir Wm. Alford, of Meaux," a brass thimble, &c. In front of Mr. Richardson's house is, as has been observed, a tessellated pavement; and in the garden is a floor stone, about 6 feet long, broken into fragments, removed from the Abbey ruins, bearing a legend, and the figure of an Abbot, with a pastoral staff, under a crocketed canopy. Beneath this stone a skeleton was found, nearly entire, but no remains of a coffin.

**HOLDERNESS NORTH DIVISION.**—The following parishes comprise the north division or bailiwick of the Wapentake of Holderness, viz.:—Atwick, Barmston, Beeford, Brandesburton, Catwick, North Frodingham, Goxhill, Hornsea, Leven, Mappleton, Nunkeeling, Rise, Long Riston, Routh, Sigglesthorne, Skipsea, and Withernwick.

**ATWICK.**—The parish of Atwick, or Attenwick, is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, and comprises, including the manors of Arram and Skirlington, about 2,186 acres, and a population of 324 persons. The rateable value of Atwick, without the hamlets, is £1,694.; that of the whole parish is £2,683. The soil is a stiff but very fertile clay. The sea view to Bridlington Quay and Flamborough Head is extensive and beautiful. The manor of Atwick was in the families of Hastings, Mauley, Bigot, Salvaine, Bulmer, Ughtred, and Constable, but the manorial rights of the place are now the subject of dispute. The principal landowners are William Ward, Esq., Mr. George Mason Gale, the Misses Ogle, and Messrs. Wm. Lowson and J. T. Dickinson. The *Church* formerly belonged to the Priory of St. Mary, Bridlington, to which it was granted by Everard de Roos, in the 12th century.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated in the King's Books at £4. 7s. 11d., and now returned at £149. nett. Patron, the Crown; Vicar Rev. Cyril W. Wood. The small tithes were commuted in 1772, for 26½ acres of glebe, and an annual payment of £19. The *Edifice* (St. Lawrence) consists of a nave, chancel, and a small square tower of brick, containing two bells. The tower was rebuilt by the parish, and the chancel repaired,

in 1829. The roof of the nave is flat. The late Vicar has built a handsome *Vicarage House*, of white brick, at a cost of nearly £1,000.; £300. of which was raised by Gilbert's Act, and £100. from Queen Anne's Bounty.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated, near the sea, about 2 miles N. from Hornsea. In the centre of it is a part of the shaft of an old stone cross, raised on three steps, the height of the whole being now about 15 feet. In 1786 the cross was distant from the sea 33 chains 61 links, it is now scarcely half that distance. A portion of a tusk, 3 feet 2 inches in length, 1 foot 8 inches in circumference, and weighing 4 stone 2 pounds, was discovered some years ago, on the sea shore at this place, having fallen from the cliff. It is supposed to have been thrice as long when entire, and is undoubtedly the tusk of the fossil elephant. It was presented to the late Dr. Alderson of Hull. A small *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected here in 1821.

*Atwick Hall*, the property of William Ward, Esq., forms a conspicuous feature in the village.

*Edward Fenwick*, in 1689, bequeathed land at Beeford (in lieu of which 33 acres was allotted at the enclosure), the rents to be applied to the education of the poor children of the parish, and the apprenticing one poor boy every year. The annual rent is now about £40., of which the master of the parish school receives £21. per annum, for teaching 17 poor boys; two guineas a year is applied to the support of the Sunday school; and about £15. a year is expended in apprenticing and clothing poor boys. The schoolmaster has also five guineas a year from *Burton's Charity*, which consists of 13A. 3R. of land, in Hornsea parish, left by Ralph Burton in 1726, The remainder of the rents of this land is expended upon the poor.

*Arram*, or *Ergham*, is a small hamlet and manor, 2 miles S.W. of Atwick, which at an early period belonged to the Abbey of Meaux, and at the dissolution it came to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, and after passing through several hands, it was carried in marriage, by the heiress of Alderman Dobson, of Hull, to Sir Christopher Hildyard, and it continued in this family till 1804, when it was purchased by John Bainton, Esq. The estate contains about 490 acres. The Manor House, called *Arram Hall*, the residence of Mr. Bainton, appears to have been built in the reign of James I., either upon or very near a more ancient mansion.

*Skirlington* is another hamlet and manor in this parish, situated about 2 miles N. of Atwick. The place formerly had owners who derived their name from it, and one of whom gave it to the Priory of Bridlington. At the dissolution it came into the possession of the Crown, and since passed through

various hands. The place now consists of two farms, or estates, called High and Low Skirlington. *High Skirlington*, containing 188 acres, is the property of Mr. George Etherington, and the residence of his son, Mr. Thomas Etherington. The house stands on high ground. *Low Skirlington* was purchased by the Rev. John Gilby, and was carried in marriage, by his daughter, to the late Col. Beresford, of Chilwell Hall, near Nottingham. The farm contains 125 acres, and is the property of Mrs. Beresford.

BARMSTON.—The ancient name of this parish, *Berneston*, is probably derived from its original possessor, or cultivator, and was *Bern's town*. At the beginning of the 12th century Sir Alan de Monceaux, Knt. (a Norman), held this and other manors, as a vassal of the Lord of Holderness; and about the year 1480, the Lordship and Rectory of Barmston descended by an heiress of the family of Monceaux into that of De la See. Sir Martin de la See, Knt., the issue of this marriage, left two daughters, co-heiresses, of whom Margaret, the eldest, married Sir Henry Boynton, Knt., and on the death of her father, in 1497, she transferred the manor and Rectory to the family of Boynton, in which they have continued for fourteen generations. The area of the parish is about 2,300 acres, of the rateable value of £3,819.; assessed property, £4,662.; population, 249 persons. Sir Henry Boynton, Bart., is the owner of the whole parish except the glebe land.

Barmston is the most northern parish in Holderness, and is separated on the north and west from the Dickering Wapentake, by the *Earl's Dyke*, or Watermill Beck, which, according to Leland, was made by one of the Albmaries, Earls of Holderness. This dyke emptied its waters into the *Old Hoo*, or *How*, which conveyed them into the river Hull, near Frodingham; but when the Beverley and Barmston Drain was formed, part of this ancient watercourse was taken into it. (See vol. i. p. 5.)

The *Benefice* is a Rectory, rated at £13. 11s. 10d., and now worth £1,065. nett per annum. Patron, Sir H. Boynton; Rector, Rev. John Wm. Bower. The rent charge, in lieu of tithes, is about £680., and there are 98 acres of glebe land in this parish, and 67 acres in the township of Ulrome, which extends into Barmston. The *Church* (All Saints) is an ancient edifice in the Perpendicular style, and consists of a nave, south aisle, chancel, south porch, and an embattled tower at the south-west angle. The aisle, which was a chantry dedicated to St. Mary, was formerly enclosed by a Gothic screen, and the entrance to it, from the churchyard, was through a small doorway, which is now blocked up. The tower opens into this aisle. The inner door of the porch is curious, and is referred to the second class of the second style of the Norman era; and there is a small narrow doorway on the north side.

These doorways are supposed to be part of the old church of this parish, which was probably built by Sir A. Monceaux, about the year 1100. In the centre of the chancel is a table monument, of alabaster, to the memory of Sir Martin de la See, Knt., who died in 1494. The dado exhibits, in panelled niches, seven full length figures of angels, on each side, holding blank shields. On the slab is the recumbent figure of a Knight, in plate armour; his hands are joined in prayer, his feet rest on a lion, and his head on a helmet. He has a conical headpiece, and the fillet in which the head is bound, bears this motto:—"Jesu Nazarene." The church contains several memorials of the Boynton family. The font is large, ancient, and curious. The *Rectory House* is a neat residence.

The Rev. Wm. Dade, Rector of Barmston, who died here in 1790, had prepared, and was considerably advanced in a History of Holderness at the time of his death; and it is to the Dade Manuscripts that Poulson's History of the Seigniorship owes its origin.

The *Village* is situated at the northern extremity of Holderness, on the Hull road, and near the sea, about 6 miles S. of Bridlington. Great quantities of gravel are carried from the coast here, for the reparation of the roads. The *School* was built by Sir Francis Boynton, in 1818. Here is a *Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1839. An *Alms-house*, for four poor widows of this parish, was founded in 1726, by Sir Griffith Boynton, who endowed it with £15. per annum. The poor of Barmston, Ulrome, Brandesburton, and Skeffling, have the interest of £300., turnpike securities, bequeathed by the Rev. John Holmes, in 1772. The *Manor House* (now occupied by a farmer) is a large stone building, situated near the church, and is part of the right wing of the ancient and venerable mansion originally designed by Sir Thomas Boynton, Knt., in the reign of Elizabeth, but completed by Sir Francis Boynton, Knt., his son and successor. It was deeply moated on all sides, and was accessible only by a draw bridge. The house was dismantled by the great great grandfather of the present owner, and from the materials arose many good farm houses. Sir Francis Boynton, the second Baronet, who died in 1695, was the last of the name who lived there, from which period Burton Agnes became the family seat.

*Hertburn* and *Winkton* were hamlets in this parish, long since depopulated.

**BEEFORD.**—The townships of Beeford and Dunnington, and the chapelry of Lissett, are comprised in this parish, the area of the whole being 5,461 acres. The assessed property amounts to £5,177.; the rateable value to £4,201.; and the population, in 1851, was 1,000 souls. The *Township of Beeford* contains 3,470 acres, and 808 inhabitants. Before the Reformation

the manor of Beeford belonged to the Commandery, at Beverley, belonging to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and after that period it passed from the King, through several successive families. The chief landholders at present are Thomas Prickett, Esq., of Bridlington (Lord of the Manor), John Stocks, Esq., W. Harland, Esq., A. Saltmarsh, Esq., the Rector, in right of his tithes, and Mr. Thomas Crooke (a minor), of Beeford. This place is of considerable antiquity, it being recorded in Domesday Book that there was a church here at the time of that survey. At an early period this church was given to the Priory of Bridlington, and the Knights Templars; hence it became a Rectory of a double patronage, and so continued till the dissolution. There were several churches in Yorkshire similarly situated, the Rectories being divided into two moieties. There were two Rectors, and two parsonage houses. The church was common to both, who officiated alternately. In 1547 this, with many other Rectories, was granted by the King to the Archbishop of York, and his successors, in exchange for other lands anciently belonging to his See. The *Rectory* is valued in the Liber Regis at £22., and is now worth about £780. per annum. The Ven. Stephen Creyke, Archdeacon of York, is the present Rector. The tithes of Beeford township were commuted in 1766, for 290 acres of land and a money payment.

The *Church* (St. Leonard) is in the Perpendicular style, and consists of a nave, south aisle, chancel, porch, and tower. The latter appendage is well-proportioned, and finished with a beautiful parapet; composed of a series of open crocketed niches, surmounted with eight large pinnacles. The windows are of various shapes. The chancel was partly rebuilt of brick in 1719. The nave and chancel are divided by a screen of carved oak, and the aisle is separated from the nave by three pointed arches resting on octagonal columns. At the west end is a gallery. The ancient carved seats remain in the chancel, but the desks are gone. In the floor of the chancel, on a blue marble slab, is inserted a brass effigy of Thomas Tonge, who was collated to the Rectory of Beeford in 1431. The figure, which is 3 feet 2 inches in height, is dressed in a richly ornamented cope, and is in good preservation. Against the south wall of the chancel is a sculptured figure of St. Leonard. The present *Rectory House* was erected a few years ago, and is a handsome commodious residence. At the enclosure of the township, 11 acres of land were allotted, in lieu of certain barks, for the repairs of the church.

The *Village* is long and straggling, and stands about 8 miles E.S.E. of Great Driffield. On the village green is a round-house, or temporary lock-up, for misdemeanants, and near it the *Stocks*—those all but obsolete relics of bygone times may still be found standing in primeval dignity.

The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel, and there is also a National School established here. The latter was built in 1815, and is supported by Mr. Prickett and the Rector.

On the road towards Upton there are many small garths, or inclosures, where foundations of houses seem formerly to have existed.

*Crow Garth*, or *Crow Grange*, formerly in the possession of the Abbey of Meaux, and now the residence of Mrs. Crooke, and the property of trustees for her son, Mr. T. Crooke (a minor), is a farm of about 170 acres, purchased by the late Mr. J. D. Crooke. The house, which was enlarged in 1849, stands about half a mile east of the church, partly in the township of Beeford and partly in that of Dringhoe, in Skipsca parish. There is a large fish pond at the rear of the building. *Moor Grange*, the residence and property of John Stocks, Esq., is a large brick building, situate about 2 miles N.W. of Beeford. The estate, which consists of 447 acres, was purchased by the uncle of Mr. Stocks, the late Baron Wood, who pulled down the old building, and erected the present house in 1813. A few yards from the house is a deep broad moat, which formerly surrounded the large granary or storehouse of the monks of Meaux, to whom the place belonged. About 100 acres of plantations surround the house. The tithes of this estate, and that of *Crow Grange*, were commuted for an annual payment of £11.

*Dunnington Township*.—Area, 841 acres; population, 69 souls; assessed property, £1,022. Dunnington, or *Dodington*, as it was anciently called; was a soke of the manor of Beeford. John Brigham, Esq., of Brigham and Wyton, who died in 1711, acquired this manor from his aunt Catherine, widow of his uncle George Creswell. Wm. Brigham, Esq., who died in 1767, sold Dunnington to Mr. Bell, of Hedon. The chief proprietors at present are Thos. Pearson Richardson, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), the trustees of the late Jas. Hopkinson, Esq., and Messrs. John and Wm. Jordan.

The *Hamlet* consists of a few scattered farm houses and cottages, about 6 miles N.N.W. of Hornsea. There is reason to suppose that there was once a considerable village here, as many foundations are met with in a field adjoining the manor; and it is certain that there was a small Chapel of Ease here, as part of the foundations may yet be traced, and the chapel yard is still a separate enclosure, and continues to be a place of interment. At the enclosure 40 acres of land and £10. per annum, were allotted to the Rector of Beeford, in lieu of all tithes. Here is a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, built in 1839.

*Dunnington House*, at present in the occupation of Charles N. Hopkinson, Esq., is a large commodious brick building, attached to which are some orna-

mental plantations, a good farm, farm buildings, &c. This place is now advertised for sale.

*Dunnington Grange*, a good farm house, and farm of about 159 acres, has just been purchased of the Hopkinson family, by Mr. Jeremiah Lamplough.

*Lissett Chapelry*.—The manor of Lissett belonged to the ancient Lords of Barmston, and after passing through the Hildyards and other families, it was purchased in 1836, by Joseph Dent, Esq., of Ribston Hall, who owns all the land except the tithe farm of 133 acres, which, at the enclosure, was allotted to the Rector of Beeford, in lieu of tithes. Area, 1,098 acres; of the rateable value of £1,445.; population, 123 souls. The *Hamlet* is small, and stands about 7 miles S.S.W. of Bridlington, and 3 N.E. from Beeford.

The *Chapel* (St. James) is a small humble building, consisting of a body, chancel, and modern porch. Those parts of it that remain unaltered are probably of the 12th or early part of the 13th century. The south door has a Saxon or Norman arch. The chancel arch is low, plain, and semicircular, and rests on low piers. There is a piscina in the chancel, and the font is a plain cylindrical bowl, set on a modern block of stone. About a century ago a dreadful storm unroofed this chapel, and otherwise injured it. The chapelry is attached to Beeford, and has a right of sepulture.

The Manor House (now a farm house) is an old brick building, at the west end of the chapel.

For the *Township of Eske*, which is in this division of Holderness, see page 298.

**BRANDESBURTON.**—This parish includes the townships of Brandesburton and Moor Town. The etymology of Burton is noticed at page 386. Certain lands at *Brantishurtone* were given to the church of St. John of Beverley, by the Saxon King Athelstan, and were in the possession of that establishment at the time of the Domesday Survey. Among the families who held possessions in this place at an early date, occurs that of St. Quintin, who are said to have received their name from the capital of Picardy, in France, and to have accompanied William the Conqueror to England. About the reign of Richard, or John, Herbert St. Quintin, Lord of this Manor, granted a license to the monks of Meaux to make a ditch between Brandesburton and Hayholme. In 1286 Herbert St. Quintin obtained, for himself and heirs, a charter for a weekly market on Thursdays, and a fair at Brandesburton yearly, on the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross; and in the same year he had a grant of free warren here, and in several other places in Holderness. About the end of the 14th century Lora, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Herbert St. Quintin, Knt., carried this manor in marriage to Sir Robert Grey, Knt., and it after-



wards descended to the Dacre family. The manor and upwards of 3,000 acres of the soil was assigned in trust to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, by Lady Dacres, the wife of Gregory Lord Dacres, for the benefit of Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, which she founded. Gregory Lord Dacres died in 1594, and Lady Anna died in 1595, and both are buried beneath an altar tomb bearing their effigies, situated under an arch of the south wall of the churchyard of Chelsea.

Besides the Trustees, or Governors, of Emanuel Hospital, who are the Lords of the Manor, the other chief landowners here are Richard Bethell, Esq., Jonathan Harrison, Esq., and Mrs. W. H. Dixon. The area of the entire parish, according to the last Parliamentary return, is 5,060 acres; and the population 779 souls. *Brandesburton Township* contains 4,562 acres, of the rateable value of £6,507. It extends three miles westward, to the hamlets of *Burshill* and *Baswick Steer*, on the banks of the river Hull, where the carrs form rich pastures. The other lands are generally fertile.

The *Living*, which came to the Crown after the dissolution of the Collegiate Society of St. John, at Beverley, is a Rectory, in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge, Dr. Watson, Bishop of St. David's, having given it to that College before 1699. It is rated in the King's Books at £24. 13s. 4d., and its present nett value is returned at £895. The present Rector is the Rev. John Hymers, D.D. The *Church* (St. Mary) is a large ancient fabric, of the latter part of the 15th century, having a nave, with aisles, a chancel, and an embattled tower at the west end, and a large porch on the south side. It is built of sea cobbles, and patched with brick, with stone dressings. The porch is of brick, and the whole is embattled. The windows of the tower and clerestory of the nave are square-headed. The chancel has a low leaden roof, and some of its windows being blocked up, it has an odd and unsightly appearance. There are seven pointed windows of three lights, with tracery of a Decorated character, in the sides of the nave. A double row of five pointed arches, resting on slender columns, divide the aisles from the nave. The chancel is entered by a small Norman doorway, and attached to the north corner appears to have been a building, which, it is conjectured, may have been a chantry chapel, founded by the St. Quintins. On the floor of the chancel are two brasses, of the size of life; one is a Knight, in plate armour, his head gone, the other a lady, in flowing robes, perfect. The inscription is gone, but a shield, containing the arms of the St. Quintin family, still remains. In the same part of the church is the brass half length of a former Rector, William Darell, who died in 1364. His head is also gone. The windows were formerly adorned with the arms of St. Quintin,

Marmion, Fitzhugh, and Dacre. There are some old trees near the church, and the view of the edifice from the south-west is picturesque.

The *Rectory House* adjoins the churchyard.

The *Village*, which is large, respectable, and pleasant, is situated about 8½ miles N.E. of Beverley, and 5 miles W. from Hornsea. In a large open space stands the ancient market cross, which, with its base, is about 15 feet high. The shaft is an octagon, about 10 feet high, and was highly decorated with figures, which are now nearly all broken away. Mr. Poulson tells us that the farmstead opposite the cross, bearing the date of 1818, is the Manor House; but *Hall Garth*, the neat commodious residence of Mr. William Terrington Popple, north of the church, is now considered the Manor House by the Lords of the Manor. An annual fair is held here on the 15th May, and there was formerly a cattle market on every alternate Wednesday, but it has been in disuse for the last 25 years. There is a large show for horses about the 11th of April. Petty Sessions were formerly held on every Thursday, in the Cross Keys Inn, but they have been removed to Leven.

The Independents and Methodists have each a place of worship here.

The *Schools* are held in a neat brick building, erected in 1833 by the Lords of the Manor; and about 150 children, of both sexes, attend them.

A *Mutual Instruction Society* was formed here in 1852, and consists of about 50 members. By means of a library of about 200 volumes, reading and discussion classes, as well as lectures, the improvement of the working classes is sought. Mr. S. Harding, the schoolmaster, is the founder and secretary.

*Brandesburton Hall*, the residence of Jonathan S. Harrison, Esq., is a handsome red brick building, with stone quoins, &c., situated a little west of the village, and consists of a centre and two wings. The oldest part of the house was erected in 1772, by Mr. Midgeley, but the centre and one of the wings was added by Mr. Harrison in 1851. This hall and property belonged to the Midgeleys, and the late Rev. W. R. Dixon, Canon of York. An heiress of the former family carried their part of it in marriage to the late William Beverley, Esq., of Beverley, from whom, as well as from Mr. Dixon, the whole was purchased, in 1836, by Jonathan Harrison, Esq., of Pocklington.

*Brandesburton Lane House*, about 1 mile N. of the village, is the residence of Wm. C. Harrison, Esq. It is a good brick edifice, erected in 1826.

*Brandesburton Moor*, a large undivided common of pasture, is depastured by a part of Bristhill, and by about two-thirds of the proprietors of Brandesburton; this right is disputed as regards the other third, they being purchasers of a late date, are said to have no claim to this privilege.

Through the centre of this parish, for nearly two miles, runs a large ridge

or mound, called *Brandesburton Barfe*, probably a corruption of *Barf*, a hill or steep way. It varies in elevation from 20 to 60 yards at its highest part or crown of the hill. The end of it, a little south of the village, is locally called *Coneysgarth Hill*. This extraordinary hill is composed of layers of sand and gravel, and for ages it has supplied the latter for the repairs of the road. Professor Phillips, who is perhaps the best authority on the subject, attributes its formation to the powerful effects of the Universal Deluge. The accumulations caused by the flood compose the whole mass of every hill, and form the deep foundations of every marsh in Holderness; for, according to him, there is hardly any district in the island which displays in so striking a light the terrible effects of the deluge as Holderness. Many relics of an antediluvian age, as well as human skeletons, supposed to be Ancient Britons, have been discovered here by the labourers who dig for gravel. Amongst them is an elephant's tusk, buffaloes' horns, teeth of the mammoth, and an abundance of marine shells, intermixed with gravel, &c. The skeletons have been found generally near the crown of the hill.

In 1729 *Frances Barker* left £100. for the education of the poor children of this place; the money was expended in the purchase of 10½ acres of land, at Sutton, and the rents applied in accordance with the will of the testator. *Wm. Mason*, the father of *Frances Barker*, left a rent charge of 50s. to the poor of the parish. The poor have a fourth part of the interest arising from *Holmes's Gift*, referred to in the parish of *Barmston*; and 20s. a year, the interest of £20. left by *Mr. Boswell*.

*Thomas Keith, Esq.*, author of several works on mathematics, a system of geography, &c., was born here; he died in London, in 1826, aged 64 years. *Mr. Keith* was formerly secretary to the master of the King's household, and accountant to the British Museum.

*Moor Town Township*.—The ancient lords of this place, the family of *Moore*, derived their name from its situation. In some old deeds the name is written *De la More*. The whole manor and township, containing 498 acres, was purchased of the *Ellerkers* by the late *Baron Wood*, and from him it descended to his nephew, the present possessor, *John Stocks, Esq.*, of *Moor Grange*, in *Beeford* parish. The *Hamlet* consists of five scattered houses, and is situated about 2 miles N.E. of *Brandesburton*. The rateable value of the township is £499., and its population is 28 souls. The soil of the carrs in this vicinity has the black appearance common to situations long under water. On the edge of the carrs, to the west, is a mound, covered with lofty trees, encompassed by a moat, or ditch, 12 yards wide, surrounded by an outer bank, forming an oblong of about 160 paces. This is supposed to

be the site of an ancient residence. About 30 yards from the outer bank, on the east side, there is a broad bank, about six feet above the level of the adjoining lands, which suggests the idea of a causeway having formed an approach to this dwelling, which would be entirely insulated.

*Burshill Hamlet*, consisting of three or four farm houses and a few cottages, is situated on a hill that branches from the Barfe, on the edge of which are some evergreen, oak, and ash trees.

*High and Low Baswick*, or *Bastwick*, consist of two farm houses. At *Bastwick Steer* is a ferry, and a place for shipping corn.

CATWICK.—This parish contains 1,650 acres, and 206 inhabitants, and its rateable value is £2,051. The lordship has been held by the family of Bethell, of Rise, for many years, and the principal proprietors of the soil at present are Richard Bethell, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Lady Strickland, of Wassand, and Messrs. W. R. Park and G. Gibson. The patronage of the *Rectory* was in the Priory of Pomfret before the Reformation, but since then it has continued in the Crown. It is valued in the Kings Books at £10. 0s. 5d., and is now worth £149. nett. Rector, Rev. Thomas George Kidd. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure.

The *Church* (St. Michael) is a small Gothic structure, comprising a nave, small transepts, and chancel, with an embattled tower at the west end, and a small porch on the south side. The nave has square-headed windows, the transepts pointed windows, but the chancel has common sash windows. Within the porch is a circular arched doorway. The interior is neat. The transepts were probably chantry chapels. The font is a modern pedestal. The church was repaired in 1842. The *Rectory House* is commodious.

The *Village* is neat but small, and stands about 8 miles N.E. from Beverley, and 5 S.W. from Hornsea. The neighbourhood is undulating, and the quantity of wood growing in the hedge-rows gives the place a pleasant appearance. *Catwick Hall*, the residence of Mr. Wm. Rt. Park, is a good building. The *Manor House* is now a modern farmhouse, and near is an excellent spring of water, called the Lady Well. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a small chapel here. The *School* is endowed with the interest of £20., left by Mrs. Hannah Smith, in 1792. The poor parishioners have £2. 10s. per ann., the interest of £50., left by the Rev. James Young, Rector of Catwick, who died in 1768; an annual rent charge of £2. 12s. 6d., left by Mrs. Mary Young, who died in 1786; and 25s. 6d., as interest of £25. 10s., left by two donors, and now called town stock.

NORTH FRODINGHAM.—In the Domesday Book this place is called *Fotingham*, but in later records it is spelt *Frothingham*. The area of the parish is

2,880 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1851 was 846. Rateable value, £4,582.; amount of assessed property, £3,600. The soil is a strong clay, and the surface level, with the exception of occasional remarkable diluvial elevations, formed of sand and gravel, and locally called *Barfes*. The chief landowners are Philip Saltmarsh, Esq., Jonathan Harrison, Esq., Richard Bethell, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), William C. Harrison, Esq., and John Bainton Harrison, Esq.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £5., endowed with a rent charge of £20. per ann., left by the Rev. C. Blakestone, in 1726, and £400. from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and returned at £170. The Rev. S. King is the patron, and the Rev. T. Mortlock incumbent. P. Saltmarsh, Esq., is the lay impropriator. There is no Vicarage House belonging to this living. The *Church* (St. Elgin) stands on elevated ground, and is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, north aisle, chancel, south porch, and west embattled tower. The latter appendage is lofty, and exhibits some good masonry, and on the west buttress is this inscription:—"The bottom bed of this stone was 15 feet 11 inches above the offset of the west abutment of Frodingham Bridge when levelled, 15th Sep., 1815." The church is now disfigured with several sash windows. The roof was formerly much higher. The chancel seems to have been built partly with the remains of an older building, and sea cobbles; on its south side is a Norman doorway. The tower contains three bells. Four pointed arches, resting on octagon pillars, separate the aisle from the nave; a gallery at the west end was erected in 1786, and the church was much disfigured by *churchwardens' repairs* in 1816; in the chancel is a piscina with a semicircular head.

The *Village* is large and well built, and is situated about half a mile eastward from the navigable river Hull, over which is a bridge. It is about 5½ miles S.E. by E. of Great Driffeld. Frodingham had formerly the privilege of a weekly market, but its ancient charter was transferred to Great Driffeld about a century ago, in consequence of the superior locality of that town for the purposes of trade. The old market cross was thrown down and destroyed by the workmen employed in excavating the Barmston and Beverley drain. It stood higher than the present cross, and its figures and ornaments were much after the manner of that at Brandesburton. The new cross was erected in 1811, and is of modern workmanship, except the stone in which the shaft is inserted, which is elevated on three steps. Fairs are still held here on July 10th and October 2nd for toys and pedlery. There are places of worship here for Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists.

The *National School* was built in 1845. The *Mechanics' Institute and Library*, established in 1850, is in a very prosperous state.

*Frodingham Bridge*, which was erected in 1826, has a leaf that opens for the passage of vessels. The old bridge would not allow a vessel to pass under it that had not the means of lowering her masts. Within the last 80 years there was no other bridge over the Hull than a wooden one for foot passengers; the river was forded by horses and cattle. Near the bridge is a landing place, and several warehouses, coal yards, &c. On the cleaning out the canal at the bridge, it was ascertained the carrs or moors were more than 20 feet below it.

Celts have been found in the carrs, and urns dug up in those towards Beeford. A silver coin of Edward the Confessor was found on the glebe farm (now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Wise), in digging a well, in 1833; and in a brick yard, called Vicarage Close, many human bones have been dug up, from which it is supposed to have been part of the church burial ground.

The *Manor House* stands in the village, and is now the residence of Mr. Drinkrow. It was rebuilt about 35 years ago, on the ground which the former building occupied.

*Frodingham Grange*, now occupied by Mr. Thos. Reynolds, is a good farm of 411 acres, allotted for the great tithes. Mr. Saltmarsh is its owner; and *Field House* farm is the property of Mr. Joseph Shepherd, of Dringhoe, and in the occupation of his grandson of the same name.

The parish has the interest of £30. for the education of poor children; £25. of this sum was left by the Rev. S. Hunter, and the additional £5. is the accumulation of interest during four years, when there was no school-master here. They have also the interest of £10., left by Francis Smith, in 1812, for the distribution of bread.

*Emmotland Hamlet*, about one mile south of Frodingham, consists of two farms, belonging to William C. Harrison, Esq. The river Hull used to flow a foot here, and this was formerly the landing place for goods brought by vessels before the river was made navigable to Frodingham Bridge. Before the drainage the carrs were six feet deep in water, and a boat might have sailed over them from hence to Beverley. A swannery once existed at Emmotland. The soil hereabouts is composed of vegetable matter from 3 to 4 feet deep, when the clay commences. Great quantities of wood are taken from the carrs in the neighbourhood, and some 16 or 18 years ago a piece was dug up, measuring 60ft. in length, with branches 17 inches in diameter; it was partly sawn through. (See page 304.)

The *Hoe Hills* join the barfe at an opening or lower sweep in the range. *Coneys Garth Hill* is a sandy gravel, upon which is a farmstead, belonging to Mr. Bethell.

The *Old Hoo* watercourse, which has been already alluded to at page 401, is now dry. Formerly the Hoo was rendered available for smuggling, by means of flat-bottomed boats, in which the farmers used to bring down their produce to Frodingham market, this produce serving as a covering to the smuggled goods.

GOXHILL.—At an early period this place, which was anciently called *Gousle*, gave name to a family whose estate passed by marriage to the Dispenser's. The Lellies afterwards possessed the property, and it came to the Constables, of Wassand, by marriage of Marmaduke Constable with the daughter and heiress of Robert Stokes, Esq., of this place; she died in 1560. Lady Strickland, daughter of the Rev. Charles Constable, is the present possessor of the manor, which is co-extensive with the parish. The area of the parish is 831 acres; population, 58; amount of assessed property, £1,679.

The *Living* is a Discharged Rectory, rated at £8., and now worth £284. per annum. Patron, Lady Strickland; Rector, Rev. C. Forge. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The *Church* (St. Giles) is a small structure, situated on an eminence, embosomed in lofty trees, and was nearly all rebuilt in 1788. It has some remains of Norman architecture introduced into it, and consists of a small nave and chancel, with a square tower. The chancel is nearly as long as the nave, but much lower. On the south side of the nave is a Norman doorway, of unusual dimensions for such a building, and in the same wall are *two modern circular-headed windows, with wooden frames!* The interior is plain; the arch to the chancel is low, and circular-headed; the seats and pews are unpainted; the reading desk is slightly elevated, and there is no pulpit. In the north wall of the chancel is a large fire-place, and grate in it, the chimney running up and terminating outside. The ceiling of the chancel is not higher than a common sitting parlour; and indeed the whole edifice has been so tastelessly modernised, as scarcely to leave any remains of its former beauty. A beautiful trefoil-headed piscina is placed against the west wall of the nave, and above it, on a bracket, is a coroneted head of the Blessed Virgin. There was a chantry founded at the altar of St. Mary in this church, by Master John de Goxhill, Vicar of Scarborough, but there are no remains of it now in existence, except, perhaps, the just-noticed sculptured head of the Virgin, which is certainly not in its original position. The font, which is of the 11th century, lies broken in a corner of the nave. It has different designs of interlaced work round it. Many of the Constables, of Wassand, are buried in this church, and there is an old tombstone in the floor of the chancel, to the memory of Johannes Uxor Radulphi de Lellay. It exhibits, in bas relief, a lady under an elegant

canopy, with her hands joined in prayer. Against the south-east corner of the chancel, in the churchyard, is placed upright a broken figure, in a praying attitude, which was once recumbent. There is but one headstone in the churchyard, and that was lately erected.

The *Village* is small, and stands about three miles S.S.W. of Hornsea.

## H O R N S E A .

It is not known with certainty how the name of this place is derived. In the Domesday Survey it is called Horness—the *curved promontory*—and as a part of Hornsea, called Hornsea Beck, formerly projected into the sea, it has been suggested that its name was originally expressive of its situation—a horn of the sea. But Mr. Poulson remarks that if this supposition has any weight, it would be equally applicable to *Chilnesse* (Kilnsea), *Witfornesse* (Withornsea), &c. It is observable that in another part of Domesday, Hornsea is written *Hornessei*; and Withernsea, *Widfornessei*. It is probable that the name has reference to the lake or mere, for, as we have seen at p. 304, the word *sea*, as in *Hornsea*, is synonymous with *mere*.

Before the Conquest, Morcar, the Saxon Earl of Northumbria, and Governor of York was the owner of this place, but Wm. the Conqueror, granted it to Odo, the Norman Earl of Champagne, and Lord of the Seignior. This Odo, with the consent of Stephen, his son, gave the manor, with the church and mere of Hornsea, to the Abbey of St. Mary at York, and they continued in the possession of that establishment until the dissolution. In the reign of Henry III. the Abbot had a grant of a market here, which is yet extant, but the market has fallen into desuetude within the last 50 or 60 years. The Abbot had also the grant of two fairs, which are still held here. After the Reformation this manor was frequently in the hands of the Crown; and the families of Moore and Acklome, or Acklam, were amongst the former possessors of it. In 1674, Sir Hugh Bethell, Knt., and Slingsby Bethell, Esq., were Lords of the Manor; in 1679, the court was called in the name of the latter only, and thus continued to be kept until 1684, when Peter Acklam, jun., gent., occurs as Lord of the Manor. The manor continued in the Acklam family until 1760, when, for the first time, this court was called in the name of Wm. Bethell, Esq., and has continued in that family till the present day, Richard Bethell, Esq., of Rise, being the present Lord of the Manor. Mr. Bethell and Lady Strickland, of Wassand, are the chief proprietors of the soil. Area of Hornsea with Burton 3,160 acres; rateable value, £5,964.; assessed property, £5,012.; population in 1851, 945 souls.



The enclosure of Hornsea was effected under an Act of Parliament passed in 1801; the award is dated 1809. Hornsea Burton was enclosed long before that date.

The *Town of Hornsea* is situated about 16 miles N.N.E. from Hull, 13 N.E. from Beverley, 14 S. from Bridlington, and 40 E. from York. It is sheltered by rising grounds on the north and south, and consists principally of three streets branching from the Market-Place, in the centre of which is the stump of a cross, and there is another stone cross at the Southgate. The market, which, as remarked above, is obsolete; but fairs are still held on August 13th, and December 17th; the first for pleasure, pedlery, &c., and the last for cattle. The town is of considerable resort in the bathing season, and there is excellent accommodation for the numerous visitors, at several well-conducted inns, as well as at many comfortable lodging houses.

Being situated near "the wasting cliffs of Holderness," the parish has suffered very much from the encroachments of the sea. There is a popular tradition of Hornsea Church being, when built, ten miles from the German Ocean, and the following distich is quoted as having been inscribed on the steeple:—

Hornsea steeple when I built thee:  
Thou was 10 miles off Burlington,  
10 miles off Beverley, and 10 miles off sea.

That this inscription ever existed, is very questionable; but hazarding a conjecture that it did exist, it is very probable, as Mr. Poulson remarks, that the cypher was placed at the left, instead of the right side of the figure one, as he has shown to have been the case in some churchwardens' documents—our forefathers being extremely liberal in cyphers in keeping their accounts, and it being not unusual to write one thus 01. It is certainly more likely that the church was one mile from the sea than ten. The market cross, in 1786, was distant 33 chains and 61 links from the sea; but now it is hardly half that distance. The village of Hornsea Beck is now buried in the sands, which rise by a very gradual ascent, and are left bare for a considerable distance at low water.

On the south-western side of the town is *Hornsea Mere*, the largest lake in the county. Its shape is irregular, extending from E. to W.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in breadth, and about 5 miles in circumference. Its area is now about 436 acres, but was formerly much larger; its depth varies in different places, and it is fed by internal springs, drains, and showers. There are two picturesque islands on the lake, covered with wood. On Sandwich Island, near the Seaton end of the mere, is an ivied cottage, built of wood and bricks,

attached to which is a flower garden; this island is about a rood in extent. There are many swans on the lake, and its waters abound with pike, perch, eels, and roach. The exclusive property of the lake is vested in the family of Constable, of Wassand, by a royal grant, as parcel of the manor of East Greenwich, in Kent.

Near the mere is a *saline chalybeate spring*, which, according to the late Dr. Babington, of London, possesses considerable active properties, but the well is now choked up, and perhaps undeservedly forgotten.

In 1423 the *Rectory* (great tithes) of Hornsea was formally appropriated to the Abbey of St. Mary, by Archbishop Bowett, and in the same year a perpetual *Vicarage* was ordained in the church, of which the Abbey and Convent of St. Mary were to be the patrons. The Vicarage was endowed with a mansion or messuage on the east side of the church, erected by the said Abbot and Convent; and with the small tithes and two oxgangs of land. Moreover the Vicar was to have all the emoluments of the Chapel of Riston (depending on the church of Hornsea), and a mansion at that place, built at first by the Abbot and Convent, and two oxgangs of land, to the chapel thereof appertaining. At the dissolution the advowson of the Vicarage became vested in the Crown, from which it was alienated by Philip and Mary to the Archbishop of York. In the succeeding reign it was, with many other livings, restored to the Crown, and so continued till the present. The *Benefice* is valued in the Liber Regis (including Long Riston) at £13. 3s. 4d., and now returned at £882. per ann. The Rev. William L. Palmes is the present Vicar of Hornsea, and Rector of Long Riston. There were four religious Guilds or spiritual fraternities in this church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, Corpus Christi, St. Mary, and St. Catherine. These Guilds had the power to purchase lands and tenements, and to make rules and ordinances for the disposition of their revenues.

The *Church* (St. Nicholas) appears to have been rebuilt about the time that the Vicarage was ordained, and consists of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and a west tower, formerly surmounted by a lofty spire, which was a well-known sea mark; but which was blown down in 1732. On the south side of the nave is a porch, with a large square entrance, like that of a coach house, which appears to have been built out of the ruins of a chapel, which adjoined the south aisle, and of which foundations have been discovered in digging graves. The arch by which this chapel communicated with the aisle may yet be seen, though it is filled up by a wall and window. This side of the nave has now two windows, each of three lancet lights united, and one of two lights. At the east end of each aisle is a low

broad window of five lights; the north aisle has three windows of two lights each, and a pointed doorway. There are seven clerestory windows on each side of the church, having the appearance of the tops of large pointed windows; and the east end of the chancel is made into a lantern by the large east window, and two tall elegant windows of five lights, with very fine tracery in the sweep of the arches. These two beautiful windows are now blocked up, and the mullions and tracery of the east window were destroyed by the storm in 1732. In the face of the tower is a pointed entrance, and under the porch is a depressed arched doorway, with a square canopy, the spandrels filled with quatrefoils. The aisles extend to the chancel as far as the before-mentioned lantern windows. The interior of the church is very neat and clean. The aisles are divided from the nave by four pointed arches on each side, and the aisles of the chancel or choir are separated from it by three similar but narrower arches on each side. The east ends of the aisles were chantry chapels, that on the south side being dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The chancel was formerly divided from the nave by a carved wooden screen. The tower arch is closed up, and in front of it is a small gallery. The roof of the chancel is of stained wood, the nave is ceiled, and the ceilings of the aisles are in panels. Two windows of the south aisle, and one of the north aisle, were filled with stained glass, at a cost of about £45., from the church reparation fund, about three years ago; and in 1853 a new organ was erected at the east end of the north aisle, at an expense of about £185, defrayed partly by subscription, and partly out of the reparation fund. Three neat brass chandeliers, of twelve lights each, were presented about a year ago by Miss Beckwith, of Hornsea. The west end of the north aisle is now occupied as a vestry, and until the new National School was built, the same end of the south aisle was used as a school-room. The tower contains three bells. In one of the windows of the north aisle is a solitary piece of ancient stained glass, representing a head. There is a vaulted crypt beneath the chancel, the entrance to which is now by a flight of steps under the farthest arch; but an aperture under the east window, now walled up, was the entrance.\*

\* This vault, in which there is a fire place, with an aperture for the smoke, is said to have been put to "strange uses." Many years ago, Nanny Cankerneedle, an old woman of weak intellect, is reported to have made it her habitation; and, stranger still, it is said to have been used formerly as a place to conceal smuggled goods in. The Rev. Wm. Whytehead, Vicar of Atwick from 1756 to 1817, and for some time Curate of Hornsea, has recorded that on the night of the 23rd of Dec. 1732, the parish clerk was concealing goods in the crypt, when a short and sudden hurricane unroofed the church, and blew down the steeple. This violent storm arose from the mere, in a direction towards the sea, destroying and unroofing 24 houses (including the Vicarage House),

On the south side of the chancel is an altar tomb of alabaster, erected in memory of Anthony St. Quintin, the last Rector, who died in 1430. The dado displays several quatrefoils, containing shields.

This beautiful edifice stands much in need of a thorough restoration, and it is, we understand, intended to effect this "consummation so devoutly to be wished," as soon as funds can be obtained for the purpose; in the meantime it is proposed to raise the tower; restore the west entrance; throw open the beautiful tower arch; and pull down the unsightly gallery. And it is believed that Lady Strickland, who is the lay impropriator, intends to restore the three fine windows of the chancel, and fill them with stained glass.

The *Vicarage House*, which formerly stood in the orchard near the east end of the church, was burnt down. The then Vicar, the Rev. William Lambert, removed the site to where the present house stands. The present Vicarage is a neat building, erected by the Rev. A. W. Eyre, the late Incumbent, at a cost of £800.; of which £600. was contributed by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. by himself; and a large sum has been expended in enlarging and improving it by the present Vicar.

The *Old Rectory House* stood in the Hall Garth, where the remains of a moat, about 100 yards east of the present High Hall, may be yet seen. The old house was pulled down by Peter Acklam, who erected the *Low Hall* in 1674 or 1675. The latter house, which is now an inn, is situated at the west end of the town, in Southgate, and was the residence of the Acklams. The family were Quakers, and in the garden at the rear of the house is their place of interment, containing eight gravestones bearing inscriptions.

The stone cross already noticed stands opposite Low Hall, and it is conjectured that the inhabitants of Southorpe and Hornsea Burton used to hold their markets here. The shaft of the cross is about eight feet high, and is an elegant light specimen of such erections.

The *Old Hall*, commonly called the *High Hall*, is a large red brick building of about the time of James I., and is ornamented with gable ends in the Dutch style. It is situated at the south end of the town, on the entrance

14 barns, &c., besides the damage which the church sustained. In its progress towards the sea it overturned the windmill in the field called the Dales, and the millstones were carried 150 yards from the mill, by the strength of the wind. Sheets of lead were blown from the church, and wrapped round two sycamore trees standing in Hall Garth; a woman and child who were in bed together, in a chamber of one of the unroofed houses, were blown into the street, with the bed under them, and received no bodily harm; and a beam was blown from a house on the west side of the street, into a garret window of a house on the other side of the street.

from Hull and Beverley. Little is known of this curious building, which is now converted into a farm house.

The Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists, have each a place of worship in Hornsea. The *National School* is a neat brick structure, erected in 1845, near the mere, on ground given by the late Rev. Charles Constable. The building is in the Tudor style, and the cost of its erection, above £400., was raised by subscription, aided by a grant from the National Society. The *Infant School*, and residence for the schoolmistress, erected and supported by Lady Strickland, is a curious building in the cottage style, nearly covered with ivy; it was built in 1848. About 90 children attend the National, and 50 the Infant School.

The late Mr. John Wade, of Hull, erected a neat mansion here in 1845-6, and on the cliff is an extensive establishment, called the *Marine Hotel*. There is a preventive station on the adjoining cliff, built in 1830. A gibbet formerly stood on the north cliff, on which was hung, in 1770, the body of a notorious smuggler, named Pennel, who murdered his captain, and sunk the vessel near Hornsea. The north cliff is now numbered with the things that have been.

The opening to the sea shore in front of the town is called Hornsea Gap; the sands extend right and left for a considerable distance; and the rides and walks in the neighbourhood of the town are interesting. A submarine forest is frequently alluded to by several old writers; and petrifications, fossils, pieces of decayed trees, nuts, parts of stags' horns, &c., having been collected on the sands here, or taken from the black moorish soil, to be seen half way between the cliff and low water mark. In 1836 a pair of antlers were taken out immediately fronting the town.

The *Estate for the Repairs of the Church* consists of two messuages and a dwelling house here, and 70A. 3R. 12P. of land, with a barn and other buildings thereon; and 58A. 1R. of land, allotted at the enclosure of the parish, in lieu of the open fields before belonging to the charity. The several charities for the use of the poor of Hornsea amount to about £10. per ann.

*Hornsea Burton* is a hamlet on the sea side, about one mile S.E. of Hornsea. The land is divided into five farms. The encroachments of the sea on this hamlet are recorded at an early period. In 1400 an inquisition was held at the instance of Meaux Abbey, which sought to be relieved from certain payments in respect of land there lost by the sea. It appeared that since 1334, the monks had lost twenty-seven acres of arable land by the inroads of the sea.

*Northorpe Hamlet*, now no more, was situated north of Hornsea.

*Southorpe* is a hamlet, so called from its relative situation to the town of Hornsea, as being the south thorpe or village, with respect to that place.

*Hornsea Beck* was a hamlet probably first established as a more convenient residence for those engaged in such maritime traffic and fishing as were carried on at Hornsea. "Several circumstances that might be mentioned if space permitted," says a local writer, "indicate that the most easterly and principal part of the hamlet stood about 500 or 600 yards east of the Marine Hotel."

Hornsea is noticed in ancient documents as a *port*. In the reign of Elizabeth there was a pier at Hornsea Beck, but before 1709 it was destroyed by the sea; and in that year an inquisition was held at Hornsea, to enquire concerning the waste of the manor, which was then in the Crown, by the sea. The jury found that since 1546, no less than 38 houses, and as many little closes adjoining, were decayed by the flowing of the sea in Hornsea Beck. The last of this place was wasted by the sea about a century ago.

LEVEN.—According to Domesday, the manor of *Levene* was given by Edward the Confessor, at the request of Aldred, Archbishop of York, to the Church of St. John of Beverley, and at the dissolution of that collegiate establishment, in the 1st of Edward VI. (1547), the manor became vested in the Crown. It afterwards passed through many hands, amongst whom were the Micklethwaite family. In 1736, to 1742, it appears in the name of the Duke of Portland; and in the latter year it passed, by purchase, to the family of Bethell. The soil now belongs to R. Bethell, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Rev. G. Wray, W. Whitehead, Esq., John Spruce, Esq., and a number of smaller proprietors. The parish, including the township of Hempholme, covers an area of 4,837 acres, and contained, in 1851, 993 inhabitants. Rateable value, £5,094.; amount of assessed property, £6,352. The land is mostly copyhold, subject to arbitrary fines. The *Township of Leven* comprises 3,517 acres, and its population is 876 souls. The land has been improved by drainage, and is in profitable cultivation.

The *Church* is an ancient Rectory; before the dissolution it was in the patronage of the Collegiate Society of St. John of Beverley; but it is now vested in the present Rector, the Rev. George Wray, who purchased the advowson from the late Rector. The living is rated in the King's Books at £16. 13s. 4d., and returned at £1,190. per ann.

The *Old Church* (St. Faith) stood about a mile from the village, and consisted of a nave, chancel, and tower. The chancel only is now standing, the remainder of the edifice having been pulled down in 1844. The old churchyard is still used as the parish burying ground. The first stone of the

*New Church* (Holy Trinity) was laid near the centre of the village, on the 11th of July, 1843, by the Rev. R. I. Wilberforce, late Archdeacon of the East Riding, and it was consecrated on the 28th of May, 1845, the sermon on the occasion being preached by the Rev. Dr. Hook, of Leeds. The site of the building, and £500. towards its erection, were given by R. Bethell, Esq. It is a handsome Gothic edifice of stone, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and porch, chancel, and west tower. The vestry on the north side, and the end of the south aisle, are so constructed as to give the building a cruciform appearance. The aisle and nave are divided by four pointed arches, resting on three pillars; the chancel arch is very fine; and the chancel is fitted up with stalls, and contains a piscina. The east window is of three lights, and is filled with stained glass, and above it is a trefoil light, filled with the same elegant material. The other parts of the church are neatly furnished with open seats; there is a gallery at the west end. The lessons are read from a very neat lectern. The roofs are open to the timbers. The square font of granite is ancient. Over the inner door of the porch is the beautiful sculptured capital of an ancient cross, which was found in the old churchyard by the sexton, about two feet below the surface, when digging a grave, in 1836. One side represents the Crucifixion, with the figures of the Blessed Virgin and the Beloved Disciple; and the other, the Virgin and Child, with two other figures crowned.\* The tower contains four bells. The yard adjoining this church is not yet consecrated.

At the enclosure of the carrs, in 1791, a yearly modus and 186*l.* 1*s.* 38*d.* of land were given in lieu of tithes, but some portions of the old enclosure are still liable to the tithe impost. The glebe farm now consists of 394*l.* 0*s.* 81*d.*, and is a manor, of which the Rector for the time being is lord.

The *Rectory House* formerly stood nearly adjoining the old church; the

\* About a mile south from Leven, at the junction of three roads, leading to Routh, Leven, and Riston, and opposite a white-washed house, with brick battlements, is the shaft of a stone cross, which is now called *White Cross*, and for which name it is doubtless indebted to the annual covering which it receives at the hands of the white-washer. The splendid piece of sculpture above mentioned is supposed to be the capital of this cross. The shaft, surmounted with this capital, would bear a close resemblance to the ancient cross of Ravenspurne or Kilnsea, and now at Hedon (See page 367), and it appears to be of the same age and style of that structure.

Crosses have been employed in almost every Christian age and country to commemorate battles, or other remarkable events or circumstances, or to mark the boundaries of property; and it is probable that this has been intended to record an event of some importance in the estimation of its founders. The decapitation of crosses, to use the words of Mr. Poulson, "was a common act of barbarity, with the destruction of monumental brasses, &c., at the time of the Reformation."

present Rectory is situated at the west end of the village, and is a large handsome building, with extensive pleasure grounds, shrubberies, and plantations. The house has been greatly enlarged by the present Rector.

The *Village*, which is large and well built, is pleasantly situated on the road from Beverley to Bridlington, about 6½ miles N.E. from the former town.

A *Canal* from the river Hull to Leven, 9½ miles in length, was cut at the expense of the late Mrs. Charlotta Bethell, of Rise (and now the property of Richard Bethell, Esq.), under Acts passed in the 41st and 45th of Geo. III., and opened in 1802. It is navigable for vessels of about 60 tons burden, and it has a considerable traffic in corn, lime, coals, &c. At the head of the canal, near the large and comfortable *New Inn*, kept by Mr. Richard Sanders, is a commodious wharf, and the warehouses, &c., of Mr. Hugh Wm. Jackson, corn merchant, &c.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, which was erected in 1816, and enlarged in 1835; and the Primitive Methodists have a small chapel, built in 1836. The *School*, which is well attended, is partly supported by voluntary contributions. There is a *Village Library*, or *Book Club*, held at the house of Mr. Frederick Winter, *Hare and Hounds Inn*. A few years ago an ancient brass spear was found in a drain near the village. It may be considered worth recording that so numerous have the sparrows become of late in this district, to the great destruction of the barley and wheat crops, that the farmers and gentlemen offered premiums to individuals who would kill the greatest number of these little pilferers. Consequently, during the past two years nearly 9,000 sparrows have been destroyed here.

The *Petty Sessions House*, containing a lock-up, magistrates' room, &c., is a neat brick building, erected in 1852. The magistrates of the north division of Holderness hold their sessions here every alternate Thursday.

*Leven Hall Garth*, situated near the old church, is occupied by a farmer. *Leven Carr* extends to the river Hull and contains seven houses, the chief of which are *Aike Dale House* and farm, in the possession of Mr. Geo. Runton, and *Linley Hill*, the residence of Mr. William Harper, farmer.

*Hempholme Township*, according to the Parliamentary returns, contains 1,320 acres, and 117 inhabitants. It consists of several scattered houses, extending from 2 to 4 miles N.N.W. of Leven, and comprises the hamlets of Hempholme, Hayholme, and Hallitreeholme. The Saxon *Holme*, as we have observed at page 263, was a grassy place on the bank of a river, or a place surrounded with water. This would be descriptive of the three *Holmes* just mentioned, before the carrs were drained. *Hempholme* reverted to the Crown at the dissolution of religious houses, and about 800 acres there con-



tinues in the Crown to the present time. The family of Bethell held it by lease. There was formerly a *Swannery* here, and Mr. W. Bethell was the King's swanner, and held a Swannery Court at Hempholme. The principal house in Hempholme is the residence of Mr. Isaac Kemp, farmer, which is situated on a hill, and commands an extensive prospect of the carrs.

*Hayholme*, or *Heighholme*, consists of about 800 acres, and is the property and residence of John Bainton Harrison, Esq. In the reign of Henry III., Hayholme was taken out of the manor of Leven, and given to the Abbey of Meaux, by Wm. le Gros. Rt. de Scures gave the monks a carucate of land, viz., the whole Holme between Leven and Busthill, where the Abbey Grange was built, called Hayholme Grange. This grant was confirmed by William his brother and heir, and by Hawise, daughter of Wm. le Gros, and the Abbot was released of all foreign service to the King, or the Earl of Albemarle, and also acquitted of Castle ward, at Skipsea. In 1214, Herbert St. Quintin gave the Abbey license to make a dyke, 20ft. wide, through the bounds in the marsh between Burton and Hayholme, and that the monks might lay their earth on each side of the dyke, and the water to their own use to fish in, and carry on it what was necessary. In 1248, Fulco de Basset gave the monks a gate and a pathway from their Grange in Hayholme to Leven, as they had in the time of his ancestors; and he also assigned them a roadway, through the middle of the town of Leven, up to the church. After the dissolution the property of the monks at Hayholme (about 200 acres) was granted to Sir Andrew Noel, Knt., of Dalby, Leicestershire, and it continued in that family for several generations. The house of the Noels is ancient, and moated round. *Hayholme Hall*, the residence of Mr. Harrison, is a commodious erection of modern date.

*Hallitreeholme*, or *Holly-tree-holm*, consists of one farm of 164 acres. Before the Reformation it belonged to the Priory of Bridlington, and there was a *Chapel* here, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and endowed with lands and fisheries in the neighbourhood. In the reign of Elizabeth, the Hollytreeholme was granted to the family of Bethell for a term of 999 years, and it is now the property of Richard Bethell, Esq., of Rise.

*Weadland*, which consists of about 100 acres of land, belongs to Mr. Harrison, of Hayholme.

LONG RISTON.—Soon after the Domesday Survey the De Scures were lords of Riston. It subsequently passed by marriage to the family of Hildyard, and afterwards to that of Nuthill; and it has been in the possession of the Bethell family many years. The lordship, which comprises a part of the township of Arnold, contains 3,400 acres, of the rateable value of £3,085.

Population of Riston in 1851, 316 souls; and that of the whole of Arnold, 192. The inhabitants of as much of Arnold as is situated in Riston parish, number 84. The surface is chiefly level, the soil, a strong clay, and there is some ornamental wood. The chief landowners are Richard Bethell, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), John Jackson, Esq., and Hugh Wm. Jackson, Esq.

The *Living* is a Rectory, and is held with Hornsea, as already stated. At the enclosure, in 1772, about 160 acres of land, and a yearly modus, were awarded in lieu of tithes.

The *Church* (St. Margaret) is a small plain edifice, situated some distance west of the village, and consists of a nave, chancel, tower, and porch. The east window is pointed, and of three lights, but most of the other windows of the church are square-headed and small. On the north side of the chancel are indications of an arch of communication to a chantry chapel. The chancel arch is low and pointed, and both the chancel and nave are open to the rafters. There is a gallery for the singers at the west end. Two elder trees, growing on each side of the porch, give it a slight picturesque effect.

The *Village*, as its name implies, is *long* and scattered, and stands pleasantly on a gentle eminence, about 6½ miles E.N.E. of Beverley. There are a few good farm houses in it. The present *Rectory House* was built about three years ago, by R. Bethell, Esq. It is a neat brick building. The *Manor House*, a handsome brick structure, standing a little south of the church, is occupied by Mr. James Hall, farmer. The *School* is partly supported by an endowment of £12. per ann., left by Mr. Peter Neville, in 1807. He also left certain rents to be applied in keeping the church in repair.

*Riston Grange*, the property and residence of John Jackson, Esq., is a large commodious brick house, erected, in 1778, by Mr. Neville, the then owner of the property attached to it, and it is sometimes called Neville Grange.

There are some elevations in this parish, called, respectively, Farnton, or Farnton Hill, the Woof Hills, the Rye Hills, and Coney Garths. The latter was an ancient enclosure at the edge of the carrs, and rises very suddenly to about 20 or 25 feet above the low grounds. At the enclosure it is said to have appeared to have had some buildings upon it.

*Arnold* is a hamlet, partly in Long Riston, and partly in Swine, parish. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which 560 acres are in the latter parish. The population is given above. Mr. Bethell, of Rise, and Capt. Whitaker, of Kirk-Ella, are the principal proprietors. *Arnold Wood House* is the property of the latter gentleman. The *Hamlet* is nearly a mile south of Long Riston. The *Independent Chapel* here was rebuilt in 1837, and a *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was erected in 1836.

**MAPPLETON.**—This parish was anciently called *Mapleton*, because it abounded in maple trees. It comprises the hamlets of Rowleston and Great Cowden, and part of the township of Great Hatfield. The parish is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, and contains, according to the census of 1851, 4,279 acres, and 449 inhabitants. The *Township of Mapleton* including Rowleston, contains 2,022 acres, of the rateable value of £2,202.; population of both places, 203 souls. The manor anciently belonged to the Le Brus and St. Quintin families, and seems to have passed by marriage, in the same manner with that of Brandesburton, to the Dacres. In the beginning of the 18th century the family of Gee, of Beverley, possessed the manor, and from them it passed to Robert Moiser, Esq. The chief proprietors at present are E. R. M. Whyte, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and B. Haworth, Esq.

This *Church*, peculiar, is a Perpetual Curacy, dedicated to All Saints, or St. Nicholas, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of the East Riding, and Incumbency of the Rev. Christopher Forge. It is rated at £4. 13s. 4d.; was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and with £200. given by the Dean of Ripon, and the Rev. Wm. Gee, in 1811; and its nett annual value is now returned at £58. The tithes were commuted in 1770.

The *Edifice*, which consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and tower, is now being restored by public subscription. On the north side of the building there is a chapel, or chantry, long used as the burial place of the Broughs. In it is a large and beautiful table monument of white marble. The church is on elevated ground, and there is an extensive view from the churchyard. In 1786 the church, in a direct line, was 28 chains and 26 links distant from the sea; In 1836 it was 25 chains 17 links. The sea is considered to encroach three yards annually.

The *Village* is pleasant, and stands about 3 miles E. by S. of Hornsea, and 13 E. by N. of Beverley. The *Parsonage*, erected in 1822, is a large brick building, south of the church. The *Manor House*, now in the occupation of Mr. Charles Jackson, is an ancient brick structure near the west end of the church. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* here, built in 1828. The poor parishioners have the dividends of £126. 5s., four per cent. stock, purchased with £100. left by Robert Brown, of Great Cowden, in 1790.

*Rowleston, Rolston, or Rolleston*, as it is variously written, is a hamlet, or constablewick, 1 mile N.W. of Mapleton. It contains 796 acres, and 39 inhabitants. The manor went by marriage, as in the case of Mapleton, to the Dacre family. It was subsequently in the Mayne family, and passed from them to the Trusloves, an heiress of whom carried it in marriage to the family of Brough, with whom it continued till the death of the widow of

Wm. Brough, Esq., Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, in 1822; when it descended to Theresa, wife of Benjamin Haworth, Esq., of Rowleston Hall and Hull Bank House, who is Lady of the Manor. The *Hall* is an old building, and was formerly moated.

*Great Cowden* in this parish, and *Little Cowden* in Aldbrough parish, forms the township of *Cowdens Ambo*. The name of the place was anciently written *Colden*, probably from *Ceal Cold, den*, or *dun*, a village. The area of the township is 1,750 acres, and the population is 146 souls. Rateable value, £1,621. From an early period the manor of *Colden* belonged to, and was held under, the Archbishop of York, as chief of the Church of St. John of Beverley. In later times this manor belonged to the Gee's, and passed from Mr. Moiser to E. R. M. White, Esq., who, with William Wright, Esq., and Messrs. B. Duke and Thomas Jackson, are the chief proprietors. The *Hamlet* of Great Cowden is situated about one mile S.E. of Mappleton. The *Manor House* is an ancient thatched building in the village.

Here is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*.

*Little Cowden*, or *Colden Parva*, was anciently a *Parochial Chapelry*, but the chapel, which was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and a portion of the village was swept away by the sea about 150 years ago. The living is a Rectory, in the gift of the Crown, and formerly contributed to the church of Mappleton, but it is now annexed to Aldbrough. This place is in two farms.

*Great Hatfield Township* will be noticed under the parish Siggilesthorne.

NUNKEELING.—This parish, including the hamlet of Bewholme, covers an area of 2,220 acres, and contains 269 inhabitants. The assessed property amounts to £3,418. The place is called *Chillinghe* in Domesday, and the etymology is probably a compound of the Saxon *Chil*, cold, and *inge*, afterwards corrupted to Keeling or Killing; and being celebrated for a Priory, it afterwards obtained the prefix of *Nun*.

The *Priory of Nunkeeling* was founded in the reign of King Stephen (about A.D. 1150), by Agnes de Arches, or de Catfoss, wife of Sir Herbert St. Quintin, for nuns of the Benedictine Order, and was dedicated to God in honour of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Helen. She endowed it with the church here, and three carucates of land, and the neighbouring proprietors soon enriched it with many other lands, &c. Burton, in his *Monasticon Eboracense*, has given a list of their possessions, with the names of the donors. The Priory escaped the dissolution of the lesser monasteries, in 1537, but in 1540 it was suppressed, its revenues being valued at £50. 17s. 2d. gross, and £35. 15s. 5d. nett. The site and demesnes of the Priory, as well as the manor of Nunkeeling were granted (sold) to Sir Rd. Gresham, Knt., to be held in capite by

Knight's service. The seal of the Priory attached to the deed of surrender, in the augmentation office, represents a full-length figure of St. Helen, with a cross in her right hand, and a book in her left. The lower portion of the legend is deficient; the following remains:—S. SANCTE. HELE.....ECCLE. D'KILLING.

The following is a list of Prioresses of Nunkeeling, with the dates in which their names occur:—Agnes de Roos de Beverley, in 1299; Amaricia de la More, 1303; Isabel de St. Quintin, 1316; Isabel Burton, 1380; Jane or Joan Barnston; Jane Trymm, 1453; Eleanor Roote, 1493; Margaret Fulthorpe, 1504; Isabel Metham, 1505; Jane Alanson, 1521; Christiana Burgh, 1547. The latter surrendered the house, and received a pension of £8. per annum during her life; and nine other nuns had much smaller pensions.

After passing through many hands, the manor and estates of Nunkeeling, together with the perpetual advowson of the church, were advertised for sale in the *York Courant* newspaper, of the 10th of August, 1773, by the trustees of John Hudson, Esq. Billings Hill was then sold to Mr. Jas. Farthing, then of Foston, and the remainder of the estate was sold in portions to several purchasers. The manor of Bewholme was also advertised for sale, and was included in the above-mentioned advertisement, but another advertisement appeared about the same time, cautioning the public against purchasing it, as it belonged to Mr. William Acklam, of Bewholme, and Mr. Johnson Beswick, of Reighton.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, augmented with £800. from Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1807 to 1817, and now returned at £55. per annum. It is in the gift of Mrs. Dixon, and Incumbency of the Rev. R. Otterburn. The present church stands alone in the fields, and is a small building, consisting of a nave and chancel, erected in 1810, at the expense of the then patron, T. Dixon, Esq. Parts of the circular pillars are the masonry of the old Priory church. The font is ancient. In the chancel is the mutilated effigy of a crusader, supposed to represent Sir Andrew Fauconberg, an early benefactor to the Priory; and near it is the full length effigy of a lady. An inscription on a white stone on the floor denotes that Robert Owst, an ecclesiastic, was buried there in 1480. This is the oldest memorial of the family of Owst. There are also several memorials of the family of Acklam, of Bewholme.

There is no village at Nunkeeling, strictly speaking, the houses being scattered all over the township. The *Manor House*, close to the church, seems to have been built from the old materials of the Priory. On the side of the road from this place to Catfoss, stands the broken shaft of an ancient stone cross. *Billings Hill House* and estate now belongs to John Rickerby, Esq., and is occupied by Mr. Henry Robson, farmer.

*Bewholme* is a pleasant village, situated about 3 miles N.W. from Hornsea. The principal landowners here are Mr. Thos. Ward, Mrs. Dixon, and Messrs. Chas. Cornwall and Wm. Acklam. The soil is chiefly a strong clay.

Nunkeeling Church is more than a mile west from Bewholme. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a small chapel here. The School, which was built in 1848, at a cost of £60. raised by subscription, is almost entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

*Bewholme Hall*, now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Brankley, farmer, is a good building, erected by Sir William Pennyman, above fifty years since.

RISE.—Franco, of Fauconberg in Normandy, who had come over at the time of the Conquest, held this place as a vassal of Drogo, at the period of the Domesday Survey. The Fauconbergs, of which this Franco was the ancestor, became ennobled, and were Lords of the Manor for nearly 400 years. Joan, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lord Fauconberg, carried this and many other estates in marriage to William de Neville, younger son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, who in her right became Lord Fauconberg. He was afterwards created Earl of Kent, and, dying in 1463, his property was divided amongst his three daughters. After the Restoration, Charles II. granted the lordship in fee to Sir Hugh Bethell, Knt., elder brother to John Bethell, Esq., from whom it descended to his posterity. The present much respected possessor, Richard Bethell, Esq., inherits the family estates under the will of the late Wm. Bethell, Esq., who died in 1799. The Bethell, or Ap Ithell, family are of Welch extraction. The present Mr. Bethell was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1822, and was elected one of the four parliamentary representatives of that county in 1830; and after the passing of the Reform Bill he was for some time one of the representatives of the East Riding. He is now a Deputy Lieutenant of the East Riding, and for many years he was Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of that Riding. The area of the parish of Rise, according to the census returns of 1851, is 2,012 acres, and the population is 197 souls. Rateable value, £2,097.; assessed property, £2,353. The surface is level, and the soil is chiefly clay.

The *Living* is a Rectory, rated at £10. 0s. 5d., and returned at £550. per annum. The patronage is vested in the Lord Chancellor, and the present Rector is the Rev. W. J. Whateley. The tithes have been commuted for £537. 15s., and the glebe consists of 53 acres, with a very neat residence.

The *Church* (All Saints) was rebuilt in 1845, at a cost, it is supposed, of about £2,000., by Richard Bethell, Esq., and is now a neat structure, with a tower. It contains several monuments to the Bethell family. There were two chantries in this church before the Reformation, dedicated severally to

the Blessed Virgin and St. Thomas the Martyr. The lands with which the former of those chantries was endowed, were appropriated by Edward VI., to the support of the school of Giggleswick in Craven.

There is no assemblage of houses that might be called a village; the farmhouses are scattered, and there are several neat cottages, for labourers, built by Mr. Bethell. The place is situated about 8 miles E.N.E. of Beverley, and 6 miles S.S.W. of Hornsea.

*Rise Hall*, the elegant seat of Richard Bethell, Esq., and of his nephew, Wm. F. Bethell, Esq., is situated in a fine park, beautifully ornamented with timber. About 800 head of deer occupy 130 acres; there are 120 acres of wood; and the fish ponds occupy 20 acres. The principal entrance to the park, near the church, is ornamented with two stone lodges having Doric columns. The old mansion house was taken down in 1815, and the present structure, which was erected in its stead, was finished in 1820, occupying a space of five years in building. It is a large handsome stone structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, having three fine fronts. The west front is ornamented with a portico, pillars, entablature, and pediment; the south front has two projecting wings of about six feet, and a plain pediment in the centre; and the north front is similar. The interior is very elegant and chaste in its design, decorations, furniture, &c.

The *Rectory House* is also situated in the park, behind the church. It is a neat residence, rebuilt in 1809, and surrounded with tastefully laid out gardens. There is a *School* for poor children, supported by Mrs. Bethell.

*Wood House* is the residence of Mr. Francis Dawson; and *Rise Grange* is in the occupation of Mr. Hugh Carr.

*Farnton* contains about 60 acres of land, in a conspicuous situation, planted with trees, and has a circular course formed for the purpose of training horses on it, but it is not now used for that purpose. *Rise Bush* is another conspicuous place, which, from its elevated station, and being planted with fine ash trees, is seen at great distances.

The poor parishioners have an annuity of 40s. out of the manor of Rise, left by Sir Hugh Bethell, in 1679; and they have also the greater part of the rent of a house and about 3½ acres of land in Withernwick, purchased with benefaction money in 1738.

**ROUTH.**—This place gave name to its ancient possessors, the knightly family of De Ruda, Ruth, or Route, as it has been variously spelt. The manor was in the Hildyard family from the reign of Elizabeth to that of Charles II., when Henry Hildyard, Esq., of East Horsley, in the county of Surrey, by will dated January, 1674, bequeathed it and several other manors

to certain trustees for purposes therein directed. Mr. Poulson, who saw a copy of this will, tells us that it seems to have been one great object of Henry Hildyard to disinherit, as far as he could do so, his eldest son Henry, of Kelstern, who had embraced the creed of the Catholic church. The manor and estate appears to have then passed, probably by purchase, to the family of Ellerker, of Risby and Moor Town, with whom the property continued until recently, when the whole was purchased of the Misses Ellerker by Lord Londesborough. The parish is on the road from Beverley to Bridlington; the surface is level, and the soil near the village, and at the extremity, is stony and inclined to clay; the land has been well drained. The low lands towards Meaux, and many of the other carrs in this district, abound with trees buried beneath the surface. Those found here are principally oak, of large size, in a perfectly black state, and are used for gate posts, rails, paling, and other purposes. In digging in the carrs, oak leaves and acorns are often met with. In 1838 there were at least 600 trees dug up by Mr. Danby here, in a fourteen acre field. If these trees are not antediluvian, the probable cause of their being buried in the earth is stated at page 304 of this volume. Area, 2,882 acres; population, 172; rateable value, £3,584; assessed property, £3,841.

The *Church* is an ancient Rectory, and the advowson appears to have been in the possession of the owners of the manor from the earliest times, and so it continues to the present day, Lord Londesborough being the present patron. The living is valued in the King's Books at £8. 17s. 1d., and is now returned at £470. The Rev. Charles Hall is the Rector.

The *Fabric* (All Saints) is a plain low ancient building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and low tower, and stands nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile W. from the village. There is a porch on the south side, and the whole building, which appears to have been erected in the 14th century, and was greatly altered in 1835, is pebble dashed. The interior is plain; the chancel is about two feet lower than the nave, and they are both ceiled. Beneath the communion table, on a large grave stone, are the brass effigies of a Knight in armour and his lady, beneath arches of pinnacle work, in good preservation. The image of the man is 4 feet 3 inches, and that of the woman 3 feet 10 inches. The inscription is partly gone, but the male figure represents Sir Ralph Ellerker, of Risby, Knt., who died in 1557, and the other, his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Constable, of Burton Constable. There is also in the chancel the mutilated effigy of a crusader, which tradition assigns to Sir John Routh, Knt., living in 1429. The font is a plain octagon basin and pedestal, with blank shields in each face.



The *Village* consists of a few scattered farm houses and cottages, about 4 miles N.E. by E. of Beverley. The farm house S.E. of the church, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Wilson, is conjectured to be the Manor House.

The *Rectory House* is a good building, near the church, in a pleasant situation, and surrounded with plantations.

**SIGGLESTHORNE.**—This parish includes the townships of Siggleshorne, Catfoss, Little Hatfield, and part of Great Hatfield, and Seaton with Wassand. The area of the entire parish is 6,819 acres, and its population is 709 souls. Amount of assessed property, £6,805. The *Township of Siggleshorne* contains 1,650 acres, and 210 inhabitants. Rateable value, £1,898.

The lordship of *Siggleshorne* was given to the Collegiate Church of St. John of Beverley, by Wm. the Conqueror, and the Provosts of that establishment became successive lords of the place. In 1314 Provost de Melton, afterwards Archbishop of York, obtained a royal patent for an annual mart or fair here, "on the eve, on the day, and on the morrow of St. Laurence." Fairs were then esteemed a particular privilege. The Provosts had also a grant of free warren through all his demesne lands, and they continued lords of this manor till the dissolution of the Provostry in 1547. To whom the manor was afterwards re-granted is unknown. The manorial rights are now the joint property of Lady Strickland, of Wassand, and Rd. Bethell Esq., of Rise; but the Hall estate is the property of William Wright Esq., who, in 1849, succeeded to it by purchase from G. G. Richardson Esq., of Redhill, County of Surrey, to whom it descended from a maternal ancestor, in whose family it remained for upwards of two centuries.

The *Rectory* belonged to the Collegiate Society of St. John, before the Reformation, but it then reverted to the Crown where the patronage is still retained. In the *Liber Regis* it is rated at £31. 1s. 3d., and it is now returned at £585. per ann. The present Rector is the Rev. Wm. Harry Edward Bentinck, Archdeacon of Westminster. The tithes of Siggleshorne were commuted at the enclosure in 1772, for a yearly modus, and an allotment of 100A. 37P. of land.

The *Church* (St. Laurence) is a Gothic edifice, consisting of a nave and aisles, a chapel on the south side, a chancel, south porch, and a massive low embattled tower. Though it has suffered much, as regards the style of the building, from "churchwardens' repairs," yet it is a very pleasing structure, and its lovely picturesque site is not equalled in Holderness. The church yard, which is a very large one, is kept in the style of well ordered pleasure grounds; and under the peaceful shades of the ivied walls of the sacred edifice, surrounded by gravel walks, flowers and shrubs, and lofty elms, the stranger

visiting the spot cannot fail to feel impressed with the tranquillity of the scene. To the much esteemed Rector is the parish indebted for the careful preservation of everything worthy of the past, whilst the present improved taste for improving our churches has been carefully attended to. The north aisle was rebuilt in 1827, and the whole building repaired and beautified in 1830 and 1831. The clerestory of the nave terminates in a plain parapet. The chancel is nearly all covered with ivy, and many other parts of the church are ornamented with the same shrub. The east window of the chancel is of four lights. There was formerly a chapel on the north side, which was removed in 1827. This chapel belonged to the Constables of Catfoss; and the chapel on the south side belongs to the Constables of Wassand. Before the former chapel was taken down the church had the appearance of having a small transept. The interior of the church is very neat. Four pointed arches, resting on circular columns on each side, separate the nave from the aisles. The chancel arch is large and pointed; the east window is filled with stained glass, at the expense of the present Rector, who, in 1822, presented the parish with the neat organ, in the gallery at the west end of the church, and who, in 1838, presented a new service of communion plate. The present small but elegant marble font is the gift of the late Rev. C. Constable, of Wassand. The tower contains three bells. There are several monumental inscriptions to the Constables, and others, and in the chancel is a monument to the memory of John Garnett, Bishop of Clogher, who died in 1778. In the churchyard is a large slab of stone, twelve feet in length, which appears to have had some brasses on it.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated, and has some good houses in it. It stands about 6 miles N.E. by E. of Beverley, and 4 W.S.W. of Hornsea. The improvements in the parish during the last ten years, make it one of the most interesting villages in the East Riding.

*Syglesthorpe Hall* is the seat of William Wright, Esq. Soon after the estates came into the possession of this gentleman, he pulled down the greater part of the Old Hall, which had been erected by M. T. Gibson, Esq.; and rebuilt and enlarged it under the able superintendence of Cuthbert Brodrick, Esq., architect; so that it is now not only a comfortable family residence, but a good specimen of the Italian style of architecture, and is generally admired by the passing stranger. It is situated near the church, and is surrounded by fine timber, as well as with neat gardens and shrubberies, and forms an interesting object in this district.

The *Rectory House*, which stands to the east of the church, across the high road, was built in 1767, by the late Rector, the Rev. T. Constable, a

few yards south-east from the site of the old mansion. The cost of the house, stables, &c., was £1,700., but since then great improvements have been made in it. It is a fine house, and the pleasure grounds, gardens, &c., attached to it, cover about three acres. The *Manor House* is a new building of brick, in the occupation of Mr. Rd. Taylor, and erected near the site of the old one.

The *School* is endowed with £385. 6s. 1d., navy 5 per cent. annuities, purchased with £400. left by Marmaduke Constable, Esq., for the instruction of sixteen poor children, to be nominated by the owner of Wassand and the Rector of Sigglesthorne. The late M. T. Gibson, Esq., of Sigglesthorne Hall, who died in 1833, left £400., to be invested in stock, for the benefit of the poor parishioners.

*Catfoss Township*.—This is one of those places the names of which are of British origin, from *coit*, a wood, and *foss*, a dyke; the woody dyke, as Catwick, Cotbeck, &c. The manor was anciently in the family of Fauconberg, and in the reign of Edward III. it was carried in marriage, by Agnes, daughter of Sir Henry Fauconberg, to Sir John Constable, of Fresmarsh, a descendant of Roaldus Constable, of Richmond, and it continued through many generations in his descendants. The manor afterwards passed by purchase to the Bethell family, and Rd. Bethell, Esq., is the present owner of the whole township. Area, 1,050 acres; rateable value, £1,085.; assessed property, £1,261.; population 89 souls. *Catfoss House*, built early in the 17th century, by the widow of Philip Constable, Esq., of Wassand, and formerly the residence of Mr. Bethell, was pulled down in 1815, and the outbuildings were formed into a farm house. There are four farm houses and four or five cottages in the township, but all scattered. The place is about 1½ miles N.W. of Sigglesthorne, and 4½ miles W.S.W. of Hornsea.

*Hatfield Magna, Great, or East Hatfield*.—This township is partly in the parish of Sigglesthorne, and partly in that of Mappleton. The place gave the name of Hatfield to a family who formerly held the manor. It passed out of this family to the Constables, by marriage, and afterwards came into the possession of the Bethells. Richard Bethell, Esq., is the present Lord of the Manor, and he, together with Jesse Boulby, Esq., and Col. Hutton, are amongst the principal landowners. The township contains 1,432 acres, of the rateable value of £1,385. Assessed property, £1,659.; pop. 165.

The *Village* is scattered, and pleasantly situated about 3¼ miles S.S.E. of Hornsea. It appears to have been a place of some importance, from an ancient curious stone cross, of exquisite workmanship, which stands at the junction of three narrow roads. The shaft of this cross is 5 feet 4 inches, and the elevation of the whole is 9 feet. At the corners of the base are lions

couchant, and on each of the faces of the shaft is a scroll work of vine leaves. From the remains there is sufficient evidence of the head of the shaft being very elaborate, and it is generally allowed to be of Norman workmanship.

There was formerly a *Chapel* here, dedicated to St. Helen, which was destroyed by an accidental fire about 140 years ago. The site of the chancel is marked by a large gravestone inscribed to Christopher Constable, who died in 1640. The Hatfields had this chapel as a place of sepulture, and the chapel yard is still used as a burying ground. Southward of the chapel stood the old hall, or Manor House, the ancient seat of the Lords of Hatfield. The remains of the building is converted into a farm house, now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Clapham. The fish pond, which was in front of the house, is now filled up. Mr. Clapham has some of the window sills, and the holy water font of the old chapel, and he has also some mill stones, which were used in a corn mill that formerly stood a short distance from the hall.

There is a small *Methodist Chapel* in Hatfield. The poor have 40s. a year, left by William Day.

*Hatfield Parva, Little, or West Hatfield.*—The area of this township is 944 acres, and the number of its inhabitants is 44. The amount of assessed property is £1,152. The family of Tiliol held lands here through a long series of years. The manor belonged to the Hustlers, and in 1694 Sir Wm. Hustler conveyed it to Rt. Greame, ancestor to Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq., the present Lord of the Manor, and owner of the whole township. The place is divided into two good farms, occupied respectively by Mr. Tanton, and Mrs. Harper, and is distant about 2 miles S.E. of Siggleshorne.

*Seaton and Wassand Township.*—Seaton obtained its name probably from its situation, near the lake or mere. The township contains 1,786 acres, and 860 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £2,544. The principal proprietors are Lady Strickland, Rev. W. C. Moxon, Capt. Broadley, and several freeholders. It is not ascertained who has the legal right to this manor, and in the absence of such knowledge, the Lord Paramount of Holderness exercises that right. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for a rent charge of £245.

The *Village of Seaton* is small, but neat and pleasant, and stands about 3 miles W. of Hornsea, and 1 N.W. from Siggleshorne. A small *Methodist Chapel* was built here in 1810, and a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, in 1837.

*Wassand* anciently belonged to the Abbey of Meaux, and in the beginning of the 16th century it is traced to the Abbey of St. Mary, at York. After the suppression of religious houses it was granted to the family of Ughtred, who had previously held it under the Abbey by Knight's service. Some years afterwards it was purchased by Dame Jane, widow of Sir William

Constable, of Caerthorp, Knt., 5th son of Sir Rt. Constable, of Flambro', and by Marmaduke her son; and from them the manor has descended lineally to Lady Strickland, daughter of the late Rev. C. Constable. The lordship gave name to the family of Wassand, who seem to have resided here for two centuries. The last of this family on record is Agnes St. Quintin, successively the wife of Sir John Wassand and Sir John St. Quintin, Knts.

Wassand contains nearly 400 acres of land, and is situated about 2 miles W. of Hornsea, at the head of Hornsea Mere, formerly called Great Wassand Marre, and Seaton Marre. (See page 414).

*Wassand Hall*, the elegant seat of Lady Strickland, was erected in 1813, by her father, the Rev. Charles Constable. It is a fine mansion, in the Italian style of architecture, and is delightfully situated at the west end of the lake, in an agreeably disposed and well-wooded park. The old mansion, which was pulled down by Mr. Constable, as well as that at Catfoss, was built by Mary, successively the wife of Philip Constable, of Wassand, and John Constable, of Catfoss, Esqrs.

**SKIPSEA.**—This parish, which is bounded on the east by the North Sea, comprises the townships of Skipsea, Bonwick, and Dringhoe, Upton, and Brough; and part of the chapelry of Ulrome. Area of the entire parish, 5,974 acres; amount of assessed property, £5,762.; population in 1851, 844 souls. The *Township of Skipsea* contains 1,878 acres, including the sea coast, and its population is 435. The name of this place does not occur in the Domesday Survey, but it is supposed to be included in the manor of *Cletune* or *Cleston*; and to have acquired parochial rights in after times. The manor has continued a member of the Seigniorly to the present day, so that Sir T. A. C. Constable is the owner of the manorial rights. The Countess of Cornwall, widow of Piers de Gaveston, and niece of Edward II., had this manor in her time. In the 12th of Edward III. (1339), the King granted a market and two fairs to this place; the former to be held on Thursday in every week; and the latter every year, on the feasts of St. Thomas the Martyr and of All Saints, each to continue for four days. In 1298 Robert de Chester, Rector of Skipsea, enjoyed the tithe of fish in *Skipsea Marr*; from which cause the terminating syllable in the name of the place, like many others alluded to, was no doubt added. Amongst the principal land-owners in Skipsea are Mrs. Beresford, Wm. Dunn Crook, Esq., the Trustees of the late Mr. Geo. Milner, Mr. Ralph Baron, and Messrs. William Foster and Jonathan Foster.

Stephen Earl of Albemarle gave "the Church of the Castle of Skipsea" to the Abbey of Albemarle, and it afterwards belonged to the Abbey of Meaux.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £9. 16s., and returned at £96. per annum. It was augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1748 and 1808, and with a Parliamentary grant of £1,000., in 1821. Patron, the Archbishop of York; Vicar, Rev. Chas. Cory. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1762. Mrs. Beresford is the lay impropriator.

The *Fabric* (All Saints) stands on rising ground, at the west end of the township, and comprises a nave, with aisles, a chancel, west tower, and south porch, and is in the later English style. The chancel was rebuilt in 1824, the original windows being preserved; and the nave was new roofed in 1827. On the east end of the north aisle there seems to have been a chantry chapel. Both the clerestory and aisles of the nave are embattled. The interior is neat, the nave being divided from the aisles by four pointed arches, resting on octagonal columns. The east window is of four lights. The font, which is circular, is an unusually large one. The tower contains three bells.

The *Village* is agreeably situated on slightly rising ground, and is neatly built. It is distant 5 miles N.N.W. from Hornsea, and 10 E. by S. from Great Driffield. There are chapels here for the Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; and a *National School*, erected in 1845.

In a field a short distance from the church is a mound called *Barman Hill*, and the low grounds about it are called Barman Hill bottom. The origin of this name is unknown. A little further from the church, to the south-east, is another hill, which seems to have been moated round, and upon which stood, says tradition, a hall. The lands which surround the hill are still called Hall Garths. Stones are frequently dug out, which appear to have been the foundations of an outer wall. There are also certain dispersed lands still designated by the name of *Cleeton Lands*, and there is a farm house called Clayton Hill, which doubtless received the name from the ancient lordship of Cleeton, of which Skipsea is supposed to have been a member.

*Skipsea Grange* comprises two good farms, in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Hornby and Mr. Thos. Suddaby. *Cliff House*, the residence and property of Mr. Ralph Baron, stands on high ground near the sea; and *South Field House* is the residence and property of Mr. Wm. Foster, who has a brick and tile manufactory on the farm. In a field on the left, leading from Skipsea to Ulrome, are traces of a tumulus, or barrow; and in a field towards Dringhoe manor farm, is a barrow of the shape styled Bell Barrows. *For some remarks on barrows see vol. i., page 47.*

*Bonwick Township* consists of 745 acres, belonging to the Dawson family, and is divided into two farms called High and Low Bonwick. *High Bonwick* stands about 2 miles S. of Skipsea, and is in the occupation of Mr. Fennel

Winter; and *Low Bonwick* is the residence of Mr. Robert Stork, farmer. Population in 1851, 25 souls; amount of assessed property, £948.

*Dringhoe, Upton, and Brough Township*.—Area, 1,700 acres; population, 163 souls; rateable value, £1,350; assessed property, £1,617. In the Domesday Survey Dringhow, or Dringhoe, is returned as a soke of the manor of Cletune. Wm. le Gros gave lands here to his falconer, Gilbert de Calz (subsequently spelt Cawz, Caunce, and Cance); and the Abbey of Meaux had several grants of land in this place. The Dringhoe estate was in the Acklam family in more modern times. The chief proprietors of the soil of the township at present are R. Bethell, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), the Misses Frost, Mrs. Beilby, F. Taylor, Esq., Mr. J. Lamplough and Mr. Wm. Brandham.

The *Hamlet of Dringhoe* is situated about 1 mile N.W. of Skipsea. The *Manor House* is in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Brandham. *Dringhoe Hall* is the property and residence of Mr. Jeremiah Lamplough. This estate, amounting to 433 acres, was disposed of by the Acklam family in about 1785. *Dringhoe House* is the residence of Mr. William Shepherd, farmer.

*Upton* is seated on a gentle elevation, which, no doubt, suggested its name. It consists of two farm houses and two cottages. One of the farm houses (*Upton House*) is a large respectable looking residence, backed by plantations.

*Brough, or Skipsea Brough*, consists of two farm houses, an inn, kept by Mr. Wm. Blenkin, and several cottages. Brough, or *Burgh*, obtained its name from a Castle built at it by Drogo, the first Norman Lord of the Seignior of Holderness (See page 355); the words burgh, bury, and berry, being applied by our Saxon ancestors to fortified places. Mr. Pennant is of opinion that every post of this nature, occupied by the Saxons in this land, had been originally *British*, and that the Saxons merely deepened the ditches, raised the ramparts, cleared the area, and often exalted one part into what was called the dungeon, or keep. Harold was the Saxon Lord of Cleeton, of which Brough was a member, "and it is not improbable," says Poulson, "that he may have raised a defensive position on this spot, of which its Norman possessor took advantage, and fixed upon it, from its advantageous position, as his future baronial castle." From the concurrent testimony of every writer, the erection of the *Castle* here is attributed to Drogo, and it appears to have passed to the subsequent Lords of the Seignior, but was demolished in 1220, in consequence of the rebellion of Wm. de Fortibus, the second Earl of Albemarle. The King (Henry III.) issued his commands to the Sheriff of Yorkshire, to raise the posse comitatus for the demolishing of this castle, as well as those of Skipton, in Craven, and Cockermouth, in Cumberland. Whether the demolition of the castle at Brough was complete at the time

cannot be ascertained; but his son William de Fortibus, the third Earl of Albemarle of that name, did homage to the King, on the death of his father, and his inheritance was restored to him. It may be inferred that this castle was not restored to its former strength, or rendered habitable, as the family of Albemarle removed their baronial residence to Burstwick, which became the "*caput baroniæ*." But though the castle was destroyed, the military service, or castle ward, was still continued; and many lands were subject to it, in the shape of an annual payment, until a very late period. Originally it was the warding a tower, or door, &c., of the castle of the lord on the approach of an enemy; and the lands of a great portion of the Seigniory were held by this military tenure.

The only remains of the Castle of Drogo, which are now in existence, are the outworks, and the high artificial mound called Albemarle Hill, on which stood the "*donjon keep*." This mound stands about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile W.N.W. from the church, and about the same distance from the termination of the outer bank at Dringhoe, and about as far from Brough. The circumference of the outer bank of the keep is about 500 yards, and the outworks form a crescent. The outer rampart is at least half a mile in circumference, and its height varies from about 20 to 80 feet. The mound was probably formed with earth from the excavations of the ditches; at a distance it appears to be marked with circular lines, or ridges; its circumference at the top is about 180 paces, and the view from its summit is extensive.

On the south-east bank, or outworks, of the castle are the *bail wheels*, so called from *bail*, a rampart, and *welt*, a rising ground. Tradition points to this place as the scene of a famous duel between two brothers, for their father's lands, during the civil wars.

Mr. Poulson says that a market and two fairs were granted to Brough, as well as to Skipsea, by Edward III.; the market to be held on Thursday, and the fairs on the vigil and on the day of All Saints, and on four days at Pentecost.

In the cliffs opposite to Skipsea Brough was found, embedded about six feet below the surface of the earth, an ancient British spear of bone; and in digging for stones, in the castle mound, part of an ancient vessel, resembling a pitcher, was turned up, and is now in the possession of Mr. Lamplough, the owner of the site of the castle.

*Cleeton, or Clayton Manor.*—As has already been observed, the manor of *Cletune*, as it is called in Domesday, seems to have included Skipsea, Brough, &c., in its "*adjacent parts*." It is stated to have been five miles long, and Harold was its Saxon lord; Cleeton, at the present day, has scarcely an



existence. After the Conquest it seems to have passed as a member of the Seigniory to its successive possessors. It was enclosed in 1765.

The *Village*, now entirely depopulated, stood S.E. of Skipsea, and no doubt a part of it has gone into the sea.

*Hyde, Hide, or Hythe*, was a hamlet in Skipsea parish, carried away by the sea before the commencement of the 15th century. The Chronicler of Meaux observes that the Abbey received nearly £30. from the town of Hythe, chiefly from the tithe of fish, but now, says he (1396), *the place is totally destroyed*. Hythe, in Saxon, is a port, or haven.

*Withow* was a hamlet originally included in the Manor of Cleeton. The horns of an elk, which were found in the cliffs, were deposited in the earth where this place had an existence. The site is now a hollow bog, called Withow Hole.

ULRAM, OR ULROME, CHAPELRY.—This place is bounded by the German Ocean, and is partly in the parish of Barmston, but chiefly in that of Skipsea. Area, including sea coast, 1,651 acres; population, 221 souls; amount of assessed property, £1,622. The family of De Ulram possessed lands here at an early period, having received them from Wm. le Gros. In 1358 the manor of Ulram formed part of the possessions of William Lord Greystock. In later times the manor was successively in the families of Robinson, Hartas, Shipton, and Hardcastle. In 1717 the manor was conveyed to Giles Rickaby, of Bridlington Quay, merchant, and John Rickaby, Esq., of the same place, is the present lord, and a principal landowner, with the Rev. R. Brooke, Mrs. Beresford, and Mr. Francis Sharp.

It is not known at what time a religious edifice was erected and endowed here, but there is evidence to show that a chapel was in existence at Ulram long before the close of the 14th century, and that it was dedicated to St. Andrew. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the executors of J. Lockwood, Esq., and Incumbency of the Rev. C. Cory, Vicar of Skipsea. It is rated at £3. 19s. 2d. and now worth £74. per ann. The Incumbent has a glebe of 22 acres; the impropiator holds 57 acres in lieu of corn tithes, with an annual money payment of £25.; and the Rector of Barmston has 74 acres, with a payment of £19. a year.

The *Chapel* is an humble edifice, consisting of a body, chancel, porch, and tower. The windows are all modern, and the rest of the building was probably erected in the 15th century. The roof is covered with tiles. The interior is very plain. A chantry existed in this chapel at an early period.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated on high ground, about 1 mile N. of

Skipsea, and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  S.S. by W. of Bridlington. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1848, on a piece of land given by Mr. Francis Sharp.

The *Manor House* stands near the centre of the village, and is now occupied by Mr. Thomas Smith. *Ultram Hall* is the residence of Mr. J. T. Sharp, farmer. *Ultram Cottage* is the property and residence of Mr. F. Sharp; and *Skipsea Cottage*, near the sea, is the seat of E. Robinson, Esq. These are the principal houses in the township.

The *Coast Guard* have a station here, near the sea, for five officers. The poor have a fourth part of the yearly produce of a bequest of £400. by the Rev. John Holmes, in 1772; and the rents of five acres allotted at the enclosure, after paying 20s. towards the repairs of the chapel.

WITHERNICK.—This parish contains 2,600 acres, of the rateable value of £3,129. Its population is 513 souls. The family of Fauconberg held this manor with Rise, and it afterwards fell into other hands. It has long been in the possession of the Bethell family. The chief landowners at present are R. Bethell, Esq. (Lord of the Manor); Geo. Alder, Esq., Mr. John Leaper, Mrs. Lee, Rt. Bell, M.D., and Mr. E. Walker. In Domesday the place is called Widefornwick, but in some later records it is written Whit-thorn-wick, which suggests the etymology of its present name.

The *Benefice* is a Rectory, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Prebendary of Holme, in the Cathedral of York; but under the Cathedral Act the Archbishop will be the patron, after the termination of the existing interest of the present Prebendary. It is rated in the King's Books at £6. 7s. 1d., and its present value has not been returned. The tithes were commuted in 1802. The *Church* (St. Alban) has just been rebuilt, and consists of a nave, south aisle, chancel, south porch, and an open bell turret between the nave and the chancel, containing two bells. It is built of cobble stones and brick, with cut stone dressings. Pointed arches, resting on octagonal pillars, separate the nave from the aisle; the seats are open; and a window of three and another of two lights, in the chancel, are filled with stained glass. The gables are surmounted with three crosses. The cost of the re-erection of the edifice is about £1,100.; towards which the Rector (the Rev. George Holdsworth) contributed £400., and Richard Bethell, Esq., of Rise, £50.; the remainder was raised by subscription.

The *Village* stands on high ground, about 8 miles N. by E. of Hedon. Here is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1811; and a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1843. The *School* was built in 1846, and is supported by subscription. A Wesleyan Sunday School was built in 1845.

The *Manor House* is a modern building. *Withernwick Grange*, in the

occupation of Mr. William Marshall, farmer, is a good substantial, as well as very neat, residence. The *Charities* for the poor of the parish amount to £4. 10s. per annum.

*Statistics of Holderness.*—According to the Census Return of 1851, the area and population of Holderness was as follows:—

	Area in Acres.	POPULATION.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Holderness, South Division .....	80,471	4,141	3,855	7,996
"    Middle    "    .....	51,252	4,443	4,348	8,791
"    North    "    .....	58,539	4,702	4,368	9,070
TOTAL - - - -	100,262	13,286	12,571	25,857

## Dickering Wapentake.

THIS division of the East Riding, which is situated at its north-eastern extremity, extends over an area of 109,980 acres, and contains a population of 21,465 souls; viz., 10,906 males, and 10,559 females. It comprises the market town of Bridlington, and the following parishes:—Argam, Bampton, Bessingby, Boynton, Burton Agnes, Burton Fleming, Carnaby, Filey (part of), Flamborough, Folkton, Foston-upon-the-Wolds, Foxholes, Fraisthorpe, Ganton, Garton-upon-the-Wolds, Harpham, Hunmanby, Kilham, Lowthorpe, Muston, Nafferton, Wansford, Reighton, Ruston Parva, Thwing, Willerby, and Wold Newton. The wapentake is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by Harthill Wapentake and Holderness, on the west by Buckrose Wapentake, and on the north by the North Riding of the county. Dickering probably derived its name from the remarkable entrenchment near Flamborough, called the Danes Dyke.

ARGAM, or ERGHAM.—This is a small parish, sometimes considered extra-parochial, consisting of 510 acres, chiefly the property of Mr. Thomas Bell (the Lord of the Manor), and Yarburgh Yarmouth, Esq. The place is divided into Great and Little Argam, and the land is subdivided into three farms. It is situated about 5 miles N.W. of Bridlington. Its population is 40 persons, and rateable value £456.

The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £2. 13s. 4d., and now united to the Perpetual Curacy of Bridlington. The *Church* (St. John Baptist) is gone, and no institution has taken place since 1605.

*Finley Hill* is occupied by Mr. George Bell.

**BEMPTON.**—This parish is situated near Flamborough head, and is bounded on the north by the German Ocean. Its area is 2,093 acres, including sea coast, and the number of its inhabitants is 342. Amount of assessed property, £2,343.; rateable value, £2,472. The principal landholders are F. S. Champion, Esq., Bempton (Lord of the Manor), Mr. G. Walmsley, Rudston; Miss Coverley, Bridlington; Mr. H. Pearson, West Ayton; Miss Broadley; and Mr. John Milner, Kilham. Some of the richest grazing and feeding pastures in the East Riding are in this parish, and the farmers are regarded as being amongst the best cultivators of the soil.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, returned at £51., and augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1766 to 1824. The patronage is vested in Miss Broadley, who is also the impropriator, and the Rev. Jabez Banks is the Incumbent. The tithes were commuted for land, and a money payment, in 1765. The *Church* (St. Michael) belonged to the Priory of Bridlington, from which it was separated in 1474. It is a small edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, a low tower at the west end, and a porch on the south side. It has been repaired at different periods, and the chancel was rebuilt, at the expense of the impropriator, in 1829. The windows are plain and square-headed, except the east window, which is of four lights. The aisles are divided from the nave by four circular arches, resting on circular pillars. There is a gallery for the singers at the west end. The tower contains two bells.

The *Village* is situated about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.N.E. from Bridlington, and at it is a station on the Scarborough, Bridlington, and Hull Railway.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1825; and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, in 1843. The *National School* was erected by subscription in 1854. The *Manor House*, a neat stone building in the village, is occupied by its owner, T. S. Champion, Esq. The *Parsonage House*, built in 1845-6, is a neat brick building, a little east from the church. *Bempton Grange*, about a mile north of the village, is in the occupation of Mr. Thos. Roundhill.

In a close a little S.W. of the church, in a part of the parish called *News-holme*, lies interred the body of Henry Jarrett, who died Jan. 14th, 1721. He was Lord of the Manor of Bempton-cum-Newsholme.

The poor parishioners participate in Walmsley's gift, as noticed with Flamborough, and have the interest of £10. left by two unknown donors.

**BESSINGBY.**—The area of this parish is 1,280 acres; population, in 1851, 92 souls; rateable value, £2,677.; amount of assessed property, £2,045. Harrington Hudson, Esq., upon attaining his majority, in 1856, will be Lord of the Manor, sole proprietor of the soil, and patron of the church.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, valued at £5. 6s. 8d., and returned at £50. per ann. The Rev. N. C. Strickland is the Incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1766. The *Church* (St. Magnus) is a small structure, without aisles or a tower, and was rebuilt in 1766. In the chancel are several monuments to the Hudson family, one of which is a beautiful marble tablet, with a basso relievo of a female expiring in the arms of her attendants. The east window, of three lights, is filled with stained glass, inscribed to the memory of H. G. F. Hudson, Esq. The font is of considerable antiquity.

The *Village* is small, and enveloped in trees, and stands about 1½ mile S.W. of Bridlington. There is an ancient draw-well in it. *Bessingby Hall*, the former seat of the Hudsons, is pleasantly situated, on high ground, near the village, and is at present occupied by F. Wilkinson, Esq. The *Manor House*, a long brick building in the village, is the residence of Mr. Bourdass, farmer. The residence of Mr. John Kingston, farmer, near the church, is an ancient house in the shape of the letter T, having walls of nearly a yard in thickness. It is stated that about 50 years ago some human remains were discovered beneath the floor of this house. *Wan Dale Farm*, 1 mile N.W. of Bessingby, is now in the occupation of Mr. Francis Blakeston.

BOYNTON.—This parish, which is situated on the road from Bridlington to Malton, comprises 2,600 acres, the property of Sir George Strickland, and a population of 113 souls. The rateable value is £3,188. The Strickland family were anciently seated in Westmorland, but the principal branch of it has been settled here for more than two centuries. Sir George Strickland, the present owner of Boynton, is the 7th Baronet, and son of the 6th Baronet, by the daughter and co-heir of Nathaniel Cholmeley, Esq., of Whitby and Howsham. He was born at Welburn, Kirby-Moorside, in 1782; married in 1818, the only child of the Rev. Charles Constable, of Wassand; and succeeded his father in 1834. The first Baronet was summoned to the Upper House, during Cromwell's protectorate, as Lord Strickland. The heir to the title and estates is Chas. Wm. Strickland, Esq., born at Hildenley in 1819.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the patronage of Sir G. Strickland (the impropriator), and Incumbency of the Rev. Francis Simpson. It is valued in the Liber Regis at £7. 14s. 2d. and returned at £141. per ann. The impropriate and vicarial tithes were commuted for land, and a money payment, at the enclosure in 1777. The *Church* (St. Andrew) was rebuilt in the early part of the last century, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a handsome tower at the west end, embattled and pinnacled. The interior is neat. A portion of the centre of the edifice is supported by four semi-Gothic columns, and the chancel is separated from the nave by iron railings. The

chancel contains several monuments to the Strickland family. The font, which is in the centre of the church, is circular.

The *Village* is small and well wooded, and stands about 2½ miles W. by N. of Bridlington. The Parsonage House is a neat edifice north of the church.

*Boynston Hall*, the seat of Sir G. Strickland, is a lofty and handsome mansion of red brick, beautifully situated upon an eminence, in a richly wooded park, on the acclivities of which are some fine plantations, and a large sheet of water ornaments the grounds. The interior of the mansion is very elegantly furnished and decorated, and contains a small collection of marble statues, among which is a Juno, 4 feet 10 inches in height, carrying a fawn under her arm, which is encircled in a wreath of fruit and flowers. This statue was found in 1777, at the Torre tre treste, four miles from Rome, on the Prænestian way, laid on a tessellated pavement, probably the temple to which it belonged. There is also a finely sculptured head of M. Junius Brutus, of the size of life. And among the other curiosities preserved here, is the thigh bone of the famous outlaw "Little John," measuring 38 inches, taken out of his grave at Hathersage, in Derbyshire, some 70 or 80 years ago. On an elevated ridge south of the hall is a *pavilion*, the upper room of which is supported by a circular colonnade, and ascended by steps. From this room is a very extensive prospect, both by sea and land, particularly of Bridlington Bay and the eastern acclivities of the Wolds, rising in some places gradually and in others abruptly from the coast.

A number of flint instruments used by the ancient British inhabitants of this district, have been picked up from time to time by Mr. Joseph Barugh, on the farm called Charleston, in his occupation.

The poor parishioners have the interest of £50., left by an unknown donor, and they participate with those of Carnaby in the interest of £60., left by Elizabeth Letitia Strickland in 1803.

## BRIDLINGTON.

The market town and port of Bridlington is situated near the German Ocean, and gives name to the bay, of which the promontory called Flamborough Head, forms the northern extremity. The place is supposed to have derived its name from its Saxon possessor, who was probably named *Bridla*. Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.,\* in a note to Mr. Edward Tindall, of

\* Author of *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*; and the *Wanderings of an Antiquary*. The contents of Mr. Wright's note was obligingly communicated to us by Mr. Tindall.

Bridlington, says, "In the Anglo-Saxon the sons and descendants of a man (or his family) taken in the widest sense of the word, were distinguished by adding *ing* to the end of his name; thus, a son or descendant of Alfred would be *Alfreding*, and his family, or descendants by blood, would be spoken of generally as the *Alfredings*. In the same way the Bridlings would be the sons or descendants of some man named *Bridla*. Bridlington would be the chief residence of these Bridlings, who were no doubt the family or clan of one of the chiefs, whose name was *Bridla*, who came over in the Saxon invasion, and obtaining this district by his arms, established here the chief settlement of his family." In the Domesday Survey the place is called *Bretlington*, and the name has been spelt at various times, *Berlington*, *Brellington*, and *Britlington*; and away from the town it is now called *Burlington*, though the Government authorities have within a few years spelt it *Bridlington*.

The manor of Bridlington was given by William the Conqueror to Earl Morcar, and subsequently, upon his attainder in 1072, it, with other extensive possessions in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, was granted by William, to Gilbert de Gant, or Gaunt, one of the Flemish nobility, nearly related to him, by whom he was accompanied on his expedition to England. Gilbert was succeeded by his son Walter de Gant, who here founded and endowed a Priory, on a scale correspondent to his power and possessions.

To the soke of Bridlington appertained the townships of *Martone*, *Basinghebi*, *Estone*, *Bovington*, *Grendale*, *Spretone*, *Bocketon*, *Flaistone*, *Stacktone*, *Foxhele*, *Elestolf*, *Galmeton*, and *Wideston*. No names are now to be found in this neighbourhood corresponding with *Elestolf* and *Wideston*, which have probably been seated on the shore and destroyed by the encroachments of the sea. After the dissolution of religious houses the manor and rectory of Bridlington, which had belonged to the Priory, became vested in the Crown, and in the 8th of Eliz. (1566), was granted by lease to 12 inhabitants of the town for a term of 40 years; but at the end of 25 years the lease became forfeited for the non-payment of the stipulated rental, and writs were issued against the defaulters for arrears of £2,000. The lordship was then granted on lease to John Stanhope, Esq., at the same rental as held by the former lessees, and four years afterwards (1595) to 10 inhabitants of Bridlington for 41 years. This lease, like the former ones, appears not to have been fulfilled, as James I., in 1624, conferred the manor on Sir J. Ramsey, recently created Earl of Holderness; and his son, Sir George Ramsey, of Coldstream, in Scotland, sold it, in 1663, for £3,200. to Wm. Corbett and 12 other inhabitants, in behalf of themselves and all the other tenants and freeholders within the manor. By a deed bearing date May 6th, 1636,

Corbett and his associates were acknowledged joint lord-feoffees of the manor, and were empowered to call to their assistance 12 other of the inhabitants, to manage the affairs of the town. When the lord-feoffees should be reduced to six, the survivors were directed to elect seven others from among the assistants, and afterwards choose so many of the inhabitants as should restore their number to 12. The feoffees were also directed annually to elect one of their number as chief Lord of the Manor, in whose name the courts should be called, and the business of the town transacted. The election is still continued on the 2nd of February. The manor, in all its changes, was charged with an annual fee farm rent of £152. 17s. 5½d., which is now paid to Lord Henniker, Major House, Stoneham, Suffolk. In all respects the chief Lord possesses similar powers and jurisdiction in the parish, to those exercised by the Mayor of a Corporation, with the exception that he is not necessarily a magistrate. The lordship contains upwards of 2,000 acres, and has been enclosed, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in 1768.

The parish includes the towns of Bridlington and Bridlington Quay, the townships of Buckton, Hildenthorpe with Wiltthorpe, Sewerby with Marton, Grindall, and Speeton. According to the census return of 1841, the area of the entire parish is 12,410 acres; but the census return of 1851 makes it 13,236 acres, including sea coast. In this account of the parish we shall take the latter as our guide. The population of the parish in 1851 was 6,846 persons, viz.:—3,317 males, and 3,529 females. The amount of assessed property in 1815 was £17,434.

The *Priory*.—There was a church at Bridlington at the time of the Domesday Survey, and in the survey of the monastic buildings, taken before the dissolution, mention is made of a building on the south side of the monastery, used by the Prior and Convent as a bakehouse and brewhouse, which, according to tradition, was sometime a nunnery. This leads to the supposition that a Convent had existed in the place prior to the Conquest, which was probably destroyed by the Danes; and in all probability the ancient Saxon church of Bridlington, noticed in Domesday, had been appropriated to it. Early in the reign of Henry I. the above-mentioned Walter de Gaunt greatly improved the town, and endowed the church of St. Mary, at Bridlington, with revenues for the maintenance of a body of Canons Regular, of the Order of St. Augustine—a religious body introduced into England about the year 1114. The original endowment, according to the foundation charter, consisted of all that the founder possessed in the township of Bridlington, viz.:—thirteen carucates of land, together with certain mills adjacent to the same land; also his interest in certain lands in the



hands of vassals at Bessingby, Hilderthorpe, Eston, Grindal, Buckton, and Righton, which those vassals had themselves given. Moreover he gave to the church and canons, the churches of Edenham, Witham, Filey, Swaldale, Willoughby, and Ganton, and half the church of South Ferriby. This charter was witnessed by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, and several others. The immense possessions which this Priory afterwards acquired, in almost every township in the rural deanery of *Dykering*, in which it was situated, as well as generally throughout the whole extent of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, have been enumerated at great length by Burton. Among the various privileges granted to the Canons by the charter of King Stephen, that monarch concedes to them "the port and harbour of Bridlington, with all kinds of wreck of the sea which shall in future happen, or issue, in all places within the dykes called Earl Dyke and Flaynburgh Dyke." King John, on the 6th of Dec., 1200, granted to God and the church of St. Mary at Bridlington, and the Canons there serving God, a fair in every year, at Bridlington, on the eve, and feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and one market to be held there every week, on the Saturday. At the dissolution the annual revenue of the establishment was £682. 13s. 9d. in the gross, and £547. 6s. 1d. nett rental. Among the Harleian charters in the British Museum is an imperfect impression of the common seal of this Priory, together with a counter seal. The former exhibits figures of a male and female, which seem to represent Our Saviour and the Blessed Virgin seated; and the latter the figure of the Virgin and Child.

The following enumeration of the Priors of Bridlington is taken from Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*.—Guicheman, or Wikeman, flourished in 1112; Adebald, died in 1130; Bernard occurs in 1145; Robert "the Scribe," so named from his having written and compiled many great works, occurs in 1160; Gregory, 1181; Hugh in 1190; Helyas about 1200; Hubert occurs in 1218; Thomas, in 1249; John, his successor, occurs in 1252; Galfrid de Nafferton, Prior, was summoned to Parliament at Westminster, 23rd Edward I. (1295); Gerard de Burton was summoned to Parliament in 1299; Peter de Wyrethorpe occurs in 1315; Rt. de Scardeburgh elected in 1321; Peter de Appleby was confirmed Prior in 1342; Peter de Cotes was installed in 1356, and died in 1360; he was succeeded by William de Driffeld; John de Twenge, 1361; John de Bridlington was confirmed in 1366; William de Newbold, 1379; John de Guisburne occurs in 1420; Robt. Warde was confirmed in 1429; Robt. Willy was elected in 1444; Peter Ellarde was invested with the chief authority in 1402; Robert Bristwyk in 1472; John Curzon in 1488; Rt. Danby in 1498; John English in 1506; John Holmpton in 1510; Wm. Brownesflete in 1521; Wm. Wode, or Wolde, was installed in 1531, and having engaged in Aske's rebellion, he was attainted of high treason, and executed at Tyburn in 1537. On the defection of this Prior the possessions of the monastery were declared to be forfeited to the King, but the dissolution of the house did not take place till the following year. The Priory, with its contiguous offices, was demolished in 1539.

The buildings of the Priory are supposed to have been very fine. The commanding situation of the institution, at the east end of the town, gave it a fine prospect of the sea, but at the same time exposed it to the attacks of the enemy's ships, which frequently entered the harbour; it was therefore, in 1388, by permission of Richard II., defended with fortifications, the only remains of which are an arched gateway, which, together with the nave of the Priory Church (now the parish church), will be described hereafter.

Bridlington so flourished during the existence of the Priory, that the site of the town was nearly the same 300 years ago, as at the present day.

The *Town of Bridlington* is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, about a mile from the sea shore, and is distant from London, *via* Lincoln, 208 miles, *via* York, 238 miles; 12, N.E. of Great Driffield; 91, N. by E. of Hull; 40, E.N.E. of York; and 18, S.E. by S. of Scarborough; being in 54 degrees 13 minutes north latitude, and in 16 minutes west longitude.

*Bridlington Quay* is a handsome sea port and bathing place, situated in the recess of the beautiful bay to which it gives name, and is distant from Bridlington about 1 mile. Both places form the *Township of Bridlington*, the area of which is 3,127 acres, including sea shore. The population of the township in 1851 was 5,839 souls, more than one third of whom were at the Quay. Rateable value, £17,245. Both places are well built and respectable.

Bridlington consists principally of three streets, from which several smaller streets diverge. The houses are in general ancient, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The town and Quay are lighted with gas, from works erected midway between both, in 1833, at the cost of £4,000. raised in £10. shares. There is a good market on Saturdays, and there are fairs for cattle, horses, &c., on the Monday and Tuesday before Whit Sunday, and on the 21st and 22nd of October. These fairs, and doubtless, too, the market, were formerly held in the large open area called "the Green," within the ancient precincts of the close of the Priory, between the arched gateway and the church, but the fairs are now held on the road leading from the top of the Market Place to Flamborough. Bridlington is one of the polling places at the election of the Parliamentary representatives of the East Riding.

The trade in corn is considerable, and in 1826 a *Corn Exchange* was built in the Market Place. There are several windmills for grinding corn, as well as some water mills, in the vicinity, and at the Quay is a steam mill, erected in 1837, the property of Mr. George Gray. Malt and ale were formerly considered the staple commodities of this place, and large quantities of each were annually shipped to London; but this trade has greatly declined, and most of the kilns have been either taken down or applied to other purposes.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, rated in the *Liber Regis* at £8., and now returned at £180. per annum nett. At the dissolution of the Priory the impropriate Rectory came to the Crown, and was afterwards granted to various persons. The advowson was given to the Archbishop, but was transferred in 1747 to the Rev. Matthew Buck, and his heirs, in consideration of a donation of £200. for the augmentation of the living. The benefice was also augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1747 and 1769, and with £2,600. Parliamentary grants, in 1812 and 1817. The present patrons are the Trustees of the late Rev. Chas. Simeon, of Cambridge, and the Rev. Henry Frederick Barnes is the Incumbent. The tithes were commuted, under an enclosure Act, in 1768. John Kirby, Esq., is the impropriator.

The *Parsonage House*, in Westgate, is a commodious residence, lately erected at the expense of about £1,000., raised by subscription.

The *Parish Church* (St. Mary) consists of the nave alone of the Priory Church, which has been converted into a nave and chancel, with aisles. When perfect, this church rivalled the noble minster of Beverley, not only in dimensions, but in beauty of construction. It is now rather an unsightly church, but to the admirer of ancient architecture, the remains possess that magnificence of design and beauty of detail, which render such relics so valuable to the artist and the archæologist. The building is entirely in the pointed style; the greater part of the nave appears to have been erected between the reigns of the first and third Edwards; the aisle shewing the lancet windows of the first reign, and the clerestory the more elaborate tracery which prevailed in the time of the last-named monarch. The west front displays a centre flanked by towers, of which the lower stories only now remain; but the principal tower appears to have been in the centre of the church, between the nave and the choir, now gone. The north-western tower is now unroofed, and the arches connecting it with the north aisle are built up; and on the top of the basement of the south-west tower an octagon turret of brick, with a leaden cupola, has been erected for the reception of three bells, procured in 1768, the tenor weighing 1,199 pounds. This paltry turret very much disfigures the venerable structure to which it is attached. The principal entrance, or great western door, is highly ornamented, and some part of the exquisite foliage with which it was once adorned, is still in good preservation, though much has been defaced by the destroying hand of time. The smaller entrance in the southern tower, has likewise been lavishly ornamented, and is yet in a state of tolerable preservation. Each of these entrances is surmounted by a canopy, enriched with crockets, and above the arch, and on each side of the principal doorway, is a small

niche for the reception of a statue. The northern angle, usually called the old steeple, is in a different style of architecture, and apparently a century earlier; the tower having formerly been entered by a circular arched doorway, now walled up. Above the principal entrance is a large pointed window of seven lights, divided by two transoms. This window has recently been restored, and filled with exquisitely stained glass manufactured by Wailes.\* Several other praiseworthy restorations have been effected in the church during the last few years, and are still going forward. The porch on the north side has been an elegant specimen of the architecture of the 14th century. The windows are all beautiful specimens of the Pointed style, but the east end having being piled from the ruins of the church and monastery, exhibits no order of architecture, and is supported by two enormous buttresses, as solid and unsightly as could well be reared.† The interior dimensions of the building, as it now stands, is 188 feet in length, 68 in breadth, and 69 in height. The body is divided from the aisles by ten pointed arches, resting on a union of cylinders, and on the south side some of them rest on panelled

\* This splendid window is 55 feet high from the base to the apex, 29 feet wide below the transom, and 31 feet above, and forms, in the words of Mr. Wailes, "the largest and finest Perpendicular window that has been put up in England for the last 300 years." The painted glass represents the Crucifixion, and figures of Our Saviour, the Blessed Virgin, the Evangelists, several saints and angels, symbols of the passions, &c. Several portions of the glazing were erected by private individuals, as memorials of their departed friends and relatives. The handsome elliptical window over the smaller entrance at the west end, was restored and glazed with painted glass in 1854, at the cost of Yarrowburgh Yarrowburgh, Esq., of Sewerby House. The five principal compartments contain the Annunciation, the Salutation, the Shepherds guided by the star in the east, the Presentation, and the Baptism of Christ.

† Against the south wall, towards the west, was built the *Prior's Lodge*, or residence; the hall having an ascent of twenty steps on the south. In the wall of the church the pillars and groined arches of the vaulted apartment below it still remain. Eastward of the *Prior's Lodge*, along the south wall of the church, may be seen ranges of stone abutments, for supporting the beams of the roof of one of the *Cloisters*, which were so situated as to connect the lodge with the church, and the other domestic buildings of the monastery. On the east side of the cloister square was the *Dormitory*, occupying the portion of what would otherwise have been the south transept; and beyond it, as a building detached from the rest of the fabric, the *Chapter House*. The *Refectory* was on the south side of the cloister. The buildings of the Priory thus occupying the area south of the church, the ancient burying ground was therefore entirely on the north side; and beyond the street which bounds the churchyard on the north, and surrounding a large piece of water, called the Green Dyke, were the barns and stables, granary, and other agricultural premises belonging to the Convent. When Queen Elizabeth granted the manor of Bridlington to John Stanhope, she empowered him to take all the old stones on the site of the Priory remaining, "and not yet sold or laid out," for the purpose of rebuilding the pier, "then in great ruin and decay."

piers. On the right and left, immediately within the principal entrance, are two enormous pillars, which appear to have been raised for the support of two western towers, of which not even a vestige is now to be found. In the chancel are four pillars equal in magnitude to the principal ones at the west end, undoubtedly raised to sustain a part of the pressure of a tower in the centre of the conventual church; and this tower has been connected with those of the west end by galleries, still remaining, above the arches on one side of the nave. About one third of the building is fitted up for divine service. A large wooden partition separates the nave from the chancel. The pulpit, a hexagon of old oak, exhibits some fine carving in alto relievo. The font is plain, and of Derbyshire marble. There are few monuments either remarkable for antiquity or for beauty; the former have been destroyed by the violent zeal of the Puritans, and of the latter, no superior specimens have been exhibited. The burial ground was enlarged by the purchase of land, on the south and east sides of the church, in 1809, which was consecrated in 1813. In preparing the land for sepulchral purposes, the foundations and other remains of the Priory were dug up. Stone coffins and other relics have at various periods been dug up in the vicinity of the church.

The precincts of the church are entered by a noble gateway of Pointed architecture, now called the Bayle Gate, from the Norman *Baile*, a prison, or place of security. This was the principal entrance to the Priory. Most of the larger monasteries were furnished with such an appendage, and it is somewhat remarkable that in several instances these gateways escaped the general demolition of the rest of the monastic buildings. Those remaining at St. Albans and Ely are similar to the present one. The gateway at Bridlington is a large square castellated building, of free stone, beneath which is a splendid arched entrance, with a fine groined roof. On the outer side, next the town, there is a greater arch and a postern; the former ornamented with two broad hollow mouldings, in which, at intervals, are placed leaves, flowers, and grotesque heads. The upper part of the building on this side has been rebuilt with brick, so as greatly to disfigure its beauty. The arch, on the inner side, is elegantly wrought, below its spring, with two compartments of trefoil headed panelling, one above the other, surmounted by a narrow band of quatrefoils. The four curious corbels, from which the groined roof of the gateway springs, represent four figures in a sitting posture. On each side of the thoroughfare is a strong and gloomy apartment; that on the north was long used as a place of temporary confinement for delinquents, and is called the Kycott, or Kitcote. Above are small chambers, and over the whole an apartment now used as a Town Hall. The National School was

for some time held in this building.\* Of the religious guilds or fraternities, which formerly existed in Bridlington, little is known. The house in the High Street, now in the occupation of Mr. Edward Tindall, is the remains of the Guild Hall of the fraternity of the Holy Trinity, and the only remnant of their buildings left.

*Christ Church.*—This handsome *District Church* was erected at Bridlington Quay, on a site given by John Rickaby, Esq. The building was commenced in July, 1840, and opened for divine service on the 23rd of May following; but it was enlarged in 1851. The cost of the whole, about 3,600., was raised partly by subscription, and partly by grants from the Incorporated Society, and the Commissioners for Building Churches. The date of the formation of the district allotted to this church, is Feb. 24th, 1843. The population of the district, in 1851, was 2,458 souls. The *Living* is a Curacy, the nett value of which is returned at £150. per ann.; in the patronage of the Incumbent of Bridlington, and Incumbency of the Rev. James Thompson.

The *Edifice* is of stone, and is cruciform, having a nave, side aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a vestry on the north side. The style of architecture is Early English, and all the gables are crowned with neat crosses. At the west end of the south aisle is a small tower, containing two bells. The interior of the church is very neatly fitted up, chiefly with single seats. Four arches on each side, springing from octagonal columns, separate the aisles from the nave; the chancel arch is fine; the roofs are open to the timbers; the pulpit is sexagonal; the font is octagonal and neat; and on a small gallery at the west end is a good organ, presented in 1847, by Joseph Gee, Esq. Beneath the east window is a handsome arcade of five arches, for the Decalogue, Creed, and Lord's Prayer.

The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have each a good chapel in Bridlington; and the Wesleyans, Primitive, and Reform Methodists, have chapels at the Quay.

In connexion with the Wesleyan Chapel at the Quay is a good School, erected in 1840, on ground given by John Coverley, Esq. There is an old Quakers' Meeting House in Bridlington, but no congregation.

The *Grammar School*, for twenty boys, was founded and endowed with a rent charge of £40. per ann., in 1637, by William Hustler, a native of Bridlington. There are extensive *National Schools*, for both sexes, at Bridlington and at the Quay; and a *Knitting School*, for twelve poor girls, is endowed

\* The gatehouse of religious houses often contained a chapel, or had a chapel annexed to it, in which mass was celebrated at an early hour, for the benefit of the labourers and servants connected with the establishment.

with a rent charge of £40. per ann., arising from an estate at Birdsall, left by William Bower, in 1670.

The York Union, and the Bridlington and Driffield Banks, have branches here; and there is also a *Savings' Bank*, in which the amount deposited during the year 1854 was £7,634. 16s. 8d.; and the amount paid during the same year was £5,643. 2s. 1d. The amount deposited since the opening of the institution, in 1837, was £101,412. 18s. 4d.

The *County Court* is held monthly, in a room in the yard of the Black Lion Inn, William Raines, Esq., Judge; Clerk, Mr. Sidney Taylor, who is likewise Town Clerk and Clerk to the Magistrates.

*Petty Sessions*, for the division of Dickering, are held in the County Court room every Saturday. The *Gaol*, or Lock-up-house, in Nungate, in which the superintendent constable resides, was erected in 1844; previous to which an apartment in the old Bayle Gate was used as a prison.

The *Bridlington Agricultural Society* held its 20th annual exhibition of stock, poultry, and implements, in July 1855, when the sum of £187. 10s. was offered for public competition. Ralph Creyke, Esq., of Rawcliffe Hall, was the president of the year. Mr. Robert Allison, secretary. There is likewise a *Floral and Horticultural Society* in Bridlington.

The *Bridlington Mutual Improvement Society* was established in October, 1854, under the patronage of Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq., and presidency of Thos. Prickett, Esq., and promises to be very successful. The new society is a re-organization of the old Mechanics' Institution, which was founded in 1838, but which had been inactive for the last few years. The opening lecture of the new body was delivered in the Town Hall, by Mr. J. Hind, of Beverley, on "Newspapers and Newspaper Literature," on the 18th of Dec., 1854. The vice-presidents are the Rev. H. F. Barnes, and T. Harland, Esq.

The *Temperance Hall*, situated in St. John Street, was erected in 1854, at a cost of about £450. It is a neat brick building, and the lecture room measures 60 feet by 30, and 20 feet from the floor to the ceiling. The foundation stone of the building was laid on the 24th of May, 1853, by the late F. Hopwood, Esq., of Hull; and the Hall was opened on the 13th of Nov., 1854, with a public meeting, at which E. F. Collins, Esq., of Hull, presided. The Bridlington Temperance Society has been in existence for upwards of 20 years, and has been instrumental in accomplishing a large amount of good.

The *Bridlington Poor Law Union* comprehends 32 parishes, and embraces an area of 95 square miles. The *Union Workhouse* was erected in 1847, at a cost of about £5,000., and will accommodate 150 inmates. Chairman of Board of Guardians, Thomas Prickett, Esq.; Chaplain, Rev. H. F. Barnes;

Clerk to the Guardians, Mr. R. Millner; Workhouse Master, Mr. T. Harper.

*Bridlington Quay*, or *Port*, which about three quarters of a century ago was an inconsiderable village, is now a handsome town, overlooking the beautiful bay of Bridlington, and situated partly on the lofty sea cliffs, through which a road has been cut, with a gradual descent to the piers and the sands. The streets are remarkably spacious, the houses in general are well built, and the place is much frequented for sea bathing, and contains hot and cold baths, fitted up for the accommodation of visitors. About a quarter of a mile west of the Quay is a chalybeate spring, in much repute for its medicinal properties; and the harbour presents the striking phenomenon of an ebbing and flowing spring of fine fresh water, sufficient to supply the whole navy of England.\*

The *Harbour* was anciently composed of wooden piers, which gradually gave way to stone work. Several Acts of Parliament have been obtained from time to time, for rebuilding and repairing it. In 1837 an Act was obtained for improving and rendering it more commodious and safe as a harbour of refuge. It is now formed by two piers, which extend a considerable distance into the sea. The new north pier was finished in 1842, and the south pier was completed in 1848, the estimated cost of the two being about £120,000. These piers afford an agreeable promenade, and command extensive prospects, especially the northern one, from which are fine views of the bay and Flamborough Head. The harbour affords a retreat to numerous coasting vessels during contrary winds, and the bay, protected from the north-west winds by the coast, and from the north winds by the noble promontory of Flamborough Head, offers safe anchorage for ships in gales of wind. The harbour is dry at low water, and has a spring-tide flow of 18 feet at the entrance, which gradually diminishes in proceeding upwards. The port is a member of the port of Hull, but as a commercial port it holds a very inferior rank. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1854, was only nine, of the average burthen of seventy tons.

\* This copious fountain was discovered in July, 1811, by the late Mr. Benjamin Milne, collector of customs at this port, and to his scientific genius and unwearied perseverance, Bridlington is indebted for many of its most beneficial establishments; and even the lighthouse at Flamborough owes its origin to his activity and benevolence. The spring under notice was found at the depth of 43 feet, of which 28 feet were solid clay, and the last 15 feet a cretaceous flinty gravel. The water begins to flow as soon as the level of the tide has arrived at about four feet beneath that of the bore, and continues the discharge until the tide has receded to its former level. The quality of the water makes as near an approach to purity as it is perhaps possible for water to obtain, without being submitted to distillation.

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During the period of the great civil war between Charles I. and his Parliament, this place served as the point of debarkation for those arms and military stores which the Queen purchased in Holland with the crown jewels.\* Amongst the most zealous and enterprising of Charles' adherents, was Richd. Boyle, Earl of Cork, who, for his courage and constancy, received the dignity of an English Earldom, under the title of the Earl of Burlington.† In 1757, on the passing of the Militia Act, an alarming riot took place here, during which the rioters broke open several granaries, and committed other excesses. In 1779 a desperate naval fight took place off the coast, between a small squadron, commanded by the noted pirate *Paul Jones*, and two British ships of war.‡ (See vol. i., page 271.)

The *Victoria Rooms*, at the Quay, were erected by subscription in 1848, at a cost of about £8,000. The building is in the Tudor style, with a tower, and is embattled, and contains a concert, news, billiard, and refreshment rooms, with a picture gallery.

The *Station* on the Scarborough, Bridlington, and Hull branch of the North Eastern Railway, is situated between Bridlington and the Quay. The frequent erection of new houses on the road between the two towns, will, in a few years, form a continuous street between them.

Few places present a more inviting beach than that which descends from the cliff to the sea at Bridlington Quay; and the gentle declivity of the sands is peculiarly favourable to sea bathing. Here many elegant and

\* An account of her Majesty's debarkation, together with her letter to the King, describing the dastardly attack of Admiral Batten, upon the house in which she was lodged, is given in vol i., p. 237 of this work. Tradition points out the old house with three gables (at the end of Prince Street), adjoining the Quay side, as the one in which the Queen reposed; and Bassingby or Bessingby Beck, beneath the bank of which her Majesty took refuge, is at the top of the harbour.

† Rd. Boyle, the 3rd Earl, born in 1695, was a celebrated architect (See vol. i., page 595), and is said to have possessed every quality of genius, except envy. Wm. Cavendish, F.R.S., D.C.L., the second *Earl of Burlington*, of the last creation, is son of the Hon. Wm. Cavendish, by the eldest daughter of the first Lord Lismore. He was born in London in 1808; married, in 1829, the fourth daughter of the late Earl of Carlisle; and succeeded his grandfather in 1834. He is Chancellor of the University of London.

‡ About 50 years ago, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, afterwards Wm. IV., when a midshipman, landed at Bridlington Quay, where his ship had been brought up. Wishing to see Beverley and its far-famed Minster, he took horse from thence, and received a rather severe injury by a fall from his steed, when within two miles of Beverley. The accident happened at Sandholme, near the Toll Bar. The royal sailor was carried to the house of the late Wm. Simpson, at Sandholme, and from thence conveyed to the residence of the late Dr. Johnson, Hengate, Beverley, where he remained until his recovery was completed.

valuable specimens of minerals and fossils are found, which seem to give interest to the shop of the lapidary, and to swell the varieties in the museum of the collector. In the vicinity the head of an enormous elk was discovered, the extremities of the horns being more than eleven feet apart.

The various springs in the neighbourhood accelerate the destruction of the cliffs, which, being lofty, tumble in immense masses on the sands; and so great has been the quantity of land thus lost, that a row of houses on the verge of the cliff was taken down in 1819, though there had formerly been a street, with a carriage road, between it and the sea. Two houses were washed down in 1837. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasant walks and rides, commanding extensive and varied prospects.

The *Public Charities* of Bridlington, which chiefly consists of the rents of lands, &c., now yield an annual income of £237. per ann. But the property belonging to these charities is about to be re-let for about £378. per annum.

*Eminent Men.*—Wm. de Newburgh, a celebrated monkish historian in the reign of King John, was a native of Bridlington, but having become a Canon of Newburgh, took his surname from thence. His works have been published by Hearne.

Sir Geo. Ripley, a celebrated alchymist, was a Canon in this Priory, and is said to have been a native of Bridlington. Having obtained a dispensation from the Pope to leave this monastery, he became a Carmelite anchorite at Boston, where he wrote twenty-five books, of which the chief was his "Compound of Alchymie." He died in 1490.

Wm. Kent, an eminent painter and architect, as well as the inventor of landscape gardening, was born here in 1685, and died in London in 1748. "Mahomet imagined an Elysium," writes Walpole, "but Kent created many."

*Buckton Township.*—Area, 2,047 acres, including sea coast; rateable value, £2,249.; assessed property, £2,185.; population, 182 souls. The manor and the greater part of the township belongs to the trustees of Mark Foulis, Esq. The *Hamlet* is situated about 3¼ miles N. of Bridlington. The *School* is endowed with a rent charge of £2. per ann., out of the estate of the Foulis family, but the donor is unknown.

*Buckton Hall*, erected in 1744, and now a farmhouse, is a large brick building, with stone dressings, four stories in height.

*Easton Hamlet*, 1 mile W. of Bridlington, belongs to the township of Bridlington. It contains 800 acres, in two farms, the property of Sir Geo. Strickland. Rateable value, £1,000.; amount of assessed property, £1,005.

*Grindall Chapelry.*—The acreage of this township is 2,415; and the number of its inhabitants in 1851 was 153. The chief proprietors of the

soil are Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and Sir George Strickland. In 1843, 1047 acres of common, or waste land, were enclosed.

The *Village* is small, and neatly built, and stands about 4 miles N.W. of Bridlington. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, annexed to that of Sewerby, and now returned at £100. Patron and impropriator, Y. Yarburgh, Esq.

The *Chapel*, rebuilt in 1830, is a low mean edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a low square tower containing one bell. There is a place of worship for Methodists, erected in 1826. Some fragments of tessellated pavement were found here in 1839.

The *Manor House*, the residence of Mr. John Stubbings, farmer, is an ancient stone building. *North Dale House* is in the occupation of Mr. Geo. Crowe, farmer.

*Hilderthorpe with Wilsthorpe Township*.—This township, which is situated on the sea coast, contains 712 acres, and a population of 147 persons. Rateable value, £652.; amount of assessed property, £1,034. Hilderthorpe stands about 1½ mile S. of Bridlington, adjoining the Quay, *Hilderthorpe House*, a large brick building, is now occupied as a farm house. The land belongs to H. Hudson, Esq. *Wilsthorpe* consists of a farm and manor, belonging to Sir G. Strickland, and now in the occupation of Mr. Tom Woodcock, who resides in the Manor House. From foundations of buildings discovered, it is evident that several houses stood here at a former period.

*Sewerby with Marton Township*.—Area of the township, 2,173 acres, including sea coast; rateable value, £3,220.; amount of assessed property, £2,205.; population, 356 persons. The manor and nearly all the property in Sewerby belongs to Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq.

The *Village of Sewerby* is small, and stands pleasantly about 1½ mile N.E. from Bridlington. An old writer, in reference to Sewerby, says, "Suerby, situate near the sea where the shore begins to shoot out into the ocean, and makes that bay which some translators of Ptolemy render *Portuosus sinus*, and others, *Salutaris*; but neither of them expresses the Greek original better than this village in the return of it, Suerby; for that which is safe and free from danger is by the Britons and Gauls called *Suer*, as we also call it in English, deriving it probably from the Britons.

By an Order in Council, dated August 31st, 1849, the townships of Sewerby and Grindall were formed into an Ecclesiastical District, and an elegant *District Church* was erected at Sewerby, at the expence of Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq. The edifice, which was consecrated on the 27th of April, 1848, and is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, comprises a nave and chancel, a small vestry, a chapel on the north side, which contains the sittings of the

founder and his household, and on the south side, at the junction of the nave and body, a small tower and spire containing two bells. On each side of the nave are three single lights; on the north side is a very elegant doorway, with a semicircular head resting on circular shafts; the same side of the chancel exhibits an arcade of seven circular arches, supported by small circular pillars; and on the south side of the chancel is a similar arcade of six arches, and a neat doorway. At the east end is an arcade of three large and two smaller arches, with an elegantly carved circular window, above the other lights. There is an arcade of three arches on each side of the fine centre window of the west end. Around the several arches of the doorways are appropriate scriptural passages cut in stone. The roof of the building is high pitched, and the gables are crowned with crosses. The interior is very elegantly furnished and finished. A handsome and finely carved circular headed arch divides the body from the chancel. All the seats &c. are of carved oak; and the pulpit is octagonal. In the east end of the chancel are three lights of stained glass, representing the Crucifixion, Ascension, and the Holy Family; and two smaller lights in each side contain the Four Evangelists. The floor of the chancel is laid with encaustic tiles. In the side chapel is a neat tablet to the memory of John Greame, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, the father and mother of the founder. The stained glass in the large west window represents St. John the Evangelist; and above it is a small light containing the Baptism of Christ. The other windows are glazed with coloured glass, without subjects. The font is a massive circular basin of Caen stone, highly ornamented with carved work, and around its rim is the verse, "Suffer little children," &c. The roofs, of oak, are open to the timbers. Indeed the whole structure displays the most profuse and elegant workmanship that can well be imagined, and must have cost a very large sum of money. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of Mr. Yarburgh, and incumbency of the Rev. Mortimer Tylee. Its value is £100. per annum.

A short distance from the church is a handsome and commodious *School*, for both sexes, with a residence for the teachers, also built at the cost of Mr. Yarburgh, and supported by that gentleman. This building is of brick, with cut stone dressings, and is in the ecclesiastical style of architecture.

There is a small *Methodist Chapel* here.

*Sewerby House*, the seat of Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq., is a noble mansion, erected about 200 years ago. It commands a fine view of the sea, Flamborough Head, &c.; and the park in which it stands is extensive and well wooded. The gardens and pleasure grounds are beautiful.

*Sewerby Cottage* is in the occupation of Mr. George Taylor, farmer.

*Field House* farm is occupied by Mr. Robert Wise; and *Sands House* and farm is now held by Mr. George Richardson.

*Marton* is situated on the road from Bridlington to Flamborough, and the *Hamlet*, which is very small, is about half a mile N.W. of Sewerby. The soil is chiefly the property of Y. Yarburgh, Esq., and Ralph Creyke, Esq.

The *Manor House* and farm belongs to the former gentleman, and is at present in the occupation of Mr. George Simpson; *Marton Hall* is the neat residence of the Misses Creyke; and *Marton Lodge* and its farm are held by Mr. John Smith. The two latter places belong to Mr. Creyke. Here are vestiges of an ancient ravine, consisting of a double line of defence, with breast works, extending  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the southern shore of Flamborough Head, and termed Danes Dyke.

There is a *Railway Station* here for Marton and Flamborough.

*Speeton Chapelry*.—This township contains about 1,800 acres, but it is returned in the last census at 1,962 acres, including the sea coast. The whole, with the exception of a few acres, belongs to Lord Londesborough, who inherits it under the will of the late W. J. Denison, Esq. The population of the township numbers 150 souls, and the rateable value is £1,640.

The *Village* is small, and is situated about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. by W. from Bridlington, near an eminence which commands a beautiful view of the shore from Scarborough to Flamborough Head. The German Ocean bounds the township on the north. Here is a *Station* on the Hull, Bridlington, and Scarborough Railway. Great numbers of those remarkable flint instruments—spear heads, &c.—the use of which is generally attributed to the ancient *British* inhabitants of this part of Yorkshire, have been found in this township and neighbourhood. A kind of blue stone is picked off the cliff in this locality, and made into cement. A windmill upon Speeton Heights is a conspicuous object, and can be seen at a great distance, both by sea and land. There was an ancient beacon on Standard Hill.

The *Chapel* is an ancient humble stone edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square bell turret at the west end, containing one bell. The foundation is evidently of Norman architecture. The chancel arch is broad and semicircular. The font is ancient and circular.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, of the nett value of £50. per ann. It is in the gift of Lord Londesborough, and incumbency of the Rev. G. Kenaird. South of the chapel are the remains of a large building and a moat.

The *School* was built in 1828, by the late Lord of the Manor, and Lord Londesborough contributes £5. per annum towards its support.

**BURTON AGNES.**—This parish comprises the townships of Burton Agnes, Gransmoor, Haisthorpe, and Thornholme, containing altogether 6,409 acres, and 650 inhabitants. The area of the first-mentioned township is 2,499 acres, according to the census return of 1851, but 3,010 according to the return of 1841. Population of the township in 1851, 345 souls; rateable value, £3,341.; amount of assessed property, £3,368. For the etymology of *Burton* see p. 386. Sir Henry Boynton, Bart., is Lord of the Manor, and owner of the whole township except the glebe land. The family of Beynton, anciently De Bovington, is of great antiquity, and resided at Boynton, in this Riding, until the reign of Henry IV., when they removed to Barmston; but, as we have observed at page 402, Burton Agnes has been the family seat since the death of Sir F. Boynton in 1695. Sir Matthew Boynton, the first Baronet, who received his baronetcy from James I., in 1618, represented Hedon in Parliament in the reign of Charles I., and supported the Republicans in the Civil War. He obtained Burton Agnes, by marrying the heiress of Sir Henry Griffith, Bart., whose family had long been seated there, having obtained the manor, by marrying the heiress of Sir Philip Somerville. The present Baronet is son of Sir Henry Boynton, the 9th Baronet, by the daughter of Captain Gray, and niece of Wm. Watson, Esq., of Dover, Captain R.N. He was born at Nafferton Hall, in 1811; married, first in 1833, the second daughter of Walter Strickland, Esq., of Cokethorpe Park, Oxfordshire; and secondly, the second daughter of Thomas Lightfoot, Esq., of London.

The *Benefice* is a Vicarage with the Curacy of Harpham, in the patronage of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Duncombe, and incumbency of the Rev. T. Hordern. It is valued in the King's Books at £20. 6s. 3d., and returned at £897. per ann. The tithes have been commuted for £1,601. 16s. 5d.; of which, £865. 16s. 5d. are payable to the Archbishop, and £735. 10s. to the Vicar, who has likewise 130 acres of glebe.

The *Church* (St. Martin) stands at the back of the Hall, and is a handsome edifice, comprising a nave and aisles, chancel, and chapel attached to the north aisle, with a well-proportioned west tower, embattled and pinnacled. The clerestory of the aisle is also embattled. The interior is very elegantly fitted up, and the chancel is rich in decoration, the late incumbent, the Rev. R. I. Wilberforce, Archdeacon of the East Riding, having expended a very large sum in its restoration, &c. The nave and aisles are divided by three pointed arches, springing from octagonal and circular columns. One division of the north aisle is parted off as a chapel, and contains four splendid monuments, viz:—a table tomb to Sir Roger Somerville, who was summoned to

Parliament in the 1st of Edward I., and died in 1336; an elegant altar tomb of alabaster, on which are the effigies of Sir Walter Griffith, Knt., who died in 1481, and Jane, his first wife, daughter of Sir Ralph Neville, by Mary, granddaughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; a large altar monument, supporting three coffins of black marble, with an inscription to Sir Hy. Griffith, Bart., and his two wives; and a neat tablet to another Baronet of the same family, and his wife. In the window is some excellent modern stained glass. In the chancel are some handsome tablets to the Boynton family. There is a fine old Norman font, which was lately restored, after having been used for many years as a flower bed in the Vicarage garden.

The *Village* is small, and is situated near the line of railway from Hull to Scarborough, about  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles S.W. by W. of Bridlington.

*Burton Agnes Hall* is the seat of Sir Henry Boynton. The noble mansion is situated on an eminence, and commands a fine view of Holderness and the level country south of the wolds. The building is of red brick, and is in the style of architecture prevalent in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., to which period its erection may be ascribed: and its design is said to have been from the pencil of Inigo Jones. The principal front, which faces the south, is in three divisions, the lateral ones projecting with bow windows, the munnions being of stone. The ornaments are shields of arms, termini, and arabesque, lavishly used. The interior is fitted up with much elegance, and there is a good collection of paintings in the gallery. In the court before the house is a statue of the gladiator, and the entrance gate is an embattled edifice, with octagonal towers, finished with domes at the angles; and above the arch in the centre are the royal arms of James I.

There is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, of brick, in the village, built in 1837. The parish has a farm, called Willerby Haggs, in Kirk Ella parish, purchased with £200. left by Richd. Green, in 1563, and now let for £50. a year, which is divided into three parts, thus:—£20. to the *School*, £13. 6s. 8d. for the reparation of the church, and the remainder to the poor. The children attending the school are taught free, up to the third rule in arithmetic.

There is a *Girls' School* in the churchyard, which was built by Arch-deacon Wilberforce.

The *Almshouse*, for four poor widows, was founded in 1709, by the widow of W. Boynton, Esq., and endowed with £20. 10s. per annum. An annual payment of £8. 4s. 9d. is equally divided between the poor and the school-master; this sum is paid in lieu of the common right, which the poor parishioners anciently had on about 60 acres of land, called Moorhouse Field.

The Rev. W. Dade, Rector of Barmston (See page 402), was born here.

*Gransmoor Township.*—The area of Gransmoor is 1,234 acres, and its population is 83 souls. Rateable value, £1,507. The place is wholly the property of W. D. T. Duesbery, Esq., of Skelton, near York, who is Lord of the Manor. The tithes have been commuted for £361., of which £171. are payable to the Vicar, and £190. to the Archbishop of York.

The *Hamlet* is situated about 8 miles S.W. of Bridlington, and 2½ S. of Burton Agnes. Mr. Duesbery built a small neat *Chapel* here, in 1839, in which the service of the Church of England is performed every Sunday.

*Haisthorpe Township.*—By computation this township contains 1,352 acres, the whole of which is the property of Sir H. Boynton, except about 116 acres, which belongs to Lady Boynton. The population is 122; and the rateable value, £1,787. The *Hamlet* is small and neat, and stands about 3½ miles S.W. of Bridlington, and 2 N.E. from Burton Agnes. From foundations discovered at various times, it seems that this village was formerly much larger than it is at present.

*Haisthorpe Lodge*, the residence of Lady Boynton, relict of the late Sir Henry Boynton, is a neat mansion, built about five years ago. A little south of the village is the *Manor House*, now in the occupation of Mr. Richard Lowish, farmer. A part of the house is ancient, and in a close adjoining it is a piece of ground partly moated.

*Thornholme Township.*—Area, 1,824 acres; rateable value, £1,450; assessed property £1,428; population, 100 souls. William St. Quintin, Esq., is owner of the entire place. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £136., and the impropriate for £175. 13s. 6d. The *Hamlet* is neat and pleasant, and is situated about 4½ miles S.W. from Bridlington, and 1 N.E. from Burton Agnes. The *Manor House*, now a farm house, in the occupation of Mr. William Smith, has the date over the door, of 1778.

BURTON FLEMING, or NORTH BURTON.—(For the etymology of the name of Burton see page 386 of this volume.) The parish contains 3,590 acres of land, and a population of 574 souls. The amount of assessed property is £2,240., and the rateable value, £3,112. The chief proprietors of the soil are Sir Geo. Strickland (Lord of the Manor), Sir Thos. Digby Legard, Bart., Admiral Mitford, the trustees of the late J. Hopkinson, Esq., Miss Champion, Messrs. Bouch, Jordan, and Taylor, and Miss Lamplough.

The *Church* (St. Cuthbert) is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £6. 4s. 2d., and returned at £84. per ann. Patron, Admiral Mitford; Vicar, Rev. John Wilkinson. The tithes were commuted in 1768. The *Fabric* is Gothic, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower, but there was formerly an aisle on the south side. The tower contains two bells. The interior is neat; the roof is



open to the timbers, and has the date of 1576. The pulpit was erected in 1825; there is a small gallery at the west end, and beneath it is an ancient circular font.

The *Village* is large and pleasant, having the Gypsy Race running through it. It is about 7 miles N.N.W. of Bridlington, and in it is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1806; and a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1838. The *School* was built by subscription in 1843. There is an *Iron Foundry* here, conducted by Messrs. Francis and William Agas; and there is also a steam corn mill in the village.

The *Manor House*, now in the occupation of Mr. Jordan Coleman, farmer, is an ancient stone building, near to which many foundations of other buildings have been dug up. During the great Civil War, Queen Henrietta lodged one night at this house, on her way from Bridlington to York. (See vol. i., p. 238.) The following notice of this fact appears in the parish register:—"The Queen's Majesty did lie at North Burton, with her army, the 5th March, 1642-43."

The poor have the interest of £30. left by Thomas Sawden, in 1773.

CARNABY.—The area of this parish, exclusive of Fraisthorpe and Auburn, with which places it is united in ecclesiastical matters, is about 2,000 acres. Its population, in 1851, was 113 persons, including 33 gipsies in tents. Rateable value, £2,776.; amount of assessed property, £2,270. Sir George Strickland is Lord of the Manor, and owner of the entire parish, except one farm. The *Benefice* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the gift of the Lord of the Manor, and incumbency of the Rev. Francis Simpson. It is valued in the King's Books at £7. 8s. 11½d., and has been augmented with £200. from Queen Anne's Bounty; its present nett value, including Fraisthorpe, is £82. per ann. The *Church* (St. John the Baptist) is an ancient edifice, comprising a nave and south aisle, chancel, south porch, and west tower. The north aisle appears to have been taken down, and the north wall, as well as the chancel, rebuilt with brick. The tower is embattled and pinnacled, and contains three bells. The nave and aisle are separated by pointed arches resting on five octagonal piers, the caps of which are ornamented with a very minute border of the toothed moulding. The door arch of the porch is semi-circular and plain. The windows in the aisle are lancet, those in the chancel square-headed, and the style of the tower is Perpendicular. The font is circular, and very ancient. The church stands on high ground.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated about 3 miles S.W. from Bridlington. The *Manor House*, in the village, is now a farm house. In a field at the

south side of the village, called *Hall Close*, many foundations have been dug up, from which we must infer that it is the site of an ancient mansion.

The *School* was built by the late Sir W. Strickland. The poor have the interest of £25., and a share of Strickland's charity, as noticed with Boynton.

**FRAISTHORPE.**—This parish is mostly described as a chapelry of Carnaby, with which it is ecclesiastically connected. Its area is about 2,040 acres, including the hamlet of Auburn; and the number of its inhabitants is 104. Rateable value, £1,988.; assessed property, £2,661.; Lord of the Manor and chief proprietor of the soil, Sir George Strickland.

The *Village* is small, and is about 4½ miles S.S.W. from Bridlington.

The *Church*, or *Chapel*, is a small ancient mean building. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, now united to the Vicarage of Carnaby.

The *Manor House*, the residence of Mr. William Tennison, farmer, is an ancient brick building in the village.

*Auburn*, or *Aborn*, was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Fraisthorpe, but the village has been reduced, by the encroachments of the German Ocean, to one farm, of about 200 acres of land, and a cottage, situated 1½ mile N.E. from Fraisthorpe. The *Living* of Auburn is a Perpetual Curacy, endowed with £600. from Queen Anne's Bounty. On the 25th of September, 1731, a faculty was granted to take down the Chapel of Auburn, when it was likely to share the fate of the rest of the village, and by a license dated Dec. 20th, in the same year, the Curacy of Auburn was annexed to that of Fraisthorpe.

**FILEY.**—This parish is situated on the eastern coast, and is partly in the Wapentake of Dickering, and partly in Pickering Lythe, North Riding. It contains the townships of Filey, Gristhorpe, and Lebberston, the latter two being in the North Riding. The area of the entire parish, including sea coast, is 3,628 acres, and the population in 1851 was 1,885 souls. Amount of assessed property, £3,507. The *Township of Filey* contains 968 acres, and a population of 1,511 souls, viz.:—703 males, and 808 females; and the preponderance of females over males is said to arise mainly from the fact of many fishermen having been drowned while attending to their avocations. The rateable value is £2,895.; and the chief landholders are Admiral Mitford (Lord of the Manor), and the Rev. R. Brook.

Less than twenty years ago Filey, which is situated about 7½ miles S.E. of Scarborough, was a simple fishing village, now it is a fashionable watering town, bidding fair, in the course of a few years, to claim a place in the first rank of watering places. The limits of this work will not admit of any lengthened description of the varied beauties of the locality, or of the extraordinary improvements which have been effected here of late years, or of the

great benefits to be derived from the use of the waters of the excellent spa, all this, and much more, will be found in an excellent little *Guide to Filey*, written by Dr. Pritchard, of Filey and Hunmanby. The town, which is at present in two parts, called Old Filey and New Filey, is situated at the head of a beautiful bay, and has long been famous for its fish, especially soles, turbot, and lobsters. Its fine sandy beach forms a large segment of a circle, and is surrounded by high perpendicular cliffs. The bay, which is open to the east, is protected from the north-easterly winds by a long reef of rocks, extending nearly half a mile into the sea, and anciently called the File, but now Filey Brigg, or Bridge, which, projecting from a narrow tongue of land, forms an excellent natural breakwater. A beautiful and interesting view of Scarborough cliffs and Castle, as well as of the noble promontory of Flamborough, is obtained from the outer extremity of "the Bridge," which can be reached from the land at low water. "As the shore," says Camden, "winds itself back from hence, a thin slip of land—like a small tongue thrust out—shoots into the sea, such as the old English called File, from which the little village of Filey takes its name." The rocks composing this extraordinary ridge, are composed of calcareous grit, and are very regular. "The gigantic roll of the German Ocean, even in its calmer moments, meeting this obstruction to its resistless wave, expends its force in surf and roar," writes Dr. Pritchard, in the little work already alluded to, "whilst on its sheltered side the yacht, or smallest boat, rides in perfect safety and repose." This curious bridge is said to resemble the celebrated Mole of Tangiers. Filey Bay is protected on the south by Flamborough Head, and thus affords a safe shelter for ships of any burthen, and is admirably adapted by nature for a harbour of refuge. Some writers are of opinion that it was the *Portus Felix*, or *Sinus Salutaris*, of the Romans, (See vol. i. p. 72.)

*Old Filey* comprises the residence of the tradesmen and fishermen, as well as some excellent inns and lodging houses, and good shops.

*New Filey* has been entirely built within the last fifteen or sixteen years, and is the chief resort of visitors. It consists chiefly of some fine terraces, one of which, called the Crescent, consists of well-built handsome houses, immediately facing the sea. Nearly the whole of the new town and its improvements originated with John Wilks Unett, Esq., the owner of the soil. Adjoining the Crescent is a large magnificent hostel, known as *Taylor's Crescent Hotel*. Opposite the Crescent are spacious gardens, through which there is a public walk to the sands, and the summit of the cliff may also be reached from the sands, by a fine broad winding carriage drive. The view from the hotel, gardens, &c., is beautiful and interesting. At no great

distance from this part of the new town is *Gregory's Royal Hotel*, another large splendid establishment, commanding extensive prospects of the sea, and the picturesque inland scenery. Continual improvements are being made in this place; the erection of a new *District Church* in this part of Filey is projected for the convenience of visitors, and especially of invalids, as the parish church is some distance off, and is not very easy of access in bad weather. Mr. Unett has given an acre of ground for a site of the new edifice, and £100. towards its erection. The published plan shows the style of the proposed structure to be Early English, and the estimated cost is not to exceed £1,000. A further sum of £1,000. will be required for its endowment.

A survey has been made with a view to the erection of Waterworks; and the whole town has been lighted with gas since 1852. There are bathing machines, baths, boats, carriages, saddle horses, &c., for the accommodation of visitors to this rising and rapidly increasing town; and the *Station*, on the Hull, Bridlington, and Scarborough Railway, is very conveniently situated between the new and old portions of the town. The *Spa Well* is situated on the cliff, a little north of the town.\*

The *Church* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. R. Brook and Admiral Mitford, and is now enjoyed by the Rev. Thos. Norfolk Jackson. It was augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1780 to 1796; £400. given by H. Osbaldeston, in 1810; and £1,600, in two Parliamentary grants, in 1810 and 1814. It is now returned at £95. per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1788, for land and a money payment.

The *Fabric* (St. Oswald) stands north of the town, on the north brow of a rugged steep, through which runs a stream which divides the East from the North Riding of Yorkshire; the church consequently is situated in the North and the town in the East Riding. It is an ancient cruciform structure, with a large square embattled tower rising from the centre. It is one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical structures in this part of the country; and the architecture is Norman and Early English, without any mixture of later styles. The nave is the most ancient part of the building. The whole church is

\* An analysis of one pint of the Filey Spa water, by Professor Fyfe, of Edinburgh, and William West, Esq., Leeds.

Sulphate of Magnesia.....	6.12 or, 12½	grs. of Crystallized Epsom Salts.	
Chloride of Magnesia .....	4.45	Chloride of Calcium....	5.15
Chloride of Sodium.....	26.35	Carbonate of Soda ....	7.26

Mr. West adds, "I generally leave it to medical men to judge of the medicinal properties from the constituents present; but I may observe, that, as a chemist, I should consider this likely to prove a powerful and valuable spring."

embattled, and there are four bells in the tower. The nave is divided from the aisles by six pointed arches, resting on piers which are alternately circular and octagonal, except the two most western, which are clustered like the four pillars that support the tower. The clerestory windows are all small semicircular lights. The sedilia and piscina are in the chancel; the south transept contains a sedilia; and in the north transept is a plain piscina, indicating that these transepts were formerly chapels. The aisles are not furnished with seats. There is a small organ in a gallery at the west end, which was presented by Mrs. Bentley. There are many monuments and inscriptions in the church, the greater part of which are to the memory of various members of the family of Beswick, of Gristhorpe. In 1839 the church underwent considerable repairs, at the cost of about £1,500., raised by subscription, the most considerable contributor being H. Bentley, Esq., of Ravine Villa. Some valuable communion plate was given by Joseph Stocks, Esq. The churchyard has been enlarged and ornamented.

The *Parsonage House* is a commodious residence, built about ten years ago, at the cost of Miss Brook. It is on the East-Riding side of the ravine.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1838, and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was built in 1828, and enlarged in 1843. They are neat brick buildings. The *National School* is supported by subscription.

A life boat was stationed here in 1823, and Manby's apparatus has been long in use, under the management of the coast guard, which consists of an officer and seven men. Several six-men boats go from Filey, every year, to the Yarmouth herring fishery, and there are here some curing houses. The poor of Filey have an annual rent charge of 20s., left by Elisha Trott, in 1697.

*Gristhorpe Township* lies north of Filey, and contains 1,070 acres, and 200 inhabitants. Rateable value £1,210. The principal proprietors of the soil are Wm. Beswick, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Thos. Keld Beswick, Esq., and E. S. Donner, Esq. The village is situated about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile W. by N. of Filey.

*Gristhorpe Hall*, the property of the Beswick family, is a good stone building, erected on the site of a more ancient edifice, in 1800, and is now unoccupied.

*Gristhorpe Lodge*, the seat of W. and T. K. Beswick, is an ancient brick building, bearing the date of 1753, but a part of the house is supposed to be of an earlier date. Some years ago W. Beswick, Esq., caused to be opened here, upon his estate, two tumuli, in both of which were urns, and imperfect remains of bones and ashes were found, belonging, it is supposed, to the more modernized Ancient Britons. On the 10th of July, 1834, a large barrow, or tumulus, near the same site, was opened by the same gentleman, and at the depth of seven feet a rude coffin was found, containing the perfect skeleton

of a man of large size, supposed to have been a chieftain of the Brigantes. The coffin has been made from the trunk of an oak, roughly scooped and hollowed out. The skeleton had been preserved in a very singular manner by tanning, and changed to an ebony colour, an effect which is supposed to have been produced by the tanning and gallic acid contained in the green oak trunk of which the coffin was formed, and in its very thick bark, which was also quite entire when found. The body had been laid on its right side, with the head to the south, and its face turned towards the rising sun; and it appears to have been wrapped in the skin of some animal. The skeleton was surrounded by a white substance, which proved to be a singular variety of adipocere, the flesh of the body having been converted into this substance by the ready admission of water into the coffin. Besides the skeleton, the coffin contained the head of a spear, or dagger, formed either of brass or some other composition of copper, some rude flint heads of arrows, the fragments of a ring, two pins, &c. Through the liberality of Mr. Beswick, the coffin and the whole of its contents were deposited in the Scarborough Museum. A very excellent description of the tumulus, coffin, skeleton, &c., with some learned observations on the same, was published in 1836, by Mr. W. C. Williamson, Curator of the Manchester Natural History Society.

*Lebberston Township*.—Area, 1,159 acres; rateable value, £1,170.; population, 174 souls. The *Hamlet* stands about 2½ miles W. by N. of Filey.

*FLAMBOROUGH*.—This parish is on the east coast, and contains about 3,000 acres; its rateable value is £3,441.; population, 1,297 souls; and the assessed property amounts to £4,113. The principal landowners are Sir G. Strickland (Lord of the Manor), the Rev. J. F. Ogle, the Messrs. Whitehead, Messrs. Forge, Mr. Dale, John Walmesley, Esq., and the executors of the late Mr. Robert Preston.

The *Village* is situated in the centre of the noble promontory to which it gives name, about 4 miles E.N.E. of Bridlington, and in early times was a place of note. Some writers suppose that it is the site of a Roman station. "Many circumstances," says Mr. Prickett, in his *History of Bridlington Priory*, "combine to prove the existence of a Roman station, at or near this place; among which the vestiges of a Roman road, leading from York across the Wolds, in the direction of the villages of Sledmere and Rudstone, and the ditch and mound of earth which intersects the promontory, at its conjunction with the main land, are not the least remarkable. The latter, however, has obtained the name of Danes Dyke, and the name of the Danish Tower has also been given to the remains of a Castle at Flamborough. There can be no question," he continues, "that the Danes succeeded to the

settlements of the Romans, for there is abundant evidence to shew that this part of the coast was a favourite landing place with them." It is then certain that the Danes made Flamborough one of their principal stations in their hostile attacks upon England. The Manor of Flamborough was possessed by Harold, Earl of the West Saxons, afterwards King of England; and subsequently, Wm. le Gros, the founder of Scarborough Castle, was its lord. The place was also, for a long period, in the hands of the Constable family. At present it can only be considered as a large fishing village, chiefly remarkable for its adjacent promontory and fine lighthouse, which may be seen on a clear night at the distance of 30 miles.

The name of the town and promontory of Flamborough is of unknown derivation. Some writers suppose it to be derived from the Saxon *Fleam-burgh*, and Camden observes, the Saxon writers relate that Ida, who first subdued these parts, landed at this promontory. Others assert that its appellation originated from the "flame," or light, anciently placed on the cliffs, to direct mariners in the navigation of the North Sea. Camden says, "some think that it took its name from a watch tower, in which were lights for the direction of ships; for the Britons still retain the provincial word *Flam*, and the mariners paint this creek with a flaming head in their charts. Others are of opinion that this name came into England out of Angloen, in Denmark, the ancient seat of the Angli; for there is a town called Flansburg, from which they think the English gave it that name." That anciently a light was exhibited on the promontory, is highly probable; and an old tower of an octagonal form, and undoubted antiquity, still exists a few hundred yards from the present lighthouse, and is now used for a telegraph.

*Flamborough Head*, the promontory above alluded to, runs out into the sea for a considerable distance; and is one of the most striking features in our eastern coast. It is formed by the termination, at this point, of the ridge of chalk, of which the hills called the Yorkshire Wolds are composed. This fine promontory exhibits, for a distance of 12 miles (by projecting on the north side 7 miles, and on the south side 5 miles, into the ocean) a bare perpendicular surface of the same white rock, in some places rising to the height of 150 yards; and surmounted in its westerly direction, by a high earthy ridge, visible from the sea at a distance of 30 miles in sailing along the coast. During the summer season this magnificent range of limestone cliffs is the resort of immense numbers of birds, chiefly sea fowl, which breed in the high and inaccessible crevices of the rocks. "To those who delight in the wild, the grand, and the sublime," writes Allen, "it affords a high gratification, to view from the sea, in calm weather, this immense region of

birds, and the diversified scenes of this stupendous residence. At the report of a gun, the feathered inhabitants are instantly in motion. The eye is almost dazzled with the waving of innumerable wings, brightened by the rays of the sun, and the ear stunned with the clamour of a thousand discordant notes. The strange dissonance of tone, resounding in the air from such a vast collection, accompanied by the solemn roar of the waves dashing against the rocks, and reverberated by the caverns, form a concert altogether extraordinary, which affects the mind with unusual sensations."

At the base of the cliffs are several extensive caverns, formed by some mighty convulsion of nature, or worn by the perpetual action of the waves. Three of them exceed the rest in extent and interest; and of these the principal is *Robin Lyth's Hole*, so denominated, according to the opinion of some, from a person who was driven into it by the fury of a tempest, and having strength to ascend one of the projecting ledges, continued there until the tide receded, and was thus providentially saved. Others say that it was the secret retreat of a noted smuggler or pirate of that name, who concealed his prizes here. It has two extraordinary openings, one communicating with the land, and the other with the sea. The roof of the cave is finely arched, and nearly 50 feet high in the centre, with many projecting ledges and suspended fragments of rock, which, with the great altitude, renders the aspect of the place awful and alarming. The *Kirk Hole*, another cavern, is said to extend from the north shore directly under the church, and hence its derivation; but the idea appears to be merely imaginary. The *Dove Cote* cavern is so named from its being the common breeding place of rock pigeons. There are also many huge masses of white insulated rocks, formed into columns and pyramids, disjoined from the cliffs either by the action of the sea, or by some violent concussion, which raise their broken and irregular heads to a considerable elevation; and when viewed from the sea they seem, as a writer expresses it, "to form the porticoes to a range of lofty temples, which set at defiance all human erections."

At the distance of nearly  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile eastward from the village, and about 400 yards within the extreme point of the promontory, close to the landing on the south side of Silex Bay, is the *Lighthouse*, in latitude 54 degrees 7 minutes north, longitude 0 degrees 6 minutes west from Greenwich. For many years the want of a beacon here was severely felt by the mariners and merchants, and from the year 1770 to the 6th of December, 1806, when the present light was first exhibited, not fewer than 174 ships were wrecked, or lost, on Flamborough Head and its environs; but since the erection of this light only very few ships have been lost on that station, and none when the light could



be seen. The idea of erecting this lighthouse appears to have been taken up by the late Mr. Milne, Collector of Customs at Bridlington, who proposed it to the brethren of Trinity House, London. That body soon obtained a patent from the Crown for it, and the lighthouse was erected. The building, which is 80 feet high, and of brick, is elegant in its proportions, and the ascent to the lantern in the interior is by a circular staircase, which rises round the entire building. The light revolves by machinery, the weights and apparatus being suspended in the centre of the tower. There are three faces, of seven reflectors each, one of them being coloured red, and a face is exhibited every two minutes. The height of the light above the level of the sea is upwards of 250 feet. In the lower part of the building is the oil vault, which is fire proof, and a house for the keeper of the light. Near the lighthouse is the *Preventive Station*, a neat row of small houses.

At the west end of the village, near the church, is the ancient ruin called the *Danish Tower*, already referred to. All that now remains of this venerable structure is a square room, with a vault, the ceiling of which is groined, in one span. From the irregular mounds which appear around this ruin, there seems to have been many contiguous buildings; but neither history nor tradition gives any account of the period of its erection. The Duke of Rothesay, son of Robert III. of Scotland, was confined, it is said, in this tower, or castle, being captured by a privateer, off Flamborough Head, on his way to France, whither he was escaping with his son James.

*Dane's Dyke* is the name given to an ancient gigantic ditch, or ravine, in this parish. This remarkable entrenchment is of immense width and depth, and is situated nearly at the base of the triangle which forms the promontory of Flamborough Head. It contains two lines of defence, one above the other, with breast works, and extends across the promontory from north to south. On the south shore its bottom is on a level with the beach, and it becomes gradually shallower till it entirely disappears. It does not stretch in a direct line, but irregularly, and the projections greatly resemble the salient angles of a fortification. History affords no account of this stupendous work, but tradition ascribes it, with great probability, to the Danes. Some suppose that these barbarians might endeavour to insulate the promontory, and thus render it an impregnable post, as the situation was extremely advantageous for receiving supplies and reinforcements from their own country.

The *Church* of Flamborough is dedicated to St. Oswald, the tutelar saint of fishermen. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, valued at £16., and returned at £81. Sir George Strickland is the Patron, and the Rev. R. H. Blanshard, Incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1765.

The *Edifice* of the church is low but large, and comprises a nave and chancel, with side aisles the whole length of the building, and a square unsightly bell turret at the west end. There has been a west porch, and perhaps a tower at that end. The windows are square-headed. The arches which separate the centre aisle from the side aisles are pointed, and rest on octagonal piers. The chancel arch, the most ancient part of the church, is circular, with Norman fluted capitals on the pillars, and beneath it is a wooden screen, over which are the remains of the ancient rood-loft. The workmanship of this screen belongs to the 15th century, and is extremely rich, and was formerly painted and gilded. It contains fourteen niches with fine canopies, and ten arches below filled with excellent tracery. There are the remains of some good tabernacle work on both sides of the chancel. Over the communion table is a large oil painting of Christ disputing with the Doctors in the Temple, which was presented in 1829, by Rt. Brown, artist, "as a memorial to his native place." In the chancel is a brass tablet, with a curious inscription, to Sir Marmaduke Constable, a great warrior, who was born in 1443, and lived in six King's reigns, viz.:—Henry VI. to Henry VIII. He lies buried under a tomb stone, in the north aisle of the chancel. At the end of the south aisle is a tablet to Walter Strickland, Esq., who died in 1671. This gentleman purchased the lordship of Flamborough for the sum of £2,000. There are several memorials to the Ogle family. There is an organ in the chancel, and the font is ancient and circular.

The *Parsonage* is a neat brick building, near the church.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1799, and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was built in 1822; both are of considerable dimensions.

The *National Schools* were erected in 1845. A *Pleasure Fair* is held at Flamborough on Whit-Tuesday. The landing place for the fishing boats is a small creek,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile S. of the village, and is both inconvenient and dangerous in stormy weather. In 1794 twenty of the fishermen perished in the sea, yet so powerful is the force of custom, that the survivors are as adventurous as ever on the stormy element. The principal farms and farm houses in the parish are the *Manor House*, a little east of the church, the residence of Mr. Rd. Sowden; *Beacon House*, on the south side of the church, in the occupation of Mr. Whiting; *Flamborough Head* farm, in the hands of Mr. Woodcock; *South Moor* farm, occupied by Mr. R. Crompton; *The Grange* farm, now held by Mr. Wm. Crowe; *Thornwick* farm, the residence of Mr. Wm. Gardiner; *Hartendale House*, in the occupation of Mr. J. M. Gray; and the farm in the hands of Mr. C. Hutchinson.

FOLKTON.—This parish comprises the townships of Folkton and Flixton, containing 5,040 acres, and a population of 529 persons. The rateable value is £3,293.; and the assessed property amounts to £4,135.

The *Township of Folkton* contains 2,540 acres, and 183 inhabitants. The principal proprietors of the soil are James Bell Tate, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and the Rector, in right of his church. The township includes *East and West Flotmanby*, anciently a village and chapelry, but now consisting of two farms. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, with a sinecure Rectory, rated, the former at £8. 11s. 10d., the latter at £15., and both now returned at £874. per annum nett. Rector, the Rev. Herbert Phillips. The tithes were commuted in 1802 for land,—there are about 1,700 acres belonging to the church.

The *Church* (St. John the Evangelist) is a neat stone structure, comprising a nave and chancel, with a low tower, containing three bells. A new window of three lights was erected in the east end, in 1854, by the Rector. There is an ancient circular font.

The *Village of Folkton* is situated in a pleasant valley, on the northern side of the wolds, about 6 miles S.S.E. from Scarborough..

*Flixton Township*.—Area, 2,500 acres; population, 346 souls. Principal landholders, Lord Londesborough and George Ringrose, Esq.

The *Village* is situated nearly 1 mile W. of Folkton.

In the reign of King Athelstan, Acchorne, Lord of this place, built an hospital, for one alderman and fourteen brothers and sisters, at Flixton, for the preservation of persons travelling that way, that they might not be destroyed by the wolves, and other wild beasts, then abounding in this neighbourhood. It was restored and confirmed in 1447, by the name of *Carman's Spittle*, but was dissolved before 1535, and a farmhouse now occupies its site.

There is a *Primitive Methodist Chapel* here, built in 1821. Between the villages of Folkton and Flixton is a *National School*, built by the late W. J. Denison, Esq.

FOSTON-ON-THE-WOLDS.—The townships of Foston, Brigham, Gembling, and Great Kelk, are comprised in this parish, and the area of the whole is 4,934 acres, with a population of 786 souls. Amount of assessed property, £5,531. The acreage of *Foston Township* is 1,110, of the rateable value of £1,519., and the number of inhabitants is 340. The chief proprietors of the soil are Ralph Creyke, Esq., Wm. St. Quintin, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Mr. W. B. Johnson, John Rickaby, Esq., and Mr. W. Dixon. The surface is level and open, and the soil clay intermixed with sand.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £15. 8s. 6½d., and returned

at £102. per annum, having been augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1782; and with a Parliamentary grant, of £1,200. in 1824. Patron and Incumbent, Rev. Ralph Otterburn. The tithes of Foston were commuted in 1766, and those of Brigham in 1776. The *Church* (St. Andrew) is a neat fabric, containing a nave, north aisle, chancel, and tower. The walls of the chancel are several inches out of the perpendicular, but are supported by immense brick buttresses. The nave is divided from the aisle by four pointed arches, resting on circular columns. The font is circular. In the churchyard is the mutilated effigy of a crusader.

The *Village*, which is nearly a mile in length, is pleasantly situated about 5 miles E.S.E. of Driffeld, on a stream celebrated for its trout, flowing into the river Hull, and on the banks of which is a very extensive flour mill, to which vessels of 60 tons burthen have access. This mill was built in 1747, and is now occupied by Mr. James Naylor. Close to it is a brewery, malt kiln, &c., established in 1839, and now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Smith. The latter establishment had formerly been a tannery. There is also in the village an agricultural implement manufactory, belonging to Mr. John Agars. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents, the latter built in 1814, at the cost of Mr. Samuel Stables, of this place, who died in 1816. There is an *Alms-house* for three poor widows, founded in 1717, by Ann Walker, and endowed with 90s. per ann. The poor inmates have likewise the rent of an acre of land, £4. per annum.

*Brigham Township* extends over an area of 1,470 acres, and contains 139 inhabitants. The rateable value is £1,553. The principal landowners are Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. (Lord of the Manor), and Mr. Wm. Hought. Seven farm houses, a few cottages, an inn, and a small Methodist chapel, now constitute the township. The family of Brigham, of Brigham, possessed the whole of the Brigham estate from the year 1100 to 1793. The pedigree of this family is fully recorded in the Herald's College, in regular lineal descent, from 1100 to 1853, the present representative and heir male being William Brigham, Esq., of Foxley House, Lymm, Cheshire.\* In 1394 the estate of Wyton was added by marriage, and later the Dunnington estate, both of which were sold in 1767; and in 1793 the Brigham estate was sold by the father of the present Mr. Brigham, in accordance with the will of his uncle W. Brigham, Esq., of Brigham and Wyton, to Sir Christopher Sykes, Bart., Sledmere, except a small farm, which the present representative of this

\* In Poulson's *History of Holderness*, under the head *Wyton*, it is stated that the family of Brigham is now extinct, but this is a gross error.

ancient family purchased in 1823, and which is now in his possession. In the centre of one of the meadows on this property, the present Mr. Brigham placed a small stone pillar, or monument, to the memory of his father, the last possessor of the old family estate, which bears the following inscription, in the old Latin monumental characters:—*Gulielmus Brigham, chirurgus, antiquæ religionis cultor eximius, vixit annos lvi.; decessit Mancunii x Kal Sextil ann. MDCCCXV. Monumentum patris optimi indulgentissimi Gulielmus filius nat maximus, heic poni voluit in reliquiis aviti agri, jam a potitis regni Normannis per perpetuam majorum traditi.\**

The *Hamlet* of Brigham is situated on the river Hull, near Frodingham Bridge, about 5 miles S.E. from Driffeld, and 1 mile S.W. of Foston.

*Gembling Township* contains 1,228 acres, and 110 inhabitants. The rateable value is £634. Wm. St. Quintin, Esq., is Lord of the Manor, but a great part of the land belongs to Joseph Dent, Esq., Mr. G. P. Harrison, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Stables, Rev. J. F. Ogle, and Mr. T. D. Wilson.

The *Village* is situated near the sources of the river Hull, about 6 miles E. by S. of Driffeld, and is remarkable for its large green, or common, containing about ten acres, upon which the cottagers rear large numbers of geese. There is a small *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, built in 1845.

*Great Kelk Township*.—Area, 1,131 acres; rateable value, £1,398.; population, 197 souls. Principal landholders, Hy. Preston, Esq., and Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq. The *Village* is scattered, and stands about 2 miles N. of Foston, and 6 E. by N. of Driffeld. The *Manor House* is a small inn in the village, and is the only property in the township belonging to Mr. St. Quintin, the Lord of the Manor. The Methodists have a chapel here.

*Little Kelk* is an extra-parochial liberty, containing 640 acres, and 63 inhabitants. It is situated to the north of Great Kelk, and is divided into three farms, belonging to Wm. St. Quintin, Esq., and Mr. Powell.

**FOXHOLES.**—The township of Foxholes with Boythorpe, and the chapelry of Butterwick, are included in this parish, and contain altogether about 4,200 acres, and 406 inhabitants, of which 2,610 acres and 297 inhabitants are in the township. The rateable value of the township is £1,788., and the assessed property amounts to £1,375. The low grounds are watered by several brooks, and the curious stream called the Gypsies, terminates its

\* William Brigham, surgeon, firm and zealous in the faith of his ancestors, lived 56 years. He died at Manchester, on the 10th before the Kalends of August, in the year 1815. A memorial of a good and indulgent father, William, his eldest son, caused this stone to be erected here in the relics of his ancestral territory, handed down to this time from the Norman Conquest, through a continuity of ancestors.

course here. The principal proprietors are Admiral Mitford (Lord of the Manor), and the Hon. Captain Woodhouse.

The *Living* is a Rectory, in the patronage of B. Sykes, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Richd. Henry Foord. It is rated at £22., and returned at £581. per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1771. The *Church* is a small ancient building consisting of a nave and chancel, with a door in the west end. There is a small bell turret. The chancel is separated from the nave by a fine Norman arch. The *Village* is situated in a valley, about 10½ miles N. of Driffield. The Wesleyans have a small chapel here.

*Boythorpe Hamlet*, which is situated about 1½ mile S.W. of Foxholes, consists of two large farms, one of which belongs to B. Sykes, Esq., and the other to the Hon. Captain Woodhouse.

*Butterwick Chapelry*.—Area, 1,590 acres; population, 109 souls; assessed property, £1,402. Lord Downe is the Lord of the Manor and owner of the whole, except the rectorial land, for which the tithes were commuted in 1771.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, augmented with £1,200. of Queen Anne's Bounty; returned at £47. per ann. nett; in the patronage of the Rector of Foxholes, and incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Skelton. The *Chapel* is an ancient edifice, in which is the monument of a Knight Templar.

GANTON, or GALMPTON.—Area, including the hamlet of Potter-Brompton, 3,650 acres; population, 882 souls. The rateable value is £3,549., and the assessed property amounts to £3,623. Sir T. D. Legard is the Lord of the Manor, patron of the living, and owner of the whole parish.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £5. 2s. 6d., and returned at £131. per ann. Vicar, Rev. D. L. Alexander. The *Church* (St. Michael) consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, and an embattled tower, from which rises a handsome spire. The tower contains three bells. The whole is apparently of the architecture of the 14th century. The interior is neat, and has several memorials of the Legard family. The *Parsonage House*, near the church, is a neat residence. The *Village* is pleasant, and stands about 8 miles S.S.W. from Scarborough, and about half a mile from the Ganton Station on the York and Scarborough Railway.

*Ganton Hall*, the seat of Sir Thomas Digby Legard, Bart., is a handsome building, picturesquely situated in a vale near the village, and encompassed by fine grounds, plantations, &c. The views from the hills in the vicinity are very beautiful. The Legard family is of Norman extraction, and became possessed of the lordship of Anlagbby, or Anlaby, near Hull, in the year 1100, by the marriage of the heiress of the estate. The first of the family that settled at Ganton was John, commonly distinguished by the name of

John de Ganton, a younger son of Ralph Legard, Esq., of Anlaby. In 1660 his great grandson, John Legard, Esq., having given proofs of his loyalty and attachment to Charles II., as his father and grandfather had to Charles I., was created a Baronet.

*Potter-Brompton* consists of three farm houses and a few cottages, and is situated about 1 mile W. of Ganton.

**GANTON-ON-THE-WOLDS.**—The area of this parish is 4,380 acres according to the census return, but 3,965 acres according to local estimation. The rateable value is £3,565., of which sum the Railway company pays about £500. Amount of assessed property, £4,697. Population, 531 souls. Sir Tatton Sykes, is Lord of the Manor, impropiator, and owner of nearly all the land in the parish. The land is chiefly arable, and in a high state of cultivation; the soil is various. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £5. 6s. 8d.; augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty; and now returned at £125. per annum. Patron, the Crown; Vicar, the Rev. John Eddowes. The tithes were commuted, for land, at the enclosure in 1774.

The *Church* (St. Michael) is an ancient edifice, containing portions of a modern date, and some interesting details of a Norman character. It is situated upon an eminence, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a massive Norman tower containing three bells. Above the doorway, in the west front of the tower, is a rude basso-relievo of St. Michael overcoming Satan. There is a porch on the south side. The interior is plain; the old oak seats and part of the rood-screen remain; and there is a circular-headed piscina in the chancel. The font is octagonal and ancient.

The *Village* is neatly built, and pleasantly situated on declivities; and the surrounding scenery is pleasantly enriched with wood. It stands about 3 miles W.N.W. of Driffeld. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here. The *National School*, which was rebuilt in 1843, is endowed with about £5. per annum, the proceeds of a £120. share in the Driffeld Navigation, bequeathed by Mrs. Jane Cook, in 1779; and is liberally supported by Lady Sykes. The building is of brick, and neat.

The *Manor House*, now occupied by Messrs. Joseph and Robert Allanson, farmers, is a small ancient brick building, erected about the time of the enclosure of the parish. In the neighbourhood of this house appears the remains of ancient tumuli, and human bones have been frequently turned up in working the soil. Human bones have been found in a field near the church, in the occupation of Mr. Lakin; and human remains have been frequently dug up during the excavations for the railway through the parish.

*Garton High House*, the residence of Mr. John Crust, farmer, is situated,

as its name implies, in an elevated position, from which are most extensive prospects. *Field House* is a neat residence, pleasantly situated, and in the occupation of Mr. Richard Botterill.

**HARPHAM.**—This parish comprises 1,970 acres, of the rateable value of £2,809.; the assessed property amounts to £2,728.; and the population is 286 souls. Wm. St. Quintin, Esq., is Lord of the Manor, and owner of the land of the entire parish, except about 84 acres, which belongs to the Vicar in right of his church. The St. Quintins, whose ancestor came over to this country with the Conqueror, and obtained large possessions in the East Riding of Yorkshire, had a spacious mansion here, on the west side of the church yard, the site of which is marked by the unevenness of the ground upon which it stood. Scampston is now the family seat.

The *Benefice* is a Curacy, united to the Vicarage of Burton Agnes. The *Church* is of considerable antiquity, and consists of a nave, chancel, north chapel, and west tower. The interior is neat. The chancel was re-built in 1827, by order of the Lord of the Manor and impropiator, whose property it is. This church is the place of sepulture of the family of St. Quintin, and in the windows of the chapel are the armorial bearings and pedigree of the family, (from Sir Herbert St. Quintin, Knt., of Skipsea and Harpham, who died in 1080, to Sir Wm. St. Quintin, Bart., who died in 1770,) beautifully executed in stained glass by the late Mr. Peckett, of York, at the expense of the last baronet, who died in 1797, and was succeeded in his estates by his nephew; but the baronetcy created in 1641, became extinct. There are several monuments to the family in the chancel and chapel, in good preservation. One altar tomb has the effigy of a lady resting her feet on a lion, and upon another are engraved the effigies of a knight and his lady. On the floor is a stone coffin, and three fine brasses representing full length effigies. Over the altar is a handsome monument, by Wilton, to Charlotte, wife of Sir William St. Quintin, who died in 1762. It has a fine figure of grief holding profile likenesses of her and Sir William.

The *Village* is situated a short distance south of the road from Driffield to Bridlington, about 5 miles N.E. of the former town; and east of the village is a well of excellent water, called St. John's Well, from St. John of Beverley, who is said to have been born here. (See vol. i., p. 388.) The *School* is supported by subscription. The *Manor House*, near the east end of the church, was rebuilt in 1824, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Rd. Mosey Owston, farmer. *Field House* farm, now held by Mr. Wm. Wilson, consists of 84 acres of land in Harpham, and 108 acres in Burton Agnes, belonging to the Vicar. *Turtle Hill* farm is occupied by Mrs. Maria Taylor.



**HUNMANBY.**—The township of Hunmanby and the chapelry of Fordon are comprised in this parish. The former contains about 7,200 acres, and a population of 1,391 souls. The rateable value is £8,533., and the assessed property amounts to £6,679. The name is written in history *Hundemanby*, and a derivation of the name, as also of that of Barkerdale, or Bartondale, has been suggested from the ancient existence of wolves in the vicinity, as if the houndsman, or huntsman, had resided at Hundemanby, and the hounds kept for their extirpation had been kennelled in Barkerdale. We have seen at page 472 that an hospital was founded at Flixton for the preservation of people travelling that way, that they might not be devoured by wolves or other wild beasts then abounding there. A certain portion of land in this vicinity is still distinguished by the name of *Wolfland*. The manorial rights of Hunmanby were anciently in three divisions, *Ross*, *Lennox*, and *Rossmore*, possessed by the descendants of Gilbert de Gaunt, who obtained the manor from William the Conqueror. The manor and more than two-thirds of the soil have long been in the Osbaldeston family, one of whom, Bertram Osbaldeston, Esq., added the name of Mitford to his own in 1839, having then succeeded to the greater part of the estates of the Mitford family, of Mitford Castle, Northumberland. The late Humphrey Osbaldeston, Esq., greatly improved the estate, by building new farm houses and making numerous plantations. The principal landowners at present are Admiral Rt. Mitford, R.N., and the Rev. R. Brook, a member of the Osbaldeston family. The acclivities in the vicinity are richly adorned with ornamental wood, especially an eminence called *Castle Hill*, where there are traces of an ancient fortress. From this hill the ground slopes eastward with a regular and almost imperceptible descent towards the beautiful and picturesque bay of Filey.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, to which the Curacy of Fordon is united. It is rated at £20. 1s. 8d., and returned at £350. per annum nett. Patron, Admiral Mitford; Vicar, Rev. Robert Mitford Taylor, nephew of the patron. According to a grant preserved in Dugdale's Monasticon, the church of "Hundemanby" was the "Matrix Ecclesia" of "Burtone, Newtowne, Fordunc, Mustune, Folethorpe (now quite extinct), Rutone et Barkerdale."

*Hunmanby Church* (All Saints) is a large ancient structure, consisting of a nave and north aisle, chancel, and west tower, containing three bells and a clock. The foundation of the tower is Norman, but the upper part, which is embattled, and has pinnacles at the angles, has been repaired at a later period. On the south side of the nave is an ancient porch and four large windows with quatrefoil tracery. The entire church is finished with a plain battlement, and covered with lead. The east window is of five lights. The

church was restored in 1845, at a cost of about £600., raised by subscription in the parish; the windows are all renewed; and the interior entirely refurnished in an elegant manner. Three large windows on the south side were restored by Admiral Mitford. The nave is divided from the aisle by five pointed arches resting on three octagonal and two circular pillars. The chancel arch is circular, and is decorated with some neat fresco work done by W. Taylor, Esq., brother of the present Vicar. The timbers of the open roof are varnished. Two small windows on the south side of the chancel were filled with stained glass, in memory of Bertram Osbaldeston Mitford, Esq., who died in 1842, at the expense of his widow. There are stalls for ten persons in the chancel, which were erected in 1853, at the cost of Admiral Mitford, and the organ was presented by the same gentleman shortly after the restorations above-mentioned. The seats are all single and open, and the wood is stained and varnished. The pulpit is sexagonal; the font is octagonal, and was presented by the late Chas. John Bigge, Esq., of Northumberland; and the windows have coloured borders. Above the arches of the nave are eleven shields of arms, with the emblazoned bearings of ancient lords of Hunmanby. These were recoloured when the church was restored. In the chancel is a splendid marble monument, by Fisher, to several members of the Osbaldeston family; and a neat Gothic monument to the Ven. Archdeacon Wrangham, late vicar of this parish, who died in 1842. The former exhibits a full length figure of piety leaning pensively over an urn. Against the south wall of the nave is a handsome mural monument, recently erected to the memory of different members of the Darley family, of Muston. A stone coffin was dug up in the churchyard a few years ago.

The *Vicarage House* stands near the church, and is a commodious residence. The late Vicar expended, in 1803, about £1,200. in improving it and the pleasure grounds with which it is surrounded. Here is a *Lending Library* for the use of the neighbouring clergy.

The *Village* is large, pleasant, well built, and seated under the northern acclivities of the Wolds, about 2 miles from the sea, 8 miles N.W. by N. of Bridlington, and 8½ S.S.E. from Scarborough, and on the line of railway from Hull to the latter place. Hunmanby had formerly a market, which was held on Tuesday, but has long fallen into desuetude. The ancient market cross still adorns the village green, and near it are the remains of the stocks. A fortnightly cattle market was established here on the 26th of June in the present year. Fairs for toys and pedlery are held on May 6th and Oct. 29th. There are three good inns in the village, besides the large inn called the *Royal Oak*, on the road to Scarborough. The latter was built in 1839, and is the property of Mr. Francis Hutchinson.

The *Baptist Chapel* is a plain brick building; the *Wesleyan Chapel* is a large building of brick, erected in 1816; and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, a neat brick building, was built in 1841.

The *National School*, near the church, is supported by subscription, Admiral Mitford allowing £40. a year towards its maintenance.

The *Literary Institute* was established in 1849, and to it now belongs the *Parochial Library*, which was founded above 40 years ago. The Rev. R. M. Taylor is the president. The village is lighted with gas, the works being established by Mr. Rd. Cooper, in 1854. There are small *Alms-houses* for six poor widows, endowed with a rent charge of £4. per ann., out of land called the Intacks, given by an unknown donor. The poor parishioners receive upwards of £50. per annum from *Cowton's Charity*, which consists of about 147 acres of land, the rents whereof are distributed chiefly amongst the poor of Bridlington and Hunmanby.

*Hunmanby Hall*, the seat of Admiral Mitford, is a red brick mansion, situated on a slight elevation near the village. The gardens are pleasant and well laid out, and there is a considerable quantity of wood and plantations in the park. The entrance gateway is a very fine pointed arch, erected in 1829, to represent a monastic ruin; and the stone, which is from Filey Brigg, having been acted upon by the sea, in its original situation, gives it an antique appearance. The *Low Hall*, at the east end of the village, is a building of considerable antiquity.

The principal farm houses are as follows:—*Field House*, to which is attached a farm of 1,180 acres, is in the occupation of Mr. John Simpson. *Lind House*, so called in memory of a visit paid to the farm by the celebrated "Swedish Nightingale," Madlle. Jenny Lind, on the 14th of Sept., 1848, during her sojourn at Filey. Previously to this visit it was called *Graffitoe House*. It is said that it was Miss Lind's intention to visit Field House, that being the largest farm, but the occupiers of both farms being, at that time, of the name of Simpson, her conductor took her, through a mistake, to Graffitoe House. Mr. Wm. Bryan is the present tenant of the latter farm. *Park House* farm is occupied by Mr. Martin Lowish; *Airy Hill* by Mr. John Setterington; *Sir Reatho Hill* by Mr. John Jackson; *Long Wins* farm by Mrs. Thompson; and *Barkerdale*, or *Barkindale*, by Mr. John Varley. Close to this house are the remains of what appears to be an ancient encampment. It covers about two square acres of ground, and has a very wide ditch around it.

*Dr. R. Fiddes*, author of the *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, and a *Body of Divinity*, &c., was born at Hunmanby in 1671.

*Fordon*, or *Forden Chapelry*.—Area, 1,460 acres; population, 55 souls. Chief proprietors of the soil, Admiral Mitford (Lord of the Manor) and B. Hemsworth, Esq. The *Hamlet*, which consists of three farm houses and four or five cottages, is in a most picturesque situation, about 4 miles S.W. of Hunmanby. The place has been returned as a part of Wold Newton parish. The *Chapel* is a small plain old building, in which divine service is performed once a month.

**KILHAM**.—This parish, formerly called Killom, is seated on the Wolds. The lordship, in 1364, belonged to Thomas Ughtred, who in that year obtained a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands here, and some other of his manors. Kilham soon after passed into the hands of Wm. de Tweng, who dying without issue, it descended to his three sisters. The area of the parish is 7,060 acres, and the number of its inhabitants is 1,247. The rateable value is £8,209.; and the amount of assessed property, £6,961. The surface is varied, and the lower grounds are watered by a branch of the river Hull, which has its source in this parish. Clay abounds, and there is a considerable number of bricks, and draining end pan tiles, made in the parish. The principal landowners are W. H. Thompson, Esq., R. Creyke, Esq., Lord Hotham, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. John Milner, Miss Newton, W. D. T. Duesbery, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Sir Henry Boynton, Rev. F. Drake, Mr. J. T. Dickson, Sir B. Outram, Mr. J. Saville, Lady Boynton, and Mr. W. Lamplugh.

At a place called *Hempit Hole*, near the Langtoft road, previous to the draining of the surrounding country, was a remarkable spring called the *Vipsey*, or *Gipsey*, which, after a wet autumn, used to issue with such violence from the ground as to form an aqueous arch, sufficiently elevated for a man on horseback to ride beneath it without being wet. There is a good mineral spring, near the road leading to Rudston, said to be efficacious in curing various disorders, but now entirely neglected.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean of York; rated in the King's Books at £6. 13s. 4d., and returned at £145. per annum. Vicar, Rev. E. F. B. B. Fellowes. The tithes were commuted in 1771; the Dean of York is impropriator.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a very ancient stone structure, in the Early English style, comprising a nave, chancel, south porch, and a massive square embattled tower, strengthened with angular buttresses. The inner door of the porch is a splendid Norman arch of seven chevron mouldings, resting on cylinders, and above it is some curious sculpture, in diamond panels. The interior is neat; at the west end is a gallery containing an organ, which was

erected some years ago, at a cost of £170., raised by subscription and the profits of a bazaar. The piscina and sedilia are in the usual situations in the chancel, and the massive oaken altar rails still remain. There are several neat marble tablets to members of the Thompson, Outram, Anderson, Brittain, and Prickett families. The font is neat and modern. The great antiquity of this church is certain, from the remains of a series of sculptured blocks still existing near the roof. The tower contains three bells.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated on a declivity of the Wolds, and now consists of one irregular street, extending from east to west for nearly 1½ mile, but was once a much larger place, vestiges of foundations having been often discovered. It had anciently a market every Thursday, which, from the vicinity and greater convenience of Driffild, has been long since discontinued. Fairs for cattle are held on Aug. 21st and November 12th, the latter of which is also a statute fair. There is a steam brewery in the village, established in 1840, and a smaller brewery commenced in 1852. Mr. Thos. Gardham's ropery was established about thirty years ago.

The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel here. Near the church is a "round house," or temporary lock-up.

A *Free Grammar School* was founded here in the 9th of Charles I. (1634), by John Lord D'Arcy, who endowed it with a rent charge of £30. per ann. It is free for instruction in Latin grammar to all the boys in the parish, but a charge is made for English, writing, arithmetic, &c. The *National School* is a neat brick building, erected in 1847, at a cost of over £500., raised by subscription, aided by a grant from the National Society.

*Swaythorpe*, now a farm of about 770 acres, is the property of Lord Hotham, and in the possession of James Hall, Esq., of Scarborough. In July, 1839, it obtained, from the Yorkshire Central Agricultural Society, the premium as being the best managed farm in the county. In the unusually dry summer of 1826, the old draw-well here refused to yield its wonted supply of water, and an ancient urn was found at its bottom, and sent to Mr. Hall's mansion. This place, which is situated on an elevated part of the Wolds, 3½ miles N. of Kilham, was anciently a village of two streets, which may still be traced on the west and north sides of a large pond called Hempdike, and the foundations of the chapel are still visible near the spring called Chapel Well. Numerous entrenchments and tumuli are traced in this locality, the former are referred to the Danes, and the latter are perhaps anterior to the time of Cæsar. The other principal farm houses are the undermentioned.

*Dotterill House*, the residence of Mr. John Staveley, built in 1854; the foldyard, out-buildings, &c., are very complete, and the farm contains 847

acres, about 50 of which are occupied by plantations, and a cover for foxes. *Raven Hill House*, occupied by Mr. S. Lamplugh, is a good modern building. *Broach Dale House* (Mr. S. Ellyard); *Westfield House*, built in 1849 (Mr. S. Lamplugh); *Field House* (Mr. R. Knaggs); and *Westfield* (Mr. J. Branton).

*Middle Dale*, or *Little Kilham*, consists of two farms, one of which is the property and residence of Mr. John Milner.

The poor parishioners have a yearly rent charge of £5., left by a person named Watson; the dividends of £85. 1s. 8d., 3 per cent. consols, left by Eliz. Knowsley, in 1800; and the interest of £36. 10s., left by R. and J. Thompson, and two other donors.

LANGTOFT.—This parish comprises the township of Langtoft, and the chapelry of Cottam. The former contains 3,140 acres, and 681 inhabitants. The rateable value is £2,197. Principal landowners, Sir J. Gibbons, Miss Broadley, Sir T. Sykes, Admiral Mitford, and Messrs. H. Wilson, F. Ford, W. Warters, and G. Huthwaite. The soil is generally very good; the scenery is open and bold, and on the Wolds very bleak and wild.

The *Benefice* is a Discharged Vicarage, with the Perpetual Curacy of Cottam annexed, rated at £8.; nett income, £354. per annum. Patron, the Archbishop of York; Vicar, Rev. Richard Baldock. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801; there are 300 acres of glebe. The *Church* (St. Peter) is situated on high ground, and is a good stone structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, south porch, and west tower. The latter appears to be the architecture of the 13th century, but the rest of the church is much later. The interior is plain. There are two bells in the tower. The sedilia remains in the chancel. The font is ancient.

The *Village* is picturesquely situated in a valley, about 6 miles N. of Driffield. According to an inscription upon a cottage, there was a great flood at Langtoft on the 10th of April, 1657. The *National School* was erected in 1846. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here. A Wesleyan Sunday School was built in 1844. About a mile from the village is an ancient post corn mill, in the occupation of Mr. Sowersby Mason. *Park House* is the property and residence of Mr. William Warters; and *Maiden Cottage* is occupied by Mr. Wm. Brunton, farmer.

*Peter de Langtoft*, a celebrated monk, poet, and historian of the 14th century, was a native of this parish. He was a Canon of the Priory of Bridlington, where it is supposed he died and was buried. His principal work was a Chronicle of England, in verse, and in the French tongue.

*Cottam Chapelry*.—Area, 2,540 acres; population, 58 souls. The *Hamlet* is distant 2 miles S.W. from Langtoft, and 5 N. by W. from Driffield.

The land is in three farms, two of which are called *Old Cottam* and *Cottam Grange*, and it is mostly the property of James T. Ford, Esq., the Lord of the Manor. There are about 850 acres of warren, belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The *Chapel* is a small plain ancient building, and the Curacy is united with Langtoft. The font is an interesting relic of ancient times.

**LOWTHORPE.**—This parish comprises 1,960 acres, of the rateable value of £2,861.; the assessed property amounts to £2,574.; and the population is 139 souls. William St. Quintin, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), the Rev. G. C. Welby, and Mr. C. Hudson, are the chief landholders. The Lowthorpe estate was brought by marriage to the St. Quintins, by Constance, the daughter of Sir John de Heslarton, in 1336. This Sir John, in 1333, instituted a college of six chantry priests in the church of Lowthorpe, or, in other words, he endowed six perpetual chantries there. In 1364 Sir Thomas de Heslerton added another chantry, for the souls of himself and Alice his wife, and he endowed the church with the Manor of Lowthorpe and the mansion house. There has been no institution to the college since 1579.

The *Collegiate Church* of Lowthorpe was an ancient Rectory, dedicated to St. Martin, now it is a Perpetual Curacy, worth only £64. per ann. Patron, William St. Quintin, Esq., Incumbent, Rev. George Carey.

The *Fabric* was formerly very handsome, but is now in a dilapidated state. It consisted of a nave, chancel, and west tower, but the chancel has long been roofless, and three large ash trees are growing within its ruined walls.

The *Village* is scattered, and stands about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles E.N.E. of Driffield. There is a fine water mill on the stream here, erected in 1777; it is occupied by Mr. Moses Lawson. The ancient mansion of the St. Quintins was taken down in 1826, and *Lowthorpe Lodge*, the occasional residence of the Lord of the Manor, was erected, partly on its site, about a dozen years ago.

**MUSTON.**—The area of Muston is 2,226 acres; population in 1851, 399 souls; rateable value, £2,585.; assessed property, £3,840. The chief proprietors of the soil are Mr. R. H. Russell, George Beswick, Esq., Miss Broadley, T. W. Ravis, Esq., Rev. R. Brook, and Mrs. Elizabeth Foster.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the gift of Admiral Mitford (who is also Lord of the Manor), and incumbency of the Rev. Wm. Green. It is rated at £6. 10s., and now returned at £153. per annum. The tithes were commuted for £391. yearly, of which the patron receives two thirds, and the Vicar one third. There are ten acres of glebe.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a small mean, ancient, edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south porch. A small turret contains two bells. Muston was formerly a chapelry to Hunmanby.

The *Village* is situated on low ground, on the small river Hartford, about 9½ miles N. W. by N. of Bridlington, and 1 mile N. from Hunmanby. An old stone cross is now converted into a guide post. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have each a small chapel here. A new *School*, and a house for the schoolmaster, is being erected, at a cost of about £400., subscribed by the landowners, aided by a grant from the Government.

A *Sunday School* is supported by the interest of a legacy of £50.

*Muston Lodge* is the property and residence of George Beswick, Esq.; and *Muston Hall* is the property and residence of Mr. R. H. Russell. *Muston Grange* is in the occupation of Mr. William Foster, farmer.

NAFFERTON.—This parish includes the township of Wansford. The lands are in a high state of cultivation. The Driffeld Canal passes through the parish. The *Township of Nafferton* comprises 4,330 acres of land, and that of Wansford, 800 acres. Rateable value, £7,038.; amount of assessed property, £7,456. Population of Nafferton, 1,260 souls; and of Wansford, 257 persons. The largest owners of the soil in Nafferton are John Dickson, Esq., Edmund Dade Conyers, Esq., Messrs. Jacob Laybourn, Christopher Hudson, and George Jaques, and the executors of the late Mr. Harwood. William St. Quintin, Esq., is Lord of the Manor.

The *Church* is dedicated to All Saints, and is a Discharged Vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, and incumbency of the Rev. J. Davidson. It is valued in the King's Books at £13. 15s. 4d., was augmented with £400. from Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1780 and 1802, and with a parliamentary grant of £1,200. in 1814; and is now returned at £139. per ann. It was anciently a Rectory, in the gift of the Percy's, till Sir Henry Percy, Knt., gave it to the Abbey of Meaux about 1304; a Vicarage was then ordained for a perpetual Vicar to serve the church, and the Archbishop of York decreed that this Vicarage should consist of twenty marks sterling, payable quarterly by the monks. This sum is still paid to the Vicar by the lay proprietor, John Dickson, Esq. The tithes were commuted in 1769.

The *Edifice*, which is handsome, stands on a considerable eminence, and was thoroughly repaired in 1828. Its parts are a nave with aisles, a chancel, and tower, and it is in the later English style of architecture. The tower is embattled and pinnacled. The windows are of two lights, with trefoil heads, except the clerestory of the nave, which has four large pointed windows of three lights. The interior is neat; the nave is divided from each aisle by four pointed arches springing from octagonal pillars. The present font is modern, and the old font, an immense cylinder, made more than 700 years ago, is preserved in the belfry, but it narrowly escaped being broken up for



the repair of the roads, in 1828. A beautiful new stained glass memorial east window was erected in March, 1854, at the expense of John Dickson, Esq., in memory of his late uncle, Rd. Dickson, Esq., of Stockton-on-Tees. The subjects illustrate three of the principal events in the life of our Divine Redeemer; and the Dickson arms is also emblazoned. The window was executed by Wailes, and is a splendid specimen of the art.

The *Village* is large, and stands about 2 miles E.N.E. of Driffild. Near the church is a fine spring, which forms a good sheet of water, and works a large corn mill, the property of Mr. Hy. Thompson. There is likewise a wind and steam mill, about 1 mile N. of the church, which was erected as a wind mill only, in 1829, by Mr. William Weatherill, and to which steam machinery was added in 1840, by Mr. Thos. Smith. It is now the property of Mr. Robert Moor.

The *Wesleyan Chapel*, originally erected in 1792, was rebuilt in 1839. It is a neat building, capable of seating about 400 persons. At the rear of the chapel is an excellent school, with play ground, &c., erected in 1847.

The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* is a small building, erected in 1824. There is a small *Independent Chapel*, but it is not now used by that body.

The *National School* is supported by subscription, and endowed with £5., which was left by Mr. John Baron, of Bridlington, in 1709. About 11½ acres of land have been left for parish uses, and the rents of the same are under the management of 12 feoffees. The poor have the rents of about 10 acres of land, bequeathed by Thos. Robinson and Thos. Moore, in 1698.

During the great storm of wind on the 6th of January, 1839, the house of Mr. Thompson, miller, of Nafferton, was blown down, and two of his sons, with his daughter and servant girl, were killed.

The *Manor House* is a small cottage in the village, bearing the date of 1772. *Wold House*, the property and residence of John Dickson, Esq., is a fine edifice of white brick, built on an elevated situation in 1854. It stands about 1½ mile N. of the village, and commands some extensive views.

*Nafferton Hall*, near the village, is now occupied as a Ladies' Boarding School. *Nafferton Grange* is the residence of Mr. Wm. Lovel, farmer; *Elmwood House* is the property of Mr. Wm. Lovel, and the residence of the Misses Lovel; *Rose Cottage* is the property and residence of Mr. Jacob Laybourn; and *Nafferton Lodge* is the property of Mr. Jacob Laybourn, and the residence of Mr. William Clarkson Laybourn.

*Pockthorpe Hamlet* is situated about 3 miles N.N.E. from Nafferton, and consists of *Pockthorpe Hall* and its farm of 710 acres of land, and about 50 acres of plantations, and four cottages. The place is the property of Henry

Harrison, Esq., and is now in the occupation of Mr. William Goston, farmer. A portion of the hall was pulled down in 1849, but it is still a large ancient brick building, three stories in height, and pleasantly situated in a valley. From foundations, &c., discovered, it seems that a village formerly existed at Pockthorpe.

*Wansford Township* contains about 800 acres, and 257 inhabitants. The land is mostly the property of Sir T. Sykes. The rateable value is £1,804.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated near the Driffield Canal, by means of which vessels of 70 tons burthen can come up to it. It stands about 3 miles E.S.E. from Driffield, and 2 N.E. of Nafferton. There is a beautiful elm tree in the village, near the canal, the circumference of which, in one part, is 80 feet, and higher up, 21 feet. It formerly had two arms, one of which crossed the road and the other the canal. There is much ornamented wood in the locality, and in the neighbourhood of the village runs the very noted stream for trout called *West Beck*. This place is frequently visited, and the neat little village inn, "*The Trout*," is often patronised by anglers of "high degree." The ancient *Chapel* of Wansford is numbered with the things that are gone, not a vestige of the building remains. The old font belonging to it is now used as a flower pot in the garden of Mr. Rd. Davison, druggist, Driffield. An old bell, said to have belonged to this chapel, bearing the date of 1684, and weighing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt., is also in the possession of that gentleman (having purchased it in Hull, at a "second-hand" warehouse), and is used as a mortar in his shop. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* here. The *School* was erected in 1849, by T. Sykes, Esq., and it, together with an *Infant School*, is supported by Lady Sykes.

*Wansford Corn and Bone Mills*, close to the canal, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Thomas Bainton and Son, were built and many years used as a cotton and carpet factory. The mills are worked by water and steam—the water wheel (of cast metal, made by Mr. Harker, of Driffield), being of 50 horse power, and the steam engine of 25 horse power. The machinery is on an improved plan, and is similar to that employed in Her Majesty's flour mills at Deptford, in which the flour is dressed through silk.

REIGHTON, or RIGHTON.—The area of this parish is 1,680 acres, of the rateable value of £1,730.; population, 247 souls. The chief landholders are Sir Geo. Strickland, Admiral Mitford (Lord of the Manor), the Vicar, John Hesp, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Johnson. The parish lies on the sea coast, extending to Filey Bay; and there are several good limestone quarries in it.

The *Benefice* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £9. 10s., and returned at £177. nett. Patron and impropiator, Sir G. Strickland; Vicar, Rev. N. C.

Strickland. The tithes were commuted in 1811. The glebe consists of 70 acres. The *Church* is a low ancient building, consisting of a nave, north aisle, chancel, south porch, and bell turret. The south side of the nave has been rebuilt with brick, the other side and the whole of the chancel is of Norman workmanship. The nave and aisle are separated by three circular arches, resting on pillars of a similar form. The font is square, with elegant pillars at the angles, and diaper work at the sides.

The *Vicarage House* is near the church.

The *Village* is small, and stands about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. by N. of Bridlington. From different parts of the village, and the churchyard, there are some splendid views of the Wolds, and of the coast about Filey and Scarborough. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1818. On the top of the high hills in this locality, some of them 400 feet above the level of the sea, there are some excellent springs, which are never dry.

*Reighton Hall*, a large ancient brick building, near the village, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Ringrose, farmer; and the *Manor House*, the residence of Mr. William Richardson, farmer, is a neat brick building in the village.

**RUDSTONE.**—This parish includes the hamlets of Thorpe and Caythorpe, and contains about 5,060 acres, and 599 inhabitants. Rateable value, £3,950.; assessed property, £5,075. The surface is boldly undulated, the higher grounds are embellished with thriving plantations, and the vale is intersected by a stream, on the banks of which are luxuriant pastures. The principal landowners are Godfrey W. B. Bosville, Esq., Lord Londesborough, Mrs. Hopkinson, Sir Henry Boynton (Lord of the Manor), and the Vicar in right of his church.

In the Domesday Survey this place is called *Rodstane*, probably from an obelisk which stands in the churchyard. This obelisk is one entire natural stone, of the coarse rag, or mill-stone grit, of the same kind and shape as the celebrated stones called Devil's Arrows, near Boroughbridge, which Camden, Leland, and Drake, suppose to be Roman trophies erected in commemoration of some victory; but they are probably of greater antiquity, and portions of Druidical temples, or British cromlechs.\* (See vol. i., pp. 34, 52.)

\* The stone at Rudstone is 29 feet 4 inches in height, and its length within ground has been traced to the depth of more than 12 feet, without reaching its bottom; its breadth is 5 feet 10 inches, and the thickness is 2 feet 3 inches. All the four sides are a little convex; and supposing it, says a writer in the *Archæologia*, vol. v., to be 28 feet above ground, and as much below as above, the whole weight is probably 46 tons. An old woman in the village informed Mr. Allen, who published his *History of Yorkshire* in 1829, that she could remember the remains of a similar block of stone, which was situated some yards to the east of the present obelisk.

The *Benefice* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £9. 18s. 6½d., and now worth £236. per annum. Patron, the Archbishop of York; Vicar, Rev. Rt. Dallin; impropiator, Sir H. Boynton. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1774 and in 1811. The *Church* is a small neat edifice, having the usual parts of a parish church. It was thoroughly repaired in 1829. The aisles are divided from the nave by three pointed arches, resting on circular columns. The sedilia remains in the chancel, and the font is circular.

The *Village* is watered by a small stream, and stands on low ground about 5 miles W. from Bridlington. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here; and the *National School* is chiefly supported by Mr. and Mrs. Bosville and the Vicar.

The *Manor House* is a farm house near the village. *Spring Dale House* is the residence of Mr. William Etherington, farmer.

*Thorpe Hall*, the property and occasional residence of G. W. B. Bosville, Esq., is a large edifice, consisting of a centre and wings, situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and embellished with richly varied scenery. In enlarging the fish ponds, in 1830, some Roman relics, consisting of urns, swords, and spears, were discovered. *Little Thorpe House* and farm are in the occupation of Mrs. Foster; and there are two good farms called *High Caythorpe* and *Low Caythorpe*, the former occupied by Mr. F. Daggitt, and the latter by Mr. William Jordan.

RUSTON PARVA, or LITTLE RUSTON, is a parish of 910 acres, and 185 inhabitants, and belongs chiefly to W. St. Quintin, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Y. Yarburgh, Esq., and Mr. T. Oliver. Rateable value, £1,374.; assessed property, £1,504. Limestone of excellent quality is found in abundance, and great quantities are annually burnt into lime, for the supply of the adjacent district. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of Wm. St. Quintin, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. G. Carey. Its present value is £51. per annum, being augmented with £1,000. of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1741 and 1824. The tithes were commuted in 1801.

The *Church* (All Saints) stands on a hill, and was rebuilt mostly of white brick in 1832, when the old one, a small mean edifice, was taken down. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a bell turret containing two bells. The old font stands in the chancel.

The *Village* is situated on low ground, about 4 miles N.E. from Driffeld. On the green are the remains of an ancient stone cross. The *Manor House* is a farm house in the village. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*.

*Bracybridge Corn Mill*, now in the occupation of Mr. S. Lowson, was built in 1807, on the site of a very ancient mill.

**THWING.**—This parish includes the township or hamlet of Octon-cam-Octon Grange, and contains 4,060 acres of land; its population is 599 souls; rateable value, £3,351.; assessed property, £3,181. Chief proprietors of the soil, Lord Londesborough (Lord of the Manor), Admiral Mitford, Miss Vickerman, Mr. Seth Gibson, and J. Laybourn, Esq. The lordship of *Twenge* gave name to a family, of whom Sir Rt. de Twenge, Knt., was the first. His posterity inherited this manor successively after him, and the last of them obtained a charter of free warren here, and elsewhere, in 1293, and at the same time procured a grant for a weekly market here on Wednesday, with a fair yearly, "on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Thomas the Martyr." In 1375 the last male heir of this family died without issue, and the estates descended to the heirs of his three sisters.

The *Living* is a Rectory in mediocrities, each valued in the King's Books at £8. 12s. 1d.; nett income, £520. Patron, the Crown; Rector, Rev. W. J. Butler. Tithes commuted in 1769. The *Church* (All Saints) consists of a nave, north aisle and chancel, south porch, with a bell turret on the roof at the west end, containing two bells. Within the porch is a circular arched doorway, the upper part filled up with a basso-relievo of the Holy Lamb, with the flag. The interior is neat. Four pointed arches, resting on octagonal pillars, separate the aisle from the nave. The church was repewed in 1814, by the parishioners, and thoroughly repaired in 1836, at the expense of the late Robt. Prickett, Esq., the then Lord of the Manor, who died in 1844. The chancel arch is circular; the east window is of five lights, and is, together with two windows in the nave, of three lights, filled with stained glass. In the chancel is a tablet to the memory of the above-mentioned Mr. Prickett, who, in his life time, erected a memorial here to Thomas Lamplugh, Archbishop of York, who died in 1691, and was a native of this place. There are other tablets in the church to the families of Lowish, Vickerman, and Topham. The *Rectory* is now a farm house.

The *Village* stands about 8½ miles W. by N. of Bridlington. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1839, and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* in 1840.

The *School*, and a house for the schoolmistress, were built in 1835, by the late Mr. Prickett. The *Manor House*, an ancient building in the village, is in the occupation of Mr. John Vickerman, farmer. There is a large tumulus in the parish (the place of sepulture, probably, of some British chieftain and his family), which was enclosed some years ago by Mr. Prickett.

*Wold Cottage*, the residence of J. Laybourn, Esq., is situated on the north side of the parish, and in a field about one-third of a mile nearly west of the house, a most extraordinary phenomena of nature occurred on the 13th of

December, 1795, about three o'clock in the afternoon. A singular stone, 28 inches in breadth, 36 inches in length, and weighing 56 pounds, fell from the atmosphere, and partly buried itself in the ground, on the spot where the late Edward Topham, Esq., of Wold Cottage, erected an obelisk in 1799, to commemorate the event. This stone is of a composition similar to most other meteoric stones which have fallen at various periods in different parts of the world, but it has no counterpart or resemblance to the natural stones of the earth.\*

*Octon*, or *Oxton*, consists of three or four farm houses and a few cottages, about 1 mile W. from Thwing; and *Octon Grange* (two farm houses) is situated about a mile from Octon. Near Octon hamlet are the remains of entrenchments, in two divisions.

**WILLERBY.**—The townships of Willerby, Binnington, and Staxton, are included in this parish; the area of the whole is 4,180 acres; rateable value, £3,644.; assessed property, £3,098. The *Township of Willerby* contains 1,630 acres, and 63 inhabitants. Lord Londesborough is the owner of all the land. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £9. 0s. 7½d., and returned at £116. per annum. Patron, the Crown; Vicar, Rev. E. Day, of Norton. Tithes commuted in 1801. The *Church* (St. Peter) is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and low west tower, in which are three bells. There was formerly a north aisle.

The *Village* is very small, and is situated in a valley about 6 miles S. by W. of Scarborough.

\* An account of the falling of this stone, communicated by Mr. Topham, is published in a book on British Mineralogy, by the late Mr. Sowerby, of Lambeth Road, London, in whose museum the stone was deposited. From that account we learn that the stone passed through the air in a north-west direction from the sea coast, and numbers of persons distinguished a body passing through the clouds, though not able to ascertain what it was. In the different villages over which the stone took its direction, numbers of the people heard the noise of something passing through the air, and some persons saw it strike the earth, and deposed to the same on oath before Mr. Topham, who was a magistrate. It embedded itself 10 inches in the earth and chalk rock, and fixed itself so strongly in the latter, that it required some labour to dig it out. Before it touched the earth there was some thunder and lightning at a distance, but at its fall an explosion took place, which alarmed the surrounding country. Mr. Bigland, in one of his tours through Yorkshire, in 1810, saw a portion of the stone in the possession of the late Archdeacon Wrangham, at Hunmanby. It has a black and vitrified surface, exhibiting marks of a volcanic origin; the inside is white, and of a granulated but very compact texture; and its composition is totally different from that of any kind of stone yet discovered. Mr. King, the antiquary, in his account of "sky-fallen stones," has published an account of this, with many curious and learned remarks on those which have fallen at different periods.

*Binnington Township*.—Area, 910 acres; population, 85 souls. The soil belongs to Lord Londesborough and Sir T. D. Legard.

The *Hamlet* is small, and is seated on the southern bank of the river Hartford, about three-quarters of a mile E. of Willerby.

*Staxton Township* contains 1,640 acres, and 274 inhabitants. Lord Londesborough is owner of most of the land. The *Hamlet* stands about half a mile E. from Willerby. There is a *National School*, and the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a small chapel here.

WOLD NEWTON.—The acreage of this parish numbers 1,960, and the inhabitants 276. The assessed property amounts to £2,018.; and the rateable value is £1,650. The chief landholders are the executors of the late A. Rhodes, Esq., and Lord Downe. Admiral Mitford is Lord of the Manor. The soil is light and gravelly, and the surface is diversified with hills and dales, presenting a great variety of scenery, enlivened by a considerable mere, or lake, principally supplied by one of those copious springs called the *Gypseys*, or *Gipseys*.\*

This parish was anciently a chapelry to Hunmanby, where the inhabitants were accustomed to bury their dead till the consecration of their own churchyard, in 1828. The *Living* is now a Discharged Vicarage, in the patronage of Lord Downe, and incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Skelton. It is rated at £0. 19s. 9½d., and returned at £113. per annum. The *Church* is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a south porch, and a wooden bell turret. There was formerly a north aisle. The chancel was rebuilt in 1850, by the late patron, the Hon. M. Langley. The inner door of the porch is circular-headed, the upper part enclosed with chequer work, and a cross in a circle. The interior is neat, with an ancient circular font; and the east window is filled with stained glass. The *Vicarage House* was erected in 1830, by the present Vicar, aided by a donation of £100. from the late patron.

The *Village* is picturesquely seated in a valley, about 8 miles N.E. from

\* The word is not pronounced the same as *gipsy*, a fortuneteller; the *g*, in this case, being sounded hard, as in *gimblet*.

The *Gypseys* are streams of water which burst through the unbroken ground in various parts of the Wolds, during the latter part of winter and the early part of spring, and at other periods after heavy rains, sometimes so copious as to fill a drain called the *Gypsey-race*, 12 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. The *Gypseys* sometimes flow during two or three months and then totally cease, leaving scarcely a mark to distinguish the place from which the water issued. Hone, in his *Table Book*, tells us that the young people of North Burton had a custom in former times (in accordance, probably, with some traditionary custom of the Druids) of "going out to meet the Gypsey," on her rise from the Wolds.

Bridlington. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*. The *School* was built in 1832, by the late Abraham Rhodes, Esq., whose executors allow £20. per ann. towards its support. There is a good *Lending Library* at the school; and a Clothing Club is established in the parish.

## Harthill Wapentake.

THIS is the largest Wapentake in the East-Riding, and comprises more than one-third of that great division of Yorkshire. It was enlarged a few years ago by the addition of the whole of the small Wapentake of Hullshire, and by a few townships taken from Howdenshire and Holderness. Its length is about 23 miles, and its breadth is from 17 to 22 miles. It includes the greater part of the hilly district called the Wolds; and is bounded on the south by the river Humber and Howdenshire; on the west by the river Derwent; on the north by Buckrose and Dickering Wapentakes; and on the east, partly by the latter, but mostly by Holderness, from which it is separated by the river Hull. It was in four, but is now in five divisions, each having a Chief Constable, and deriving their names from four prominent hills, upon which beacons were placed in the early part of the late wars, for the purpose of alarming the country in case of invasion, or other danger. These divisions are called Bainton Beacon, Holme Beacon, Wilton Beacon, and Hunsley Beacon; the latter of which was subdivided, in 1838, into North and South Hunsley Beacon Divisions. These five divisions of Harthill, with the town of Kingston-upon-Hull at their south-eastern extremity, form the Deanery of Harthill and Hull, in the Archdeaconry of the East Riding. The area of the Wapentake, according to the Parliamentary return of the census of 1851, is 276,265 acres, and the population, 47,429 souls.

**BAINTON BEACON DIVISION.**—The area of this, the most northern division of the Wapentake, is 55,634 acres, and the population is 11,045 souls, viz:—5,606 males, and 5,439 females; and it comprises the market town of Driffield, and the parishes of Bainton, North Dalton, Holme-on-the-Wolds, Hutton Cranswick, Kilnwick, Kirkburn, Lockington, Lund, Middleton, Scarborough, Skerne, Warter, and Watton.

**BAINTON.**—The townships of Bainton and Neswick are comprised in this parish; the former contains 2,320 acres, and 404 inhabitants. The rateable value is £3,649.; and the amount of assessed property in 1815, was £3,283. The name of this division of Harthill Wapentake is derived from a beacon



which stood on an eminence on the south side, and afterwards on the north side of the road from Bainton to Driffeld. The cause of the removal of the beacon, was the growth of a wood, which intercepted the view of the Kilham beacon. The knightly family of De Mauley were anciently seated in this place, and held the manor of the Seigniorship of Holderness. The principal landholders are the Rev. R. C. Wilmot (Lord of the Manor), the Rector in right of his church, John Lee, Esq., — Raikes, Esq., and Mr. John Topham.

The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £35. 14s. 8½d., and returned at £757. per annum. It is in the patronage of St. John's College, Oxford, and incumbency of the Rev. G. T. Clare. At the enclosure of the parish in 1774, 602 acres of land were allotted to the Rector in lieu of tithes, and six acres to the parish clerk.

The *Church* (St. Andrew) is a very handsome Gothic structure, consisting of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and a fine west tower, with an elegant pierced battlement. A considerable portion of an octagonal spire, which fell down about the middle of the last century, exists, and has a curious appearance. The whole structure appears to have been erected about the latter part of the 13th century. In the west face of the tower is a fine window of four lights, and most of the windows of the church are large and of three lights, with quatrefoils in the arches, the outer mouldings resting on carved heads. There is a very neat stone porch on the south side, having a cross on its apex, and the present Rector (by whom the chancel was restored about the year 1841) removed an unsightly vestry which stood against the north side of the chancel, and erected what now appears to be a north porch, but which in reality is a vestry. Previous to the erection of this vestry there was a handsome doorway on the north side of the church, which is now placed in the front of the vestry, and which gives the building the appearance of a porch, though the doorway is walled up in the interior. This excellent contrivance gives a great uniformity to the plan of the church. The buttresses of the south aisle, and the east and west angles of the north aisle, have large gargoyles; and the whole is finished with a plain parapet. The nave and aisles of the church were re-fitted, newly roofed, and restored, about the year 1840, and the whole is now in most excellent preservation. The interior is very fine. The nave is divided from the aisles by four pointed arches, resting on lofty and elegant octagonal columns. The east window, which has some good tracery in the sweep of the arch, is filled with stained glass, by Wailes, inserted in 1844, at the expense of the Rev. E. H. Woodhall, late curate of the parish; and the other windows of the chancel are of ground glass, with coloured borders. The communion table is of Caen stone; the sanctuary is

beautifully wainscotted, and the Decalogue, Creed, &c., are elegantly illuminated on a ground of gold. The sedilia is very neat. The western end of the chancel is fitted up as a choir; the pulpit and reading desk are neat; and the lectern is a finely carved eagle, in wood. The seats are all single, and the timber roofs are stained. The organ, which stands beneath the tower, was presented by the Rev. E. H. Woodall. On a recessed altar tomb in the south aisle, is the full length recumbent effigy, cross-legged, and in chain mail armour, of Peter de Mauley, Knt., who died in the reign of Henry III.; above the effigy is a pedimental canopy, richly crocketed and finished with a finial; and on each side an elegant and lofty buttress, with pinnacles, &c. Within the pediment is a pointed arch, and in the spandrils are representatives of angels, &c. In the upper part, against the wall, are three shields of arms. The whole is in good repair. In the centre of the chancel is the full length effigy in brass, of Roger Godeale, Rector of this church, but the date is destroyed. The font is circular, and is entirely covered with net or diamond work. At the east end of the north aisle is a neat tablet, surmounted with some elegant Gothic tabernacle work, to the memory of the late John Grimston, Esq., of Neswick, who died in 1846, aged 70; there are other monuments in the church to the Grimston family. The churchyard is exceedingly neat; and the *Rectory House*, which adjoins it on the south, is a commodious white brick building, in front of which are some tastily laid out pleasure grounds, which were formed at the expense of the present Rector, who has likewise improved the house, outbuildings, &c.

The *Village* is very neat, and pleasantly situated on the eastern side of the Wolds, about 6 miles S.W. of Driffield, and 10 N.W. from Beverley; and contains the remains of an ancient Market Cross. There is here the site of a moated building, a plan of which is drawn upon an old plan of the parish.

The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was built in 1837, and the *Methodist Chapel* in 1838. There are schools for boys and infants, supported by subscription. The *Petty Sessions* for the division of Bainton Beacon are held about once a month, at the *New Inn*, a large ancient brick building, north of the village, at which the manor courts were formerly held.

The principal farms and farm houses are the *Beacon Farm*, in the occupation of Mr. William Angas, which takes its name from the hill upon which formerly stood the above-mentioned beacon; *Field House*, the residence of Mr. Haldenby Sharp; the *Glebe Farm*, now held by Mr. Thomas Hotham; *Dickendale House*, occupied by Mr. Bielby Topham; *Bainton Burrows Farm*, held by Mr. Wm. Parks; and *Bainton Heights House*, the residence of Mr. John Topham. From the latter are very extensive views of Holderness, &c.

*Neswick Township*.—Area, 980 acres; population, 65 souls; rateable value, £1,426. The place is situated about 1 mile N.E. of Bainton, and is the sole property of the Rev. Richard Coke Wilmot, of *Neswick Hall*, a good mansion, standing in a well wooded park, on the north side of a picturesque valley. A girls' school in the park is supported by Mrs. Wilmot, and the children's pence. *Neswick Farm* is now in the occupation of Mr. John Wheatley.

**NORTH DALTON**.—This parish, of which the name signifies North Dale town, comprises 3,890 acres; population, 499 souls; rateable value, £3,412.; assessed property, £5,173.; chief landholders, Lord Londesborough (Lord of the Manor), James Walker, Esq., Henry Woodall, Esq., and Messrs. Wm. Binnington, jun., John Hudson, Wm. Leak, and Wm. Duggleby.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, rated at £9. 6s. 8d.; augmented from 1715 to 1819, with £1,400., in parliamentary grants, and with £307. 12s., subscribed by the patron and the landowners in the latter year, and now returned at £75. per annum nett. Patron and impropiator, James Walker, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. Thomas Rankin.

The *Church* (All Saints) stands on a large conical mound of earth in the village, and is an ancient edifice, with a nave, chancel, and low embattled tower. The latter is of a more recent date than the church, and the chancel is the most ancient part of the edifice. The south door is Norman, with clustered cylindrical jambs, and the north door of the chancel, though plainer, is of the same style. The arch between the nave and chancel is also Norman, with zigzag ornaments. At the west end is a beautiful pointed window, and at the east end are three lancet windows. The interior was repewed in 1840, at a cost of £86. 10s., raised by subscription. The font is circular. In the chancel is a neatly carved Caen stone mural monument, to the memory of Mr. Thomas Binnington, who died Sept. 23rd, 1850, aged 64 years; and there are three neat monuments in the nave to the Dowker, Fawsett, and Buttle families.

The *Village*, which is highly romantic and picturesque in appearance, is situated in a deep valley in the Wolds, about 7½ miles S.W. of Driffeld.

There is a deep pool of water opposite the church, which was never known to have been dry, except in the summer of 1826.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1839; and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* in 1836. The *School* is supported by subscription.

The *Manor House*, in the occupation of Henry Woodall, Esq., stands a little south of the church, and is surrounded with some fine elms; and at the west end of the church is an ancient farm house, said to have formerly been the Parsonage House, and now in the occupation of Mr. John Boast.

The other good residences in the village are occupied by Mrs. Binnington, Mr. Wm. Binnington, jun., and Mr. John Hudson. There are two *Granges* in this parish; one of which is the residence of Mr. James Grubb, and the other is in the occupation of Mr. John Staveley. *Wold House* is occupied by Mr. William Binnington, and *Shiptondale House* is the property and residence of Mr. William Leak.

## GREAT DRIFFIELD.

This parish contains the township of Emswell with Kelleythorpe, and the chapelry of Little Driffield, besides the town of Great Driffield. The area of Great and Little Driffield is 5,058 acres, and the chief proprietors of the soil are Lord Londesborough, Viscount Downe (Lord of the Manor), E. D. Conyers, Esq., and Mr. Robert Hornby. The parish is situated in the heart of a fertile district, the soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, the pastures are luxuriant, and the cattle bred here are of very superior quality. The famous short horned bull Patriot, bred by the late Mr. George Coates, was fed here about 35 years ago, and was sold for 500 guineas; and Mr. Coates afterwards bred a cow from the same stock, for which he is said to have refused the offer of 1,000 guineas. This neighbourhood is remarkable for the breeding of Leicester sheep, and there is, perhaps, no part of the world in which they arrive at greater perfection, or where the breeding of them is better understood. There is also here an excellent breed of carriage horses, and good waggon horses.

Several thousand acres of land in this district were formerly occupied as rabbit warrens. The air is pure and salubrious, and the locality is remarkably pleasant, and abounds with varied scenery.

The *Market Town of Great Driffield* is situated at the foot of the Wolds, and near the confluence of several fine trout streams, which, uniting their waters, flow south-eastward to Frodingham, where, receiving numerous tributaries, they form the river Hull. It is distant from Hull 22 miles N. by E., 13 N. of Beverley, 12 S.W. of Bridlington, and 196 miles<sup>N.</sup> from London. The assessed property in the parish, in 1815, amounted to £15,271. The population of Great Driffield in 1851 was 3,963 souls, viz:—1,894 males, and 2,069 females. The population of the same place in 1801 was 1,329 persons. Rateable value of Great Driffield town and township, £14,285. The town consists of one spacious street, extending nearly north and south, in a direction parallel with the principal stream, and of two or three small streets of inferior houses. The streets are lighted with gas, from works

established in 1835, at an expense of £1,800., raised in shares of £10. each. These works were erected by Mr. John Malam, and have since been much enlarged. The inhabitants have an ample supply of excellent water. The *Market* is held every Thursday, and for corn it is said to be the best market in the East Riding. A market for fat cattle is held on every alternate Wednesday. There are *Fairs* for horses, cattle, and sheep, at Little Driffield, on Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August 26th, and September 19th.

There are branches of the *York Union*, the *East Riding*, and the *Bridlington and Driffield Banks*; as well as a branch of the *Hull Savings' Bank*, opened in 1831. The amount deposited in the latter during the year 1854 was £7,491.; and the amount paid to depositors is £6,514.. The total amount deposited since the opening of the bank, is £108,412.; and the amount paid to depositors, is £78,588.

The principal trade is in corn, of which the surrounding district affords an abundant supply. There are several extensive steam and water corn mills on the various streams in the town and neighbourhood, viz:—*Poundsworth Mill* (in Hutton Cranswick parish) about 1 mile from the town, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Dawson; *River Head Corn and Bone Mill*, the property and in the occupation of Messrs. Harrison; *King's Mill*, worked by Mr. William Witty; the *Albion Steam Mill*, the property of Mr. Chambers Sproxton; and the *Bell Corn and Bone Mills*, situated in Skerno parish, and formerly a flax spinning and dressing mill. The corn mill is worked by Mr. W. Wrigglesworth, and the bone mill by Mr. Brigham, of Beverley. There are likewise two wind mills in the town, one of which is worked by steam.

The *Driffield Canal* was constructed under an act of the 7th of Geo. III. (1767), and extends along the side of the principal stream to the river Hull, a little below the bridge at Frodingham. At the head of the canal are commodious wharfs and warehouses, as well as two mills for crushing bones.

There are several good *Breweries*. *Gibson's Foundry* was established in 1826; *Johnson's Foundry*, in 1848; and *Pickering's Foundry*, in 1854. These three are likewise agricultural implement manufactories. *Harker's Foundry* is also a millwright establishment, and it was at it that the fine powerful water wheel of the Wansford Mill was cast. The manufacture of *Artificial Manure* is carried on here to a considerable extent, by Messrs. F. C. Matthews and Co., manufacturing agricultural chemists. This excellent manure has, in the course of seven years, attained so great a notoriety for its good qualities, that not less than from £5,000. to £6,000. worth of it is annually manufactured and sold here, and during the past season an area of not less than 15,000 acres of crops in this locality were placed under its fertilizing influence.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a Perpetual Curacy,\* with that of Little Driffield annexed, valued in the Liber Regis at £7. 10s. 2½d., and now returned at £154. nett per annum. It was augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1772, and £400. in 1821. The present patron and impropiator is the Precentor in the Cathedral of York, as Prebendary of Driffield, but under the Cathedral Act the Archbishop of York will be the patron, after the termination of the existing interest of the Rev. Dr. Rice, the present Precentor. The Rev. George Allen is the incumbent. There is no Parsonage House, but there is a site for one on the south side of the churchyard, to the rear of the yard of the Red Lion Inn.

The *Fabric* of the church is a stately and venerable pile of Norman and Early English architecture. Its plan embraces a nave with aisles, a chancel, and a lofty square embattled tower, of the Decorated English style, strengthened by double buttresses at the angles, panelled and enriched with canopied niches, and crowned with an elegant panelled battlement, and eight richly crocketed pinnacles. Tradition states that this elegant tower, which forms a truly magnificent feature in the landscape, was built by one of the Hotham family, in commutation of a vow made during a dangerous illness, to undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. A south porch was erected in 1829. Some of the windows of the church are square-headed, and others pointed. In the wall over the window in the east end of the south aisle is the statuette of a Bishop, mitred and croziered. The chancel has two tall square-headed windows on each side, and a similar window of five lights in the east end of it. There is a circular doorway, resting on attached columns, on the south side of the chancel, and a similar doorway on the north side leads to a modern vestry. The interior is very neat; the aisles are separated from the nave by an arcade of four circular arches, on similar formed columns; and the chancel and tower arches are pointed. The organ is placed within the arch of the tower. There is a piscina in the chancel, and another at the east end of the north aisle. There are several monuments in the church. The present font is modern, the ancient one being placed in the belfry. The ceilings are flat and plastered. The tower contains a clock and three bells.

The *Baptist Chapel* was built in 1788. The *Independent Chapel*, erected in 1802, is a neat brick building in Exchange Street, containing a good organ, put up in 1847, by Mr. Wm. Shepherdson, of Driffield. At the rear of the chapel is a Sunday School, erected in 1846. The *Wesleyan Chapel* is

\* Bacon styles Great Driffield a Discharged Vicarage, and Little Driffield a Perpetual Curacy.

a large brick building erected in 1828; and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was built in 1821.

There are two good *Boarding and Day Schools* here for young gentlemen; one at *Broomsgrove House*, conducted by Mr. Edwin Shaw, and the other in Middle Street, conducted by Mr. Forge.

The *National School* was established in 1818. The old school has recently been taken down, and near its site a new and beautiful school for boys and girls, with master's residence, play ground, &c., has just been erected, on ground given by Lord Downe. The buildings, which are an ornament to the part of the town where they stand, are in the Pointed style, faced with stock bricks, stone quoins, and mullions, and surmounted with a bell turret and vane, from designs by Mr. C. Broderick, architect, Hull. The cost of the erection was defrayed by voluntary subscription, and a grant from the Committee of Council on Education.

An *Infant School*, built in 1839, is supported by subscription.

The *Mechanics' Institute*, founded in 1837, is held in a commodious building in Westgate, which was formerly a Methodist Chapel. It numbers about 250 members; and there are about 600 volumes in the library. The president for the present year is the Rev. Henry Birch, Independent minister; and the secretaries are Messrs. John Browne and C. B. Forest. On the walls of the lecture hall are large paintings, in gilt frames, of the late Mr. J. Harrison and Mr. D. Anderson, friends of the institute; and a lithographed portrait of the Earl of Carlisle, the patron of the institute.

The *Farmers' Club* was instituted in 1851, for the advancement of practical agriculture in this neighbourhood, and the discussion of political subjects affecting the agricultural interests. The proceedings consisted of lectures and discussions on practical points in husbandry, agricultural chemistry, with experiments, and politics, by amateur and professional lecturers. The club has sent delegates to political meetings, and subscribed to movements for protection to native industry; and it has been the means of bringing several of the reaping machines and improved agricultural implements into operation in the district, and testing their practical utility. In the harvest of 1852 an important and interesting trial of reaping machines, under the auspices of the club, took place on the farm of the president, Mr. Hopper, of Kelleythorpe. The club originated the *Driffield and East Riding Agricultural Society*, with which it was amalgamated in the beginning of the present year. This society dates from the 1st of January, 1854, and an annual subscription of 10s. or upwards, constitutes a member. According to its rules an annual show of all sorts of short horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry, and

implements, is to be held in the month of July, and to be open for competition to the East Riding of Yorkshire. The first annual show of the Society took place at Driffield, on the 12th of July, 1854, on which occasion the prizes awarded amounted to £282. 17s. 6d.; and the second was at the same place on the 25th of July in the present year, when the sum of £329. 7s. 6d. was given as premiums. The president for the present year is Lord Hotham; secretary, Mr. Robert Kirby.

The *Floral, Horticultural, and Poultry Society* was formed in 1852, and held its first show in the autumn of that year. In consequence of the spirit and liberality with which the exhibitions have been conducted, they have proved the most successful and brilliant of anything of the kind in this part of the country; each successive exhibition excelling the previous one in interest, extent, and financial matters. The great number of every variety of beautiful poultry, the extent and excellence of the floral and horticultural produce, have attracted the largest, the gayest, and most fashionable company ever witnessed in Driffield. The society is upheld by voluntary contributions and donations, and is patronized by Lord Hotham, the Hon. Capt. Duncombe, and many of the gentry of the district. President, E. H. Reynard, Esq.; Secretary, Mr. John Browne.

The trout streams afford excellent sport to the angler, and for the protection of the fisheries, an *Anglers' Club* was established in 1833. This club numbers amongst its members the Duke of Leeds, Viscount Downe, Lord Wenlock, and Sir Tatton Sykes. The subscription of each member is £5. per annum. President, Lord Londesborough; Treasurer and Hon. Sec., E. H. Reynard, Esq. The proprietors of the trout stream are Lord Londesborough, Viscount Downe, and Sir T. Sykes. About 2 miles from Driffield an extraordinary trout was caught in the stream, by J. Dunn, a waterman, on the 24th of Sept., 1832. It measured 32 inches in length, 21 inches in circumference, and weighed 17 pounds. It is now preserved, and in the possession of Mr. Dobson, fishing tackle manufacturer, Driffield. There was another trout, taken in the stream a few years since, weighing 12 pounds, which is now in the Scarborough Museum; and several have been taken of about five and six pounds weight. About twenty miles of water are preserved by this club.

A neat building, containing the *Corn Exchange and Public Rooms*, was erected in 1841, at an expense of about £2,600., raised in shares of £10. each. It contains two large rooms, each being over 50 feet long and 30 wide, and communicating with each other by sliding partitions; a room in which the magistrates hold *Petty Sessions*, for the division of Bainton Beacon,



on the first Thursday in every month; and in which the *County Court* is held once a month, before William Raines, Esq.; and other offices. The inner room is lighted from the ceiling, which is very fine, and has an orchestra over the entrance, and the whole is lighted with gas. The building is of brick, with a front of cut stone. The entrance is beneath a handsome pediment, supported by two fluted columns and two pilasters with Corinthian capitals; and to shew the difficulty there is in removing old prejudices, or in altering old customs, we may observe, that in preference to the accommodation afforded by this beautiful structure, the farmers, even in wet weather, continue to buy and sell their corn in the street, opposite the Blue Bell Inn.

A *Gaol*, or *Lock-up*, was erected in the town in 1843. It contains three cells and a house for the Superintendent. The *Railway Station*, on the Hull, Bridlington, and Scarborough Railway, is at the south end of the town.

The *Driffeld Poor Law Union* comprehends 43 townships, embracing an area of 165 square miles, with a population, in 1851, of 18,265 persons. The *Union Workhouse* will accommodate about 200 inmates. The appointments and arrangements in this institution are admirable. Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Rev. R. C. Wilmot; Clerk, Edmund Dade Conyers, Esq. (the Coroner); Chaplain, Rev. G. Allen; Master, Mr. J. S. Wilson. There are eight medical officers for the Union.

*Antiquities.*—There are numerous barrows in this neighbourhood; the most remarkable of which are those near the edge of the Wolds, about 3 miles N.E. of Driffeld. There, is a secluded spot of wooded ground, measuring four acres, covered with nearly 200 tumuli of slight elevation, so closely arranged as not to leave more than 3½ feet between any two of them. They are called *Danes' Graves*, and the valley near to this ancient cemetery is called *Danes' Dale*. They are supposed to be the graves of Danish invaders who fell in battle here, perhaps in combat with the troops of Harold; or the spot may have been the place of sepulture of a colony of Danes, residing at Danes' Dale. They are not recorded in history, and all that is known of them is their traditionary name. They have frequently been opened, and each mound is generally found to contain a skeleton, but weapons, ornaments, or other articles usually found in barrows, have been rarely met with.

On the south of the town of Driffeld two or three large barrows have been opened within the last few years, especially in 1849, by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, and a number of skeletons and Anglo-Saxon remains were discovered, consisting of weapons, beads of amber, brooches, pins, and articles of domestic use, mostly all of which, except the skeletons, have been deposited in the Museum of the Philosophical Society at York, and have been des-

cribed by the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, volume vii., for 1846. One of these barrows, examined three or four years ago, contained a stone chamber, or chest, in which was deposited a large skeleton, with a beautiful urn, some beads, and other remains of a bygone age. These remains are referable to the ancient British period, and are in the possession of Lord Londesborough, upon whose estate (at Kelleythorpe) they were found.

*Moot Hill* is said to be the site of an ancient castle.

There are several good houses in and near Driffeld, and among which we may mention *Garton Cottage*, the residence of Thos. Atkinson, Esq.; *White Hall Villa*, the residence of the Rev. J. Matthews; and *Souththorpe Lodge*, in the occupation of Mr. R. D. Dawson. There are some good farm houses scattered through the parish. The *Manor House*, the residence of Mr. Jas. Allanson, is an ancient brick building. A few years ago, whilst cutting a drain close to the house, Mr. Allanson discovered a human skeleton. Near the house is an ancient spring called *Kendal Well*, against which was formerly a post, to which an iron dish was chained, that travellers might help themselves to the water. The people of Beswick pay 24s. 6d. per annum to the Kendal Well estate, for which sum they are toll free at the Little Driffeld fairs. Near the well, which is now a sheet of water, at which cattle drink, is one of the handsomest and largest white thorn trees in the kingdom. *Little Kendal House* is in the occupation of Mr. William Allanson. *Field House*, the residence of Mr. George Dunning, was formerly occupied by Mr. Coates, the breeder of the bull and cow already mentioned. *Wold House* is the residence of Mr. Robert Hornby; and *Danes' Dale Farm* is held by Mr. M. Turner. In a plantation a little to the north of the house, are the graves already alluded to.

*Little Driffeld Chapelry*.—The population of this township numbers 186 persons. The village is situated about 1 mile W. of Great Driffeld, and in the centre of it is a large green, in which is a copious spring of water. The fairs above-mentioned are held upon this green, and on the fair days the villagers may exercise the right of selling ale, by ancient custom, without a license, though there are two public houses in the village.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, annexed to that of Great Driffeld, and valued in the King's Books at £5. 3s. 4d. The *Church* (St. Peter) is a plain edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, which were rebuilt in 1807, and a west tower, apparently erected in the 14th century. The interior is plain. On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet, upon which is inscribed, "*Here lies the body of Alfred, King of Northumberland, who departed this life Jan-*

uary 19th, A.D. 705, in the xxth year of his reign." It is asserted that this monarch had a royal residence here, and died in it after a long illness; but it is also said that he died of wounds received in battle at Ebberston, near Scarborough. "That this neighbourhood has at one time been the theatre of extensive military operations, is manifest from the numerous tumuli in the neighbourhood," writes Allen, "but we search in vain for any well-authenticated historical proof that the Saxon monarch fell in battle, either here or elsewhere; and William of Malmesbury states distinctly that he died of a painful disease, which was regarded as a visitation of Providence towards the King, for expelling St. Wilfrid from his dignity and possessions." In 1784, and again in 1807, when the church was rebuilt, search was made for the coffin and remains of Alfred, but in vain; but when the foundations were bared, it was found that the church had been contracted in size, from which we may infer that if the royal Saxon had really been interred near the north wall, his remains must be then in the churchyard. Of the inscription on the tablet the origin is not known; but it is known that it has been twice renewed within the memory of man, and that it has undergone various modifications. (See vol. i., p. 92.)

There is a small school in the village, erected in 1845; and a tannery, &c., establishment, carried on by Mr. William Foster.

*Emswell with Kelleythorpe Township*.—Area, 2,376 acres; population, 110 souls; rateable value, £2,423.; and it is mostly the property of Lord Londesborough. *Emswell Hamlet* consists of four farms and a few cottages, situated nearly 2 miles S.W. of Great Driffeld. There are several fine springs, shaded by lofty elms, and hence the place derives its name. This place is noted for the growth of very fine water cresses. The *Manor House*, now in the occupation of Mr. Richard Holtby, is an ancient brick edifice, bearing the date of 1656; and near it stands a large, ancient, curious tithe barn.

The Hotham family are said to have formerly had a mansion in this place. In the corner of a field, about 1 mile N. of Emswell, lies buried in a vault, the remains of Mr. Best, a former owner of this estate, who died in 1779; and those of his wife, who died in 1787.

*Kelleythorpe Hamlet* consists of one large farm in the possession of Mr. Thomas Hopper, and four cottages, situated about 1½ mile S.W. of Great Driffeld. Only a few years ago this place was remarkable for its immense rabbit warrens, now the land is in an excellent state of cultivation. Numerous springs of the finest water issue from the white chalk, or limestone, through a sort of peat or morass in this locality. Here, as has already been observed, was discovered a few years ago, a sarcophagus, containing a skeleton

and an urn, which were sent to the seat of Lord Londesborough. The residence of Mr. Hopper is a neat brick building, rebuilt in 1848; near it are some fine old sycamore and lime trees.

**HOLME-ON-THE-WOLDS.**—This parish comprises 1,860 acres, and 153 inhabitants; its rateable value is £1,529. The chief landholders are Lord Hotham, Lord Londesborough, Mrs. Dixon, and Mr. Robert Leake Wilson. The Bishop of Ripon is Lord of the Manor.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, rated at £8. 19s. 7d.; augmented with £1,000. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1717 to 1824; and now returned at £58. per annum nett. Patron and impropiator, Lord Londesborough; Incumbent, Rev. Thomas Mitchell, of Market Weighton. At the enclosure in 1796, the tithes were commuted for an allotment of 102A. 22P.

The *Church* (St. Peter) is a small, plain, ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, porch, and low tower, containing two bells. In the front of the tower is some Norman sculpture, representing Saints Peter and Paul. The font is ancient. In the floor of the chancel are four gravestones to the Harland family.

The *Village* is small, and stands about 6½ miles N.W. from Beverley. Here resides Mr. Jas. Teal, a most ingenious blacksmith, who has obtained prizes at the agricultural shows for ploughs, drags, and "scrufflers," made by himself. The *Manor House* stands near the church, and is occupied by a cottager. *Holme Wold House* is the residence of Mr. Thomas Harland; the farm has been in the possession of the Harland family for upwards of 130 years. *Lair Grange* is in the occupation of Mr. Leonard Suddaby; and *Holme Dale House* in that of Mr. Robert Jackson.

**HUTTON CRANSWICK.**—The township which gives name to the parish, together with those of Rotsea and Sunderlandwick, are comprised in this parish; and the whole contains 6,303 acres, and 1,276 inhabitants. The assessed property amounts to £7,449. *Hutton Cranswick Township* contains 4,710 acres, and 1,189 inhabitants; rateable value, £5,014. The principal landowners are Lords Hotham and Londesborough (the Lords of the Manors), E. H. Reynard, Esq., Rev. J. Rigby, and Messrs. R. Botterill, R. Boyle, Wm. Denton, Robt. Stockdale, and William Parker. The place is thought to have been more considerable than it is at present, and the moats of four or five mansions still remain. The neighbourhood was the arena of many fierce engagements between the Saxons and Danes, and there are traces of a fortified camp at Hutton. There are numerous barrows in the district, one of which, situated in a field adjoining the high road to Skerne, was partly excavated in 1849, by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club. This tumulus covers

about half an acre of ground, but its height has been considerably diminished by tillage. The excavation was commenced at the top, in the centre of the barrow, and from two to four feet from the surface, sepulchral urns, incinerated human bones, and other funeral relics, were discovered, which left little doubt that this place of interment is of early British construction. The soil of the parish is fertile, the surface is boldly undulated, and the higher grounds command good views over the Wolds, and of the Holderness district.

The *Villages* of Hutton and Cranswick are within half a mile of each other, both are well built, and each has a separate owner of the manorial rights.

*Hutton Village* is small and ancient, and stands on high ground, about 3 miles S. of Driffield; and the parish church is situated in it.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the gift of Lord Hotham, and incumbency of the Rev. Joseph Rigby. It is rated at £15. 8s. 6½d., and returned at £130. per annum; being augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1820; £300. by Parliamentary grant; £100. from Mrs. Pyncombe's charity; and £100. given by the present Vicar. The tithes were commuted in 1846. The *Edifice* (St. Peter), which consists of the usual parts of a parish church, has been much altered and defaced at different periods. The tower contains three bells. The aisles are separated from the nave by four pointed arches, resting on circular columns. Some little remains of the ancient rood-screen still exist, and the font is a circular basin, of Norman workmanship, with curious devices of dragons, an archer, &c.

The *Vicarage House* is a small building, near the church.

*Cranswick Village*, at which is a Railway Station, is rather extensive, and has a large "green" in its centre. There is a brick building, containing schools for girls and infants, and residences for the teachers, built by subscription in 1850 and 1854. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel here. There are some fine deep draw wells in the parish, one of which is situated on the green, for the use of the villagers.

The *Manor House* of Hutton, the property of Lord Hotham, and the residence of Messrs. F. and W. Jeunison, farmers, is an ancient brick building in the village, near to which is a draw well 66 feet in depth.

The *Cranswick Manor House*, the property of Lord Londesborough, stands at the top of Cranswick village, and is the residence of Mr. John Moor.

*South Hall*, now in the occupation of Mr. John Catton, is a large brick building, three stories in height; between it and Cranswick is the moated site of one of the ancient halls already alluded to. *Corps Landing* is the name given to a farm at the extremity of the parish, which is now held by Mr. John Dalby. The *Common Farm* is in the occupation of Mr. W. Blythe.

The poor have rent charges amounting to £4. 10s. per annum.

*Rotsea Township* contains 783 acres, three farm houses, two cottages, and 35 inhabitants. The *Hamlet* is situated about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. by S. of Driffeld, and the soil mostly belongs to Messrs. T. and R. Holtby. The rateable value is £640. The *Manor House* is the property of Mr. Thomas Holtby, and the residence of his brother, Mr. Robert Holtby. These gentlemen built a *Wesleyan Chapel* here a few years ago. Whilst labourers were digging for gravel on the glebe farm, a short time ago, three ancient British urns were found, and are now in the Museum at York.

*Sunderlandwick Township*.—Area, 810 acres; population, 52 souls. The place, which is the property and manor of Edward Horner Reynard, Esq., is situated about 2 miles S.W. from Driffeld, and was anciently a considerable village, as it is mentioned in Domesday; but at present it consists chiefly of the mansion, park, and grounds, of Mr. Reynard, and a farm house and farm called *Old Sunderlandwick*, where doubtless the ancient village stood. The hall, which is pleasantly situated, is in the Italian style of architecture, and has been much improved by the present proprietor; the gardens and pleasure grounds, which are extensive, are laid out with much taste; and at the various avenues are pretty, rustic, Elizabethan cottages. The farm is at present in Mr. Reynard's own hands, and from the interest he takes in agricultural progress and general improvement, there is little doubt that ere long it will become a "model farm."

*KILN Wick*.—The area of the parish, which includes the townships of Kilnwick, Beswick, Bracken, and part of Lockington, is 4,355 acres; population, 634 persons. Amount of assessed property, £4,681. The parish is situated at the foot of the Wolds, and contains quarries of excellent chalk stone, which, when burnt into lime, makes excellent mortar, and when mixed with the clayey land, in a pulverized state, adds greatly to its fertility.

The *Township of Kilnwick* contains 2,100 acres, and 264 inhabitants; its rateable value is £2,186.; assessed property, £2,577. Charles Grimston, Esq., late Colonel of the East York Militia, is Lord of the Manor and owner of the whole, except 63 acres of glebe land, for which the vicarial tithes were commuted at the enclosure of the parish in 1786.

The *Living*, a Perpetual Curacy, not in charge, is in the gift of Colonel Grimston (the impropiator), and the present incumbent is the Rev. H. D. Blanchard. It is returned at £101., per ann., having been augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1714 to 1785.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and north aisle, a chancel, and west tower. The latter contains three bells, and was rebuilt of brick about the end of the 17th century. On the south side is

a Norman doorway. Four pointed arches, supported by circular columns, separate the aisle from the nave. In the chancel are several tablets to the Grimston family.

The *Village* is small, and situated about 6 miles S.S.E. of Driffeld. The *National School*, for both sexes, was built in 1821, and is partly supported by Col. Grimston. *Kilnwick Hall*, the occasional residence of Col. Grimston, is a handsome mansion, with two fronts, pleasantly situated on the banks of a stream, near the village. There is a considerable quantity of wood, as well as some extensive pleasure grounds around it.

*Beswick Chapelry* is united to Kilnwick parish, though in the North Hunsley Beacon Division of the Wapentake of Harthill. It includes the hamlet of Wilfholme. Area of the township, 1,593 acres; population, 224 souls. The land is very flat, having been once a marsh. Rateable value, £2,605; assessed property, £2,104. Lord Hotham is Lord of the Manor and owner of the estate, having purchased it in 1838, of the late J. Denison, Esq.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, not in charge, annexed to Kilnwick. The *Chapel* is a very plain building, consisting of a thatched nave and tiled chancel, with a bell turret in which is one bell; there is no burial ground.

The *Village* is situated on the road from Beverley to Driffeld, about 6½ miles from either town, and 1½ mile S.E. from Kilnwick.

*Beswick Hall* stands opposite the chapel, and is a large brick edifice in three stories. It was formerly the residence of William Draper, Esq., a noted foxhunter, and is now divided into two farm houses, occupied respectively by Messrs. John Paul Duggleby and William Duggleby. The sum of 24s. 6d. per ann. is paid out of this estate to the Kendal Well estate. (See page 503). The copious springs of Beswick give motion to a water mill near the village.

*Wilfholme* is a hamlet and ferry on the north-west side of the river Hull, 2½ miles E. of Beswick.

*Bracken Township* contains 662 acres, six houses, and 32 persons, situated about 1½ mile W. of Kilnwick. Five of the houses are occupied by cottagers, and the sixth is an ancient farm house in the occupation of Mr. John Taylor Dickenson. Bracken is said to have formerly had a large village, a chapel, and a burial ground. Rateable value of the township, £800.

KIRKURN.—Besides Kirkburn, this parish comprises the townships of Eastburn, Southburn, and Tibthorpe, containing together 6,002 acres, and 550 inhabitants. The amount of assessed property is £5,764. The soil in those parts at the foot of the Wolds is well adapted for wheat, and that of the township of Tibthorpe, which is of greater elevation, rising into the Wolds, is of lighter quality. The *Township of Kirkburn* contains 1,369 acres,

of the rateable value of £1,209; and a population of 166 souls, 26 of whom belong to the hamlet of Battleburn. Assessed property, £1,270. Sir T. Sykes is the Lord of the Manor and principal landowner.

The *Benefice* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £4. 10s. 2½d.; augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1715 and 1758, and with a parliamentary grant of £400. in 1826. It is now returned at £82. nett. Patron, the Crown; Vicar, Rev. G. Allen. The *Church* (St. Mary) is an interesting and curious structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a west tower containing three very fine bells. The north side of the church exhibits one of the most perfect specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture in the kingdom. The windows of the tower are small, and circular-headed. The walls of the church are of immense thickness. The inner door of the porch, on the south side, is circular-headed, of four series of mouldings, principally chevron, and birds' heads. The windows are circular-headed, with small attached columns; one on the south side of the body of the church, having a beautiful chevron arch of several mouldings. The roof is supported by a singular block cornice in fine preservation. Part of the chancel was rebuilt in 1819, and the tower was repaired in 1829. The east window is pointed and of three lights. The chancel arch is of considerable span, and is one of the richest specimens of early Norman, if not Saxon workmanship, in England. It consists of four large mouldings, the outermost being billet-headed, and the others chevron, supported by attached columns with leaved capitals. Until lately there was beneath the arch, a mutilated screen of delicately carved work. The tower arch is blocked up. The antique font, which is a large circular basin, displays curious sculptured figures, representing the Sacrament of Baptism, the Resurrection, a man leading a wolf, and other work.

The *Village* is very picturesquely seated, about 4 miles S.W. from Driffield. It derives its name from the situation of the church, on a hill near a bourn, brook, or rivulet. In the centre of the village is a noble elm, 27 feet in circumference near the ground. The root is completely bare, and forms a tier of seats for the villagers. A small chapel was built here by the Primitive Methodists, in 1839. A well-conducted *School* is supported by subscription.

*Kirkburn Grange* is in the occupation of Mr. John Horsley, farmer. Craike Hill, on this farm, is a large mound of sand and gravel, formerly a rabbit warren.

*Battleburn Hamlet*, in this township, consists of one good farm and a few cottages. There are indications of a former village, and tradition points out the place as the site of a battle.

*Eastburn Township* contains 892 acres, which, with the hamlet of Battle-



burn, belongs to Lord Hotham and Alexander Bosville, Esq.; and the whole is farmed by Mr. Francis Jordan, whose residence is *Eastburn House*, a fine commodious residence, erected in 1851. The house has two fronts, and is pleasantly situated, about half a mile from Kirkburn church. *Eastburn Warren*, formerly a rabbit warren, was enclosed in 1849. In the carr land on Mr. Jordan's farm is an old decoy. Rateable value of Eastburn, £800.; population, 15 souls.

*Southburn Township*.—Area, 1,021 acres; population, 98 souls; rateable value, £1,381. Principal landowners, Mr. John Foster, Mr. C. W. Clubley, and Mr. Richard Foster.

The *Village*, which is small, is situated on the south side of the Kirkburn rivulet, about 4 miles S.W. by W. of Driffield. A small but neat *Methodist Chapel* was erected here in 1848, the site having been given by Mr. Rd. Foster.

*Tibthorpe Township* is situated on the eastern declivity of the Wolds, and contains 2,780 acres, and 271 inhabitants. Rateable value, £2,021.; assessed property, £2,112. The chief owners of the soil are Lord Londesborough (Lord of the Manor), J. W. Drinkrow, Esq., Mr. F. Maltby, Sir T. Sykes, Mr. J. Harrison, J. Dent, Esq., and Messrs. J. Boys, J. and A. Staveley, and J. and T. Harrison. At the enclosure, in 1794, about 600 acres were allotted to the impropiator in lieu of tithes.

The *Village* is pleasant, and has in its centre a large pond, at which cattle drink. There is a very deep draw well. It stands about 6 miles W.S.W. of Driffield. A church or chapel formerly stood in a close at the back of the village. A neat *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected here in 1823, and enlarged in 1850. *Tibthorpe House*, the property and residence of John Wm. Drinkrow, Esq., is a neat brick edifice, erected in 1795. *Tibthorpe Grange* is in the occupation of Mr. Rt. Greenshaw; *Wold House* in that of Mr. William Piercy; and *Field House* is held by Mr. G. W. Clark. The *Manor House*, the residence of Mr. Simpson Staveley, was built in 1795, and stands on high ground commanding extensive views.

*LOCKINGTON*.—This parish, which is confusedly intermixed with the parish of Kilnwick, and comprises a portion of the township of Aike, contains altogether 3,200 acres. The area of *Lockington Township* is 2,780 acres, and its population, 523 souls. The assessed property amounts to £4,465.; and the rateable value is £3,377. The principal landowners are Lord Hotham (Lord of the Manor), Lady Strickland, and the Rector in right of his church.

The *Living* is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £20. and returned at £532. nett per ann. Patron, James Walker, Esq.; Rector, Rev. Logan Dobinson. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1772, partly for

land, and partly for a yearly modus. The *Church* (St. Mary) is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, a large chapel on the south side of the nave, separated from it by two pointed arches, and a small brick tower on the roof at the west end. On the south side of the nave is a Saxon or early Norman doorway, now built up; and having the venerable arch partly destroyed by the insertion of a very plain niche, which rests on the pillars that originally supported the arch on the west side. The attached chapel is embattled, and in the centre is a shield of arms, almost obliterated; beneath is the date of 1635. Adjoining the chapel is a modern vault for the Constables of Wassand. The interior of the church is neat, but the roofs are very flat. The present arch between the nave and chancel is of timber, but there are remains of the old Norman arch, on both sides. There is a fragment of ancient stained glass in the east window (which is square-headed and of five lights); the Decalogue, &c., on the wall, are in illuminated letters; and the ancient piscina still remains. There is a gallery at the west end. The font is an ancient circular basin. The side chapel is entirely wainscotted round in small panels, displaying 173 shields of arms, emblazoned; and against the centre of the south wall is an altar monument, bearing the full length effigy of a lady, having one hand resting upon a scull, and holding a book in the other. Above is a pediment with figures representing Truth, Charity, and Justice; and on the dado of the tomb are four boys kneeling before a table, with open books. The figures of the lady and children are in gold and colours. The monument is to the memory of Maria, daughter of Dr. Meriton; there is no date upon it, but from the costume of the effigy, and the style of architecture, it is evidently the workmanship of the latter part of the 17th century. There are likewise in this chapel, handsome tablets to Sir John Constable, who died in 1752; and the Rev. T. Constable, Rector of Sigglesthorne, and Archdeacon of the East Riding, who died in 1786. The *Rectory House*, on the north side of the church yard, is a fine mansion, situated in grounds which have recently been much improved.

The *Village* consists of one long street, with a rivulet running on one side, and is situated about 6 miles N.N.W. from Beverley. There is much wood in the neighbourhood. There are chapels for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, as well as a neat *National School*, which was erected in 1844. About 2 miles E. of the village is a *Station* on the Hull and Scarbro' Railway. About 3 miles E. of the village is a large artificial mound called *Barfe*, or *Barrow Hill*, formerly surrounded by a moat. Roman antiquities and the foundations of buildings have been found on this conical eminence. During the Civil War, Cromwell planted his cannon on this hill, and from it

battered Watton Abbey, then a military station of the Royalists. It is situated on the farm now held by Mr. Thomas Watson. The *Manor House*, now a farm house, is an ancient brick building, a short distance from the church. *Hall Garth*, the residence of Mr. Joshua Rickinson, is an ancient building, over the porch of which is a carved coat of arms, and the date of 1685. Near to the house is a clump of trees, moated round, which is, doubtless the site of a more ancient mansion. *Lockington Carr House*, now occupied by Mr. John R. Langdale, is situated about 2 miles E. of the church. From this carr there is a *navigable drain* to the river Hull, a distance of 2 miles, which was formed by the Hotham family. The other principal farm houses are *Bygot House*, in the occupation of Mr. D. Purdon; *Moor Field House*, in that of Mr. Wm. Heward; *Wood House*, the residence of Mr. Wm. Whipp; and *Lockington Grange*, of Mr. James Ellis. *Bryan Mills*, worked both by wind and water, are in the occupation of Mr. Milbourn Featherston.

*Aike Township* is partly in this parish, and partly in that of St. John, Beverley, and contains 630 acres, 420 of which are in Lockington. Rateable value, £546.; population, 108 persons. Lord Hotham is the principal landowner. The place is in three farms, and is situated on the Beverley and Barmston drain, about  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles N. by E. of Beverley. Aike was formerly an island, but by draining it has been connected with the surrounding country. The *School* is supported by subscription, and licensed for the celebration of divine service. *Aike Grange* is in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Young, farmer.

LUND.—The area of this parish is 2,950 acres; population, 503 persons; rateable value, £3,772.; assessed property, £3,742. The surface is rather flat and open, and the scenery embraces some agreeable prospects. There are quarries of chalk stone, which is burnt into lime, and used for building and agricultural purposes. The manor was formerly held by the Jarratts and Broadleys. The chief landholders at present are Lord Londesborough, G. Legard, Esq., G. Wood, Esq., Mrs. Dixon (Lady of the Manor), the Vicar, in right of his church, Mrs. Mosey, Mr. William Binnington, Mr. John Hutchinson, and Mr. John Dallin.

In the 21st Edward I. (1293), Marmaduke Tweng obtained a charter of free warren in all his demesne in the lordship of Lund, or *Lunte*, as also a grant for a weekly market there upon Thursday, and a fair upon the eve, day, and morrow of All Saints. There is a feast or pleasure fair now held here on the fourth Thursday in Lent.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £6. 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and returned at £188. per annum, having been augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's

Bounty, in 1793. Patron, Col. Grimston; Vicar, Rev. John Blanchard. At the enclosure, in 1795, the great tithes were commuted for 185*l.* 2*s.*; and the vicarial tithes for 146 acres. The *Church* (All Saints), is a very neat structure, consisting of a nave, north aisle, chancel, south porch, and west tower. The chancel was rebuilt in 1845-6. In 1853 the nave, north aisle, porch, and upper part of the tower, were rebuilt; the pinnacles and the carved heads on the labels of the windows restored; a new vestry added; the whole of the seats made uniform; and the soil of the churchyard was lowered considerably, so as to improve the view of the edifice. The cost of these works, £1,095., was raised by subscription; aided by £100., the proceeds of a bazaar, and £50. granted by the Church Building Society.\* In the west front of the tower is a good window of three lights, with perpendicular tracery, and above it is a piece of ancient sculpture. The interior is neat; five pointed arches, resting on circular columns, separate the aisle from the nave. The chancel is neatly fitted up, and the chancel arch, and several other parts of the church, are decorated with scrolls, bearing appropriate inscriptions. The Decalogue, Creed, &c., are in illuminated letters. In the wall above the tower arch is inserted an ancient crucifix, which formerly crowned the apex of the roof. The east window is of three lights, and filled with stained glass; the other windows of the chancel are of two lights, and the windows of the aisle and nave are single lancet windows. At the east end of the chancel are two mutilated effigies, which belonged to an ancient monument, the arch of which still remains on the north side, and forms the entrance to the vestry; the roofs are open to the timbers. The font is either of Saxon or early Norman workmanship. There are two bells in the tower. The *Vicarage House* was rebuilt in 1813, on seven acres of ancient glebe.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated, about 7 miles N.W. of Beverley, and is capable of being much improved. The removal of an unsightly blacksmith's shop and some cottages, which conceal the south view of the church, would greatly add to the general appearance of the place. In an open space in the centre is the shaft of the ancient market cross, which, according to an inscription on it, was repaired in 1755. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1835, and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, in 1839. There is a good *School* in the village. The *Manor House*, on the east side of the churchyard, now

\* The principal subscribers for the restorations of 1853, were Colonel Grimston, who gave £100.; the Vicar, £300.; Lord Londesborough, £40.; G. Wood, Esq., £30.; Mrs. Dixon, £20.; George Legard, Esq., £15.; and Messrs. George Barnard and William Binnington, £10. each.

in the occupation of Mr. Rt. Clark, farmer, has been built out of the ruins of an ancient hall, the seat of the former lords of this place. The entrance to the garden from the street is through an ancient stone gateway. *Enthorpe House* is the residence of Mr. John Wilson, farmer; and the *Lund Warren Farm* is held by Mr. J. Wheatley, of Neswick; the *Corporation Farm*, by Mr. John Collier; and the *Vicarage Farm*, by Mr. Railton Grubb.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-WOLDS.—This parish extends over an area of 3,340 acres, and in 1851 it contained 619 inhabitants. Rateable value, £4,741.: assessed property, £3,714. The surface, though not marked with any bold natural features, is agreeably diversified by swells and plains. There are quarries of chalk stone, which is burnt into lime, and used for building and agricultural purposes. The principal landowners are the Rector of the parish, Lord Londesborough, the Messrs. Hornby, Mr. Jacobz Witty, Mr. Rt. Railton, Mr. E. Dunwell, Mr. E. Lofthouse, &c. A great part of the parish formerly belonged to the Boyles, Earls of Burlington.

The *Benefice* is a Rectory, in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. John Blanchard. It is valued at £15. 8s. 4d., and returned at £917. per annum. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1805, for about 890 acres of land. The *Fabric* of the church (St. Andrew) is of great antiquity, and comprises a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a west stone tower, which was built in 1830, in lieu of a small octagonal turret with a dwarf spire. The chancel is large, and five new windows were inserted in it a few years ago. The interior of the church was repewed in 1821. The chancel contains the piscina and sedilia. Four pointed arches, resting on alternately circular and octagonal columns, separate the aisles from the nave. The font is ancient and circular, with eight attached columns, which support an ornament of Norman workmanship. There are two bells in the tower.

The *Rectory House* is a large brick mansion, erected about the year 1810, by the father of the present Rector.

The *Village* is situated on the acclivity of a valley, on the eastern side of the Wolds, about 8½ miles N.W. of Beverley. Those all but obsolete relics of bygone times—the stocks—are still standing here, and were used as an instrument of punishment so recently as the month of June, 1854, when a man was placed in them. The *Wesleyans* and *Primitive Methodists* have each a chapel in the village, and the former body have another place of worship at a hamlet called *Middleton Cottages*, about 2½ miles from Middleton; it was formerly a barn, but was given and converted into a chapel by the late Mr. Hornby of that place. There are good *Schools* for boys and girls, which are chiefly supported by the Rector.

The *Manor House* is a small ancient building in the village; and there is an ancient farm house near the church, now the residence of Mr. Robert Railton, the walls of which are three feet in thickness; and from foundations discovered around both of these house, they are supposed to occupy the sites of large mansions. The other farm houses with designations are *Wold House*, the residence of Mr. A. Hornby; *Middleton Grange*, of Mr. E. Lofthouse; *Middleton Lodge*, in the occupation of the latter gentleman; *Middleton Ings*, the residence of Mr. Wm. Green; and *Kipling House*, of Mr. Walter Garrett. The latter house is situated about 3 miles S.W. from Middleton, and the adjoining field is supposed to be the site of an ancient church or chapel. Human remains have been found buried on the spot, and from the traces of foundations of buildings in the vicinity, it seems probable that a village, or hamlet, formerly stood here. Here is a *Race Course*, four miles in length, extending into the adjoining parishes. *Kiplingcotes Races*, which are of some antiquity, generally take place on the third Thursday in March, the stake being the dividends of £465. 12s. stock, purchased with £360., the subscription of several noblemen and gentlemen of the county, in 1618.

SKERNE.—Area, 2,733 acres; rateable value, £3,069.; amount of assessed property, £3,065.; population, 194 souls. The Skerne estate, consisting of 2,733A. 2R. 10P., was sold by public auction, at Driffild, on the 27th of June, 1851, and purchased by Lord Londesborough, the present owner. The late owner, Charles Arkwright, Esq., of Dunstill Hall, Burton-upon-Trent, rebuilt all the farm houses and cottages on the estate, under-drained most of the parish, and restored the church.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, certified at £13. 5s., and returned at £71. nett, being augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1767 and 1770, and with £200. given by Thomas Brown, Esq. Patron, Lord Londesborough; Incumbent, Rev. John Nottingham Fowler.

The *Church* is a very neat structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, porch, and a pinnacled tower containing two bells. The interior is well fitted up. There was formerly an aisle on the north side, separated from the body of the church by three pointed arches, springing from clustered columns. These arches, though now filled up with masonry, are visible in the interior; and in the wall of one of them is inserted the full length effigy of a cross-legged knight, with what appears to be the top, or lid, of an ancient sarcophagus exhibiting the bust of a female; and between these pieces of carved work is the figure of an infant. These appear to be portions of one or more ancient monuments, which probably stood in the now destroyed aisle. The inner door of the porch is circular-headed, and the chancel arch is of similar

shape, with the zigzag ornament. The latter arch is very fine, and springs from three receding columns. The roofs are open, and the carved wood is stained, and has an elegant appearance. The single seats, with which the church is furnished, are also stained. The pulpit is sexagonal and neat. The Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, &c., are in church text, elegantly illuminated. The east window is pointed, and of three lights; there are three square headed windows of two lights on the south side of the nave, but no windows on the north side. The font is octagonal and plain.

The *Village* is small, but very neat and rural, having in and about it several gardens, and some large and beautiful elms. It is situated about 2½ miles S.E. from Driffield. The late Mr. Arkwright built a school here, which has been converted into a *Methodist Chapel*. There are some excellent farm houses here. The *Manor House*, near the church, is the residence of Mr. S. Thompson; the farm house, in the village, occupied by Mr. G. Mosey, is both ancient and good; *Golden Hill Farm* is in the occupation of Mr. Rt. Goodlass; *Copper Hall* in that of Mr. John Goodlass; *Cleaves Farm* in that of Mr. Wm. Dixon; *Ricklepits* is the residence of Mr. Rt. Parker; and *Skerne Grange* is held by Mr. R. Robinson. The *Poor Folks' Close*, nearly six acres, was given by an unknown donor, for the use of the poor parishioners.

WATTON.—The name of this place is derived from the Saxon *Wetadun*, a wet town, descriptive of its situation, being once surrounded with waters and marshes. A considerable portion of the parish, called Watton Carr, was formerly a complete morass, with a decoy in the centre, but it was reclaimed by drainage, and is now sound and useful land. The area of the parish is 3,720 acres, and the population numbers 315 persons. Assessed property, £5,132.; rateable value, £4,322. Lord Londesborough (Lord of the Manor), Richard Bethell, Esq., and Col. Grimston, are the chief owners of the soil.

*Watton Abbey*.—Soon after the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons, a religious establishment for nuns appears to have been founded here; but the name of the founder is not recorded, and little of its history at this remote period is known. The institution was visited by St. John of Beverley, in the time of Heriburg the Abbess, and the Abbey is supposed to have been destroyed by the Danes, at the same time with Beverley Monastery, about the year 870.

About 1148 Watton Abbey was refounded by Eustace Fitz-John, at the instance of Archbishop Murdac, by way of penance for the devastations and murders to which he had been accessory.\* The new institute was dedicated

\* Eustace Fitz-John was a powerful Anglo-Norman Baron, who, on account of his loyalty and love to King Henry I., was arrested contrary to law, and detained prisoner by King Stephen. Highly resenting such a flagrant act of arbitrary power, Eustace fled into

to the Blessed Virgin, and supported 13 Canons and 36 Nuns of the Gilbertine Order,\* but subsequent benefactions considerably increased the number; for in 1326 Archbishop de Melton consecrated no less than 53 nuns here at one time. Eustace endowed the monastery with the lordship of Watton, whether in lands or waters, meadows, pastures or marshes, in pure and perpetual alms, for his salvation, and that of his wife, and for the souls of his parents, children, brethren, servants, and friends. The canons inhabited dwellings within the same enclosure, but separated from each other by a party wall; it was, in fact, a double monastery, similar to the Beverley Abbey, noticed at page 229 of this volume.

In the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535), the estimated amount of the annual income of the canons of Watton was £458. 7s. 8d. gross, and £360. 16s. 10½d. nett. Robert Holgate, Bishop of Landaff, and afterwards Archbishop of York, was Commendatory Prior at the dissolution in 1540. The site of the Abbey, and its venerable remains, were granted, in 1550, to John, Earl of Warwick; John Farnham possessed it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; King James confirmed the Abbey and manor to Sir Thos. Earlkyn, Knt.; and the property afterwards passed, by marriage, to the Bethell family. The buildings of the Abbey were extensive and massy, with towers and pointed arch windows, and an oriel or bay window of imposing appearance; a Nunnery of the same, surrounded by a range of cloisters and other buildings; and the whole was surrounded by a moat, which enclosed upwards of twenty acres of land; one branch of which ran under both the monastery and the convent, each being furnished with private staircases within the buildings, which communicated with the water; and it was broad and deep enough to be navigable for a small boat. The whole area within the moat is full of old foundations. The remains of strong walls of stone, terraces, and earthworks, may be traced on the south side of the premises; and these are supposed to have been erected during the Civil Wars, when the Abbey was garrisoned by the Royalists, and was attacked and much battered by Cromwell, from Barfe, or Barrow Hill, about two miles from this front. The Abbey appears to have been rebuilt in the early part of the Tudor period, of brick and stone;

the north, and uniting his forces with those of David, King of Scotland, made an irruption into Yorkshire, with the intention of revenging the insult he had received, by a general ravage of that part of the kingdom. The cruelties perpetrated at that time are noticed in vol. i., page 123, of this history.

\* This Order had just been established in England, by Gilbert, of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, an active and zealous ecclesiastic, who was afterwards canonized as a saint. It is sometimes called the Sempringham Order, and the rule was a modification of those used by the Benedictines and the Augustinians.



and the portion that still remains, and has been converted into a fine mansion, still called *Watton Abbey*, was long the seat of the Bethell family, and is now the residence of the Incumbent of the parish. It still exhibits some octagonal castellated turrets, buttresses, and venerable looking square-headed windows. The interior is spacious; and vaults run probably under one entire wing of the building, though a part only are now remaining. A wainscotted chamber is pointed out in the house, in which tradition says a lady of distinction and her infant, who had secreted herself here during the Civil Wars, were murdered. This apartment communicated with a narrow staircase, still in existence, that descended into the moat, or river, which runs underneath the building; and the legend is, that her retreat having been discovered, a few ruffianly soldiers entered at dead of night, by this private staircase, and there committed the bloody deed, and took possession of her jewels and other valuables, which were worth a large sum. This legend has given rise to a belief that the wainscotted room is haunted.

The Nunnery was situated westward of the Abbey, and is now converted into stables, &c. It occupied a tract of about eleven acres, and this space is still designated by the name of "The Nuns." Tradition says that a subterranean passage formed a communication between the convent and a holy well at Kilnwick, called "The Lady's Well; and that many miraculous cures were performed by the agency of its waters. In 1663 part of the ruins of the decayed buildings were consigned to the Corporation of Beverley, and used in the reparation of the Minster. The gardens of the Abbey are beautifully laid out. In 1776 a jar of coarse pottery was dug up in them, which was thought to be of Roman or Saxon manufacture.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of R. Bethell, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Jennings. It is rated at £10. 10s., was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and is now returned at £60. per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1850.

The *Edifice* is small, and consists of a nave, chancel, and low tower; and is built of brick, with stone dressings. In the interior are several neat tablets to the Bethell and Dickinson families.

The village is enveloped with trees, and stands about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. by W. of Great Driffield.\* The *School* is chiefly supported by Mr. Bethell.

\* The inhabitants of this village, we opine, are remarkably temperate and orthodox, for when, in the course of our survey we visited the place, we enquired of an elderly lady whether there was an inn there, at which we might refresh the "inner man;" and her quick reply was, "No, we have neither a *Public House* nor a *Ranters' Chapel* at Watton."

*Watton Grange* is in the occupation of Mr. John Nicholson, farmer; *Cawkell Farm*, in that of Mr. Richard Duggleby; and *Burn Butts Farm* is held by Mr. William Moore.

**NORTH HUNSLEY BEACON DIVISION.**—The parishes, &c., comprised in this division are Aike, Beswick, Beverley Borough and Liberty, or Water Towns, Bishop Burton, Cherry Burton, South Dalton, Etton, Leckonfield, Scorbrough, Wawne, and Walkington. The area is 37,513 acres; population (exclusive of Beverley), 4,877 persons, viz:—2,574 males, and 2,303 females. The account of Aike will be found at page 512; of Beswick, at page 508; the history of Beverley at page 166; and the Liberty of Beverley, or the Water Towns, at page 297.

**BISHOP BURTON.**—This parish, originally called *South Burton*, contains 3,970 acres, and in 1851 a population of 566 souls. The amount of assessed property is £6,935., and the rateable value, £5,689. The manor and estate was purchased of the family of Gee, by the uncle of the late Richard Watt, Esq.; and the present Lord of the Manor and principal landholder is Richard Watt, Esq., grandson of the last-named gentleman.

It is generally admitted by historians that a very populous colony of Britons was established in this neighbourhood, and traces of ancient tumuli are found widely dispersed on the whole range of Wolds, extending to the neighbourhood of Malton. In a field in this parish, on the road leading from Beverley to Newbald, and not far from Westwood, ten of these sepulchral mounds were opened by Dr. Hull, accompanied by some other gentlemen. Their form was circular, but differed very considerable in size, varying from 20 to 100 feet in diameter at their base, and 4 to 10 feet in elevation. There were no skeletons, ornaments, or coins, found in these ancient graves; but urns were discovered in three of them, and a mixture of bones and charcoal in the others. One of the urns, which is much larger than the others, was obtained in a barrow 74 feet in diameter, and 7½ feet in elevation. It was placed in the centre of the barrow, about 4 feet below the surface of the adjoining ground. The urns contained ashes, burnt bones, and charcoal; and the large urn is now in the museum at York. In 1826 other barrows were opened in this parish, when several skeletons were found lying in different directions, at the depth of four feet from the surface. The presence of these sepulchres of the ancient Druids and British chieftains, give a strong support to the assertions of Mr. Oliver and others, who contend that the name of *Burton* is derived from the Celtic *beorh*, or *bur*, a place of graves, with the Saxon adjunct *ton*, a town. This place was thought by some to have been occupied by the Romans, as it is asserted that a tessellated pavement constructed by that people has been discovered here. (See page 169.)

About the beginning of the 8th century, South Burton was the seat of a Saxon Earl named Puch, and North Burton the residence of Earl Addi. Archbishop John, of Beverley, as we have seen at page 229, consecrated churches at both these places, and to each of these noblemen the prelate rendered an essential service by his prayers and benedictions for the sick; miraculously curing, according to Bede, the wife of the former Earl, and a valuable domestic of the latter. According to Domesday the Archbishop of York had possessions at South Burton at the time of that survey, and it is conjectured that it received its present appellation of Bishop Burton soon afterwards, for we find it an episcopal residence in 1294. In the year following, John le Romaine, Archbishop of York, died at this mansion.

The *Hospital of Kynewaldgraves*, or *Killingwoldgraves*, was situated in this parish, adjoining the high road, about 1½ mile from Beverley. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and in existence for poor brethren and sisters so early as 1169 (15th of Henry II.), for in that year Archbishop Roger confirmed his former grant of the assarts of Bimannesconge. King Edward III., by his charter of inspeximus, recapitulates this grant, with various others made by the Archbishops of York, who were the patrons of hospital, as well as many donations made by private individuals. In the 26th of Henry VIII. it was valued at £13. 11s. 2d., in the gross, and £12. 9s. 4d. in the clear sum; though Tanner says that it was valued at no more than 40s. per annum, according to Stephens. William, who is called *Pharen. Epis.*, was admitted master of the hospital, 20th March, 1399. William de Scardeburgh, 3rd June, 1411. Richard Bowet, a relation of the Archbishop of York of the same name, 15th October, 1414. The farm of Kinwaldgraves now belongs to Warton's Charity. (See page 292.)

Nearly adjoining to Kinwaldgraves, about 1½ mile from Beverley Minster, and in a field by the road side, is a broken pillar called *Stump Cross*, which is doubtless the remains of one of the sanctuary crosses which formerly stood on the principal roads leading to Beverley. (See page 240). The top of the cross with the transverse stone is destroyed, and the remains of the shaft is fixed in a basement stone, 3 feet square and 25 inches thick, 7 inches of the top edge being cut away. The basement stone is of modern date, and is placed where it is for the purpose of preserving the remains of the cross. The upright stone is now only 5 feet high, and has a grooved line running down each of its edges, to within 6 inches of the base. It bears an almost effaced inscription, engraved in square text, which Mr. Topham, of Hatfield, in Holderness, deciphered in 1773. He states it to be *Orate Pro Anima Magistri Willielmi de Wallhon*. (*Pray for the soul of Master William de*

*Walton.*) From the Latin he supposes it to have been erected about the year 1400. The inscription led Mr. Topham and others to suppose that it was a sepulchral monument; but it is clear that no interment has been deposited beneath it, for in the month of July, 1827, Richard Watt, Esq., the late Lord of the Manor, accompanied by the Vicar and some other gentlemen, had the pillar taken up, and the ground excavated to a considerable depth, but nothing was discovered under or near it, except a single bone, which was pronounced to be the tibia of a man. Indeed there seems little doubt that this is the remains of a Sanctuary Cross, the inscription being a subsequent work, and totally unconnected with the primitive intention of the monument. There is a tradition that the inscription was added to commemorate a murder committed in this locality.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage and peculiar, in the jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York, rated at £5. 6s. 8d., and now worth £100. nett per ann. Vicar, Rev. Charles Robinson. At the enclosure of the parish, in 1767, the rectorial tithes were commuted for an allotment of 276A. 2R. 35P., and an annual payment of £163.; and the vicarial tithes for an allotment of 26A. 3R.

The *Church* (All Saints) is situated on a small hill on the south side of the village, and is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and a low tower, in which are three bells. The body of the church was rebuilt of cut stone, by subscription, in 1820, at a cost of nearly £1,700., but the chancel and tower are old. The windows of the aisles are pointed, and those of the clerestory square-headed; all having bold weather cornices, supported by corbel heads. The east window of the chancel is blocked up; and its other windows are both pointed and square-headed. The east end of the south aisle has a low building attached to it, used as a vestry. The interior is plain but neat. The aisles are separated from the nave by four pointed arches, resting on octagonal columns. There is a piscina in the chancel. The whole church has a flat ceiling. Among the monuments and inscriptions which record the deaths of the more distinguished inhabitants, are a brass plate, in the chancel, inscribed to a Vicar of this church, named Peter Johnson, who died in 1460; another to "The ladye Isabell Ellerker," and afterwards the wife of "Xpofor Estoft, Esq.," who died in 1579; one in the nave, bearing the figure of a lady, with an inscription in old church text, to the memory of Johanna, the widow of Radulphus Rokeby, Esq., who died in 1521; and some neat mural monuments to the family of Watt. The *Vicarage House* is a commodious residence, near the east end of the churchyard.

The *Village*, which is extremely rural, is pleasantly situated in a hollow,

on the road from Beverley to York, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. of the former town. In the village is a small lake called the *Mere*, and on the green beyond it stood an ancient witch-elm tree of immense size, which was blown down by the wind on the 23rd of January, 1836. It measured 48 feet in circumference, and its majestic trunk was so hollow that several persons could conceal themselves within it. The scenery in the immediate neighbourhood of the village is of a sylvan character.

The *Baptist Chapel*, built in 1770, is a plain brick building, with the Minister's house and a Sunday School adjoining. The *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1840, is a neat brick building, containing a good bust of the Rev. John Wesley, carved out of a part of the great elm tree just noticed. The *Parish School* is endowed with £20. per annum, the rent of 11 acres of land, purchased with £100. left by Mrs. Elizabeth Gee, in 1714.

There are almshouses, originally for three, but now for six, poor persons, called *Hansby's Hospital*, founded by Ralph Hansby, who by deed dated July 24th, 1614, endowed it with property which now yields a yearly rental of £75. 4s. Four of the poor inmates now receive 10 guineas each per annum, and the remaining two 5 guineas per ann.; and each of the six are allowed two tons of coals per annum. Pursuant to the founder's deed, the feoffees pay an annuity of £1. 6s. 8d. to the Vicar, and the almspeople are enjoined to attend the church.

The *Manor House*, called the *Upper Hall*, formerly the seat of the Watt family, but for some years unoccupied, is situated a short distance N.W. of the village, and appears to have been erected in the reign of James I. The front is embattled and has a porch, and the chimneys are good specimens of the carved brick work of the period. The *Low Hall*, the seat of F. Watt, Esq., belongs to the appropriate rectory, which is the property of the Dean and Chapter of York, but is held on lease by Mr. Watt. It is a good brick mansion, situated in a small but pleasant park, a little S.E. of the village.

On the south of the village is a close called *Knight Garth*, which still retains the marks of having once been the site of a range of ancient buildings, supposed to have been the old palace of the Archbishops of York.

CHERRY BURTON.—This parish contains 3,661 acres, and 496 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £5,162., and the assessed property amounts to £4,869. The soil is clayey, and in most situations suitable for the growth of wheat.

We have seen in the account of the last parish, that North, or Cherry, Burton was the seat of Addi, a Saxon Earl. In 1201 Sybilla de Valoniis, relict of the third Lord Percy, gave to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, the manor of North Burton. In the 6th of Edward VI. (1553), this manor

was assigned by the King to John, Duke of Northumberland, but was alienated by his successor, Queen Mary. The chief proprietors of the soil at the present time, are D. Burton, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Lord Hotham, Col. Wyndham, and Major Dawson.

The *Living* is a Rectory, valued at £23. 6s. 8d., and returned at £887. nett. The tithes were commuted for £1,050., and the glebe comprises 25A. 3R. 27P. Patron, Rev. H. Ramsden; Rector, Rev. Robert Swann, for whom the Rev. J. F. Hicks officiates.

The *Church* (St. Michael) was recently rebuilt, and is now a handsome structure. The foundation stone was laid on the 5th of August, 1852, by Miss Burton, a handsome silver trowel having been previously presented to that lady by the parishioners; and the ceremony of consecration took place on Monday, the 24th of October, 1853, by the Archbishop of York, who also preached on the occasion. The cost of the re-erection was raised by subscription and a parish rate; and there were several gifts, such as the communion silver by the Rector; the communion cloth by Hy. Grimston, Esq.; the cushions worked by Miss Burton and some other ladies; the bells by Miss Burton and a few friends; the font cover and one of the books for the communion table by Miss Burton; a handsome set of books by Captain and Miss Boghurst, &c. The cost of the churchyard wall and gate was defrayed, one third by the parish and the remainder by Mr. Burton. The edifice, which is in the Early Decorated style of architecture, consists of a nave, chancel, north aisle, porch, and vestry, with a tower at the west end, containing three bells. The walls are of grey stone, and the dressings, windows, carvings, &c., are of sand stone. The interior is simple, but neat in its general character; there is a small quantity of stained glass, and some carved stall ends, for seats, in the chancel; and a handsome stone carved pulpit. The roof is open and ceiled between the rafters, and the wood work is stained dark oak. The entire cost of the works, including the boundary wall, is about £2,000. There was formerly a chantry here, dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

The *Rectory House* is the residence of the Curate.

The *Village* is neat, and stands about 3 miles W.N.W. of Beverley. So early as the reign of Henry VIII. we find this place distinguished by the name of Cherry Burton. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1824, and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* in 1850. The *School* is supported by the Rector.

An old superstitious custom of dressing the bee hives in mourning on a funeral day, has long prevailed here.

*Burton House*, the seat of D. Burton, Esq., is a large mansion, situated in a pleasant lawn, near the church. Here Mr. Burton holds his courts for

the Manor of Beverley Chapter, of which he is lord. The poor parishioners have an annual rent charge of 40s., left by Hodgson Johnson, M.D., in 1722; and the interest of £40., bequeathed by Ann Johnson, in 1740.

*Edmund Bonner*, afterwards Bishop of London, was presented to the Rectory of Cherry Burton, by the Canons of Beverley, in 1530.

**SOUTH DALTON.**—The area of *South Dale Town* is 1,730 acres; population, 299 souls; rateable value, £1,964.; assessed property, £1,500. The soil is partly clay and partly chalk, the surface generally level, and the scenery in many situations highly picturesque. Lord Hotham, M.P. for the East Riding, is Lord of the Manor, and chief landowner.

The *Living* is a Rectory, in the patronage of Lord Hotham, valued at £12., but now worth £360. per annum. Rector, Rev. Thomas F. Simmons. Under an inclosure act, in 1822, the tithes were commuted for land and corn rents; the glebe consists of 35 acres.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is apparently of the 16th century, having a nave and north aisle, a chancel with an attached chapel, and a tower. The latter appendage was erected in 1701, and contains two bells. The interior is neat, three pointed arches separate the aisle from the nave, and the font bears the date of 1662. In the side chapel is a splendid monument to the memory of Sir John Hotham, who died in 1689. It consists of a base of black marble, upon which is a mat of white marble, bearing the effigy of a skeleton. At the corners are female figures, representing the cardinal virtues, Truth, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance, kneeling on one knee, all of the size of life, and of beautiful white marble. These figures bear on their shoulders a black slab, supporting the reclining figure of the knight, in full armour. This elegant monument is said to have been brought from Italy. In the chancel is a marble tablet to Admiral Lord Hotham, who died in 1813; and another to Lord Hotham, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who died in 1814.

The *Rectory House* is situated on the east side of the church.

The village is small, and stands about 5½ miles N.W. of Beverley. The *School* and residence for the teacher were erected in 1848, by Lord Hotham. There is a *Methodist Chapel*. The poor have the interest of £10. per ann.

*Dalton Hall*, the seat of Lord Hotham, is a spacious brick mansion in a well wooded park, which was formerly very extensive. The ancestors of Lord Hotham came over to England at the Norman Conquest. The first Baronet of the family was Sir John Hotham, Governor of Hull for the Parliament, who is reported by Lord Clarendon, as having been "master of a noble fortune, of a very ancient family, and well allied." The first Peer was the distinguished Admiral Hotham, who, for his important naval services, was

raised to the peerage in 1797, by the title of Baron Hotham of South Dalton. *Beaumont Hotham*, the present Baron, son of B. Hotham, Esq., son of the second Baron, was born at Lullington Castle, in 1794, succeeded his grandfather in 1814, and became a Major-General in the army in 1851. His lordship's heir presumptive is his brother, the Hon George Frederick, who was born in 1799; married in 1824, the eldest daughter of the second Marquis of Thomond; became a Captain in the army in 1828; and was raised to the rank of a Baron's son, by royal warrant, in 1835.

*Kiplingcotes Farm*, about 2 miles W. of the village, is occupied by Mr. Edmund Riley.

ETTON.—This parish contains 3,960 acres, and 498 inhabitants. The rateable value is £4,900., and the assessed property amounts to £3,739. Part of the manor of Beverley Chapter is situated in this parish, but the greater part belongs to the manor of Etton. The principal landowners are Lord Hotham, Sir T. D. Legard, William Gilby, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and Henry Grimston, Esq.

The *Living* is a Rectory, rated at £29. 9s. 4½d., and now returned at £700. per annum. Patron, the Archbishop of York; Rector, Rev. W. P. Musgrave. At the enclosure in 1819, the tithes were commuted for a corn rent, altered every fourteen years according to the price of grain.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is situated on an eminence, and is composed of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, and a west tower, large and massy, but low, and of early Norman architecture. The upper part of the tower was rebuilt of brick in the last century; and the other parts of the church in 1844 and 1846. In the west front is a semicircular-headed doorway, with three series of recessed mouldings of birds' heads, &c., The south aisle has a pointed doorway, apparently of the 15th century. The interior is neat; the pointed arches of the aisle spring from columns formed by the union of four cylinders. The chancel was rebuilt by the late Rev. Canon Dixon, Rector, who gave the clock in the tower; and the east and south windows in the chancel are filled with stained glass, at the expense of the Rev. Robert Machell, late Curate of the parish.

The *Village* is seated in a hollow, and is small but picturesque. It is about 4½ miles N.W. from Beverley. A *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was erected here in 1845. The *National School* is supported by subscription.

The *High Hall*, a good modern house, is the residence of Hy. Grimston, Esq.; it is pleasantly situated, on high ground. There is an annual feast, with rural sports, &c., held annually in this village, in August, called Etton



Cherry Feast. The *Charities* of the parish are the rents of a cottage and four acres of land, at Faxfleet, purchased with £60., the amount of three benefactions; and the dividends of £380., 4 per cent. consolidated annuities, purchased with £200. left by William Wilson, in 1816, and other benefactions.

LECKONFIELD.—Area, including Arram, 4,080 acres; population 362 persons, of whom 230 belongs to Leckonfield and 132 to Arram; rateable value, £5,785.; assessed property, £5,860. The Rev. G. Oliver in his *History of Beverley*, is of opinion that this place derived its name from its having been a place at which the rights of initiation into the Druidical mysteries were solemnized—*Lleceu-Fylliad*, the flat stone in the gloomy shade—the consecrated situation of the cromlech, or adytum, in which the aspirant performed his probationary noviciate. As has been observed at page 229, Earl Addi built a chapel here for the use of the early Christians, and at the parochial division of the diocese it became a parish church. At the time of the Domesday Survey, *Lachinfield* was the property of the Earl of Moreton, William de Percy, and the Canons of Beverley, under the Archbishop of York. In the reign of King John, Henry Percy married Isabel de Brus, who brought him certain lands in Leckonfield, on the tenure, that on every Christmas day he should attend upon the lady of Skelton Castle, and conduct her in state to mass. In 1308 Henry Percy obtained a license to fortify his Castle at Leckonfield. Richard II. granted to Henry Percy, whom he created Earl of Northumberland, a charter for a weekly market, at Leckonfield, every Tuesday; and an annual fair on the eve and the day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and the seven following days. Henry Percy, the second Earl, appears to have made Leckonfield his principal residence, as several of his children were born there, viz:—Henry, in 1421, afterwards the third Earl; Thomas, in 1422, created Baron Egremont by Henry VI.; Katherine, his second daughter, in 1423; George, in 1424, afterwards a Canon of Beverley; Ralph, in 1425; and finally William, his youngest son, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, was born there in 1428. The third Earl of Northumberland was slain in Towton Field, in 1461 (See vol. i., p. 159), and his estates were alienated by Edward IV. The manor of Leckonfield was granted to George Duke of Clarence; but in 1459 the estates were restored to Henry Percy, the only son of the late Earl, who resided at Leckonfield, and was subsequently slain at Cock Lodge, by the mob, and buried at Beverley Minster with great solemnity. (See vol. i., p. 175, and vol. ii., pp. 204, 258.) His successor, as we have remarked at p. 204, kept a hospitable house at Leckonfield; and in 1541 King Henry VIII., and his Queen, Catherine Howard,

with a gallant train of attendants, visited the Earl at this Castle.\* (See p. 37.)

The Percy's being at length attainted of treason, part of the estates were conferred on John Dudley, who was created Duke of Northumberland, and succeeded to the Castle and estate of Leckonfield, in 1551; but Dudley having been concerned in acts of treason against Queen Mary, he was executed in 1558, and his honours and estates were restored to Thomas Percy, the seventh Earl. The ninth Earl was so impoverished by a fine of £30,000., and an imprisonment of fifteen years in the Tower, inflicted on him as a supposed accomplice in the Gunpowder Plot, that all his northern Castles were suffered to decay. In the reign of James I. the buildings at Leckonfield were totally demolished, and the valuable materials removed for the repair of Wressell Castle. Leland, who visited this neighbourhood about the year 1540 (See page 207), says, "Lekingfeld is a large house, and stondith withyn a great mote, yn one very spacious courte, Three parts of the house, saving the meane gate, that is made of brike, is al of tymbre. The fourth part is made of stone and sum brike. The park thereby is very fair and large, and meetely welle woddid. There is a fair tour of brike, for a lodge, yn the park."† From an inventory taken in 1574, it appears that the various rooms, offices, and galleries in the Castle, were in number 84, and that many of them were adorned with paintings, carved images, and painted glass, accompanied with a profusion of moral verses. On the death of Joceline Percy, without male issue, in 1670, his manor of Leckonfield passed to his grandson, Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerset, from whom it descended to

\* The famous *Northumberland Household Book*, yet extant, contains a curious and minute description of the princely manner of living of the Earl, in the baronial style of the times, at his Castles of Leckonfield and Wressell. His household was arranged on the principles of a royal establishment, and he lived with a state and splendour little inferior to a Sovereign Prince. His council board consisted of the principal officers of his household, who were all gentlemen by birth and blood. He had eleven domestic chaplains, over whom presided a Doctor, or Bachelor, of Divinity; and he had a complete establishment of singing men, choristers, &c., for his chapel service. The family at Leckonfield consisted of 166 persons; and on an average 53 strangers were entertained every day, making a total 223. The annual consumption of food was, 250 quarters of malt, 12 quarters of wheat, 647 sheep, 131 beeves, 25 hogs, 28 calves, and 40 lambs. Ten tuns and two hogsheds of Gascony wine. The whole household assembled every morning in the chapel, for Divine Service, at *six o'clock*; at *seven* the Earl and his lady breakfasted out of a chine of boiled beef, or mutton, with a quart of ale, and some wine. Dinner was served up at *ten*; supper at *four*; and at *nine* in the evening all the gates were closed, and the family retired to rest.

† The site of the Castle, a little west of the village, is surrounded by the remains of the ancient moat, which formerly was wide and deep, and full of water. It contains an area of about four acres, and is now a rich green pasture.

his nephew, Sir Charles Wyndham, Earl of Egremont. It is now the property of Colonel George Wyndham.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £8., augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1737 and 1807, and with £200. given by the Earl of Egremont in the latter year. It is now returned at £54. per annum. Patron and impropiator, Col. Wyndham; Vicar, Rev. Joseph Mayor.

The *Church* (St. Catherine) is a plain edifice, consisting of a nave with aisles, a chancel, porch, and a small brick tower containing two bells.

The *Vicarage House* is a modern building.

The *Village* is small but neat, and stands about 8½ miles N. of Beverley. A rivulet of beautiful water runs through it, and the scenery around it is of a rural and romantic description. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. The *School*, built in 1784, is supported by subscription.

*Arram Hamlet* is situated about 1 mile east of the village of Leckonfield.

SCORBROUGH.—This parish, anciently called *Skoresburgh*, contains 1,324 acres, mostly the property of Lord Hotham, who is Lord of the Manor. The population in 1851 was 90 souls; assessed property, £1,954. Before the Conquest a chapel was erected here by Earl Addi, which afterwards became a parish church. The surface is level, the soil rich, and is used principally in pasture for fattening stock. This place was formerly the seat of the ancient family of Hotham. The mansion house, during the Civil War, was supplied with stores and cannon, and garrisoned, by Sir John Hotham, Governor of Hull. (See page 63.) On his desertion of the popular cause, this house was ravaged, and it was subsequently destroyed by fire. Some of the remains of the moat are still visible, near the modern manor house, which is called *Scorbrough Hall*, and is the residence of Jas. Hall, Esq. The present mansion is in the cottage style, and the gardens and pleasure grounds are tastefully laid down.

The *Living* is a Discharged Rectory, in the gift of Col. Wyndham, and incumbency of the Rev. J. Mayor. It is rated at £7., and the tithes were commuted in 1840, for a rent charge of £270. 0s. 6d. The *Church* (St. Leonard) is a mean building, consisting of a nave and chancel of brick, with stone dressings. On the south side is a doorway, of Norman workmanship.

The *Village* is very small, and enveloped in wood, and stands in the picturesque valley of the Aike beck, about 4½ miles N. of Beverley.

The account of the *Parish of Warne*, will be found at page 395 of this vol.

WALKINGTON.—Area, 3,460 acres; population, 699 souls; amount of assessed property, £5,859. The greater part of the soil belongs to the Bishop of Durham's manorial liberty of Howdenshire, and the rest of the parish is

in the manor of *Provost's Fee*, of which Henry Gee Barnard, Esq., is lord, except a very small portion, which lies in the manor of Beverley Chapter. The parish is usually returned as two united constablewicks, townships, or fees, called Walkington or Howden Fee, and Provost's Fee. The latter was anciently the fee of the Provost of Beverley. Besides Mr. Barnard, the other chief proprietors of the soil are, the Rector in right of his church, Mr. T. Ringrose, Mr. Watt, &c.

The *Living* is a Rectory, valued at £24. 13s. 4d., and returned at £676. per ann. The Rev. Daniel Ferguson is both Patron and Incumbent. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1794, for 537 acres of land.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a neat Gothic cruciform edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, small transept, and a very handsome cut stone tower, containing three bells. The chancel was rebuilt in 1818. The east window is of ten lights, and occupies nearly the whole of the east end, from the floor to the ceiling. The windows of the entire building are pointed.

The *Rectory House* and grounds adjoin the churchyard.

The *Village*, which is considerable, is situated in a hollow, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.W. of Beverley. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have small chapels here. The *School*, with a house for the teacher, was built in 1822. The annual feast of the dedication of the church is here called *The Tansey Feast*. About a quarter of a mile N.E. of the village, on the road to Beverley, are the remains of one of the ancient Sanctuary Crosses. (See p. 240.) It stands on the footway, and consists of about 30 inches of the shaft inserted in a large stone. There is another of these crosses inside the hedge, on the road from Beverley to Bentley, and one on the road to Bishop-Burton.

*William Sherwood*, in 1537 bequeathed certain rent charges, cottages, and  $51\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land in Walkington, for the use of the poor and the reparation of the road from Walkington to Beverley. The rents now amount to nearly £90. per annum. The church, poor, and school land, yields an annual income of about £14. per annum.

**SOUTH HUNSLEY BEACON DIVISION.**—This division of Harthill Wapentake comprises the parishes of Brantingham, North and South Cave, Cottingham, Elloughton with Brough, Ferriby, Hessle, Hotham, Kirk Ella, Melton, North and South Newbald, New Village, Risby, Skidby, Weeton Parva, and Welton. It contains 80,471 acres, and 7,996 inhabitants, 4,141 being males, and 3,855 females.

**BRANTINGHAM.**—This parish, comprising the townships of Thorpe, Brantingham, and Ellerker, contains 3,632 acres, and 547 inhabitants; of which 2,146 acres belong to Brantingham and Ellerker, and 1,486 to Thorpe.

The population of Brantingham in 1851 was 146; of Ellerker, 323; and of Thorpe, 58 souls. The amount of assessed property in 1815 was £4,587. The rateable value of Thorpe Brantingham, or Brantingham-cum-Thorpe, is £2,349.; and the principal landowner is Richard Fleetwood Shawe, Esq., the Lord of the Manor, who is also lessee of the great tithes, under the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the impropiators.

The *Church* is a Discharged Vicarage, with the incumbency of Ellerker annexed; rated in the King's Books at £12. 9s. 2d., and now returned at £255. per ann. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham; Vicar, the Rev. George F. Townsend. This church was appropriated, in 1458, by the Prior of Durham, for the sustentation of eight monks of the monastery. At the enclosure, in 1765, the great tithes were commuted for an allotment of 449A. 3R. 6P. of land, and a small modus paid out of the old enclosures; and at the same time, 37A. 11P. was allotted to the Vicarage, and 1A. 1R. 1P. to the parish clerk. The *Fabric* (All Saints) is situated in a picturesque valley, and is cruciform, consisting of a nave, chancel, transept, and a good west tower, embattled and pinnaced, and containing three bells. The interior is plain, with a gallery at the west end. The nave and chancel are separated by an ancient screen of carved oak. The font is circular. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1839. The *Vicarage House* was rebuilt, on the site of an old house, in 1847.

The *Village*, which is small, is remarkable for its clear and beautiful springs of excellent water. It stands about 1½ mile S.E. by E. of South Cave, and 2½ miles N. of the Hull and Selby Railway.

*Brantingham Hall*, in the village, is a large brick building, three stories in height, now in the occupation of Mr. William Wardell, farmer.

*Burrell Hall*, the property and residence of Mr. Joseph Beaumont, is an ancient stone building in the village.

*Thorpe Hall*, the seat of Richard Fleetwood Shawe, Esq., is a large handsome mansion, situated on a bold eminence, commanding most extensive prospects, including Howden, Goole, York Minster, the river Humber, and the Lincolnshire coast. The porch bears the date of 1567, but the house was enlarged about the year 1840. The pleasure grounds, gardens, &c., are both extensive and beautiful. This place formerly belonged to Isaac Broadley, Esq.; and it was purchased by the present owner, of the Barnard family.

*Chapelry of Ellerker*.—This village is pleasantly situated about 1 mile W. from Brantingham, and the land stretches southward to the river Humber. The Hull and Selby Railway passes through the township. The Bishop of Ripon is Lord of the Manor. The amount of assessed property is £2,713.

The chief proprietors of the soil are J. B. Ellerker, Esq., George Schonswar, Esq., Mrs. Waltham, R. F. Shawe, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Beaumont.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and now annexed to the Vicarage of Brantingham.

The *Chapel* was rebuilt with stone and enlarged in 1844; the cost of the same being raised by a rate and by subscription. It consists of a nave, chancel, porch, and bell turret, with a vestry on the north side of the chancel. The windows and the chancel arch are pointed, and the latter has scriptural subjects painted upon it. The chancel has the sedilia and piscina; and over the communion table, and in other parts of the church, are appropriate inscriptions. There is some stained glass in the windows. The seats are open, and painted oak colour, as is also the roof. The pulpit, which is of oak, is very neat, and the ascent to it is by three stone steps.

The *National School* and teacher's residence, on the road between Brantingham and Ellerker, was erected in 1845, at a cost of about £300., of which sum, £50. was received from the National Society, and £70. from the Committee of Council on Education. The *Reform Methodist Chapel* was built in 1850, on the site of an old chapel.

*Ellerker Hall*, an ancient building in the village, is now unoccupied.

CAVE (NORTH).—The townships of North Cave, Drewton with Everthorpe, and South Cliff, are comprised in this parish. Area of the whole, 6,913 acres; population, 1,138 souls. The two first-mentioned townships contain 4,888 acres, of the rateable value of £5,751; population of North Cave, 899 persons. The soil is various, being chalky in the high, blue lias in the lower, and oolite in the intervening lands. The principal landowners in North Cave are Henry Burton, Esq. (whose wife brought the manor to him in marriage), the Trustees of the Giggleswick Grammar School, R. Sykes, Esq., and John Lee Smith, Esq.

The *Living* of North Cave cum South Cliff is a Discharged Vicarage, valued at £10. 7s. 6d., and now worth £247. per ann., being endowed with the great tithes of South Cliff. Patrons, Henry Burton, Esq., and Mrs. Sarah Burton, his wife; Vicar, Rev. John Jarratt. The tithes were commuted in 1764 and 1843. The *Church* (All Saints) is a large structure, consisting of a nave with aisles, south transept, chancel, south porch, and a handsome west tower, embattled and pinnaced, and containing five bells. The clerestory is embattled. A great part of the edifice is covered with ivy. The aisles and nave are separated by three pointed arches resting on circular columns. The interior is neatly fitted up. On the north side of the chancel is a full length effigy of a Knight in armour, supposed to represent Sir

Thomas Metham, whose family were formerly seated here, but of whose mansion there are no remains; and on the opposite side is the effigy of a lady; both are of alabaster. The *Vicarage House*, erected in 1823, was enlarged and improved by the present Vicar, in 1831.

The *Village of North Cave*, which is large, well built, and contains some very good houses, is situated about  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles S.E. by E. of Market-Weighton, 10 E.N.E. of Howden, 4 miles from the Hull and Selby Railway, and 2 miles from the Market Weighton Canal. Here is an ancient *Friends' Meeting House*, built about 1788; a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1819; and a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1839. The *Temperance Hall* (also used as a place of worship by the Wesleyan Reformers) was built at the cost of Mr. Wm. Hewson. There are *Schools* for both sexes, partly supported by subscription. At the enclosure the school was endowed with 2R. 32P. of land, allotted in lieu of common right; and with 2R. 19P. given by Sir Geo. Montgomery Metham. The boys' school is now held in a building which was formerly a Methodist chapel; and the girls' school was built in 1833, by Mr. Burton.

There are in the village two iron foundries and manufactories of agricultural implements, carried on by Messrs. Wm. and Rd. Saunders; and on a stream which runs through the village, are two corn mills; one of which belongs to Giggleswick school, and was formerly a paper mill, and the other is the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Cade, who works both mills.

*Hotham Hall*, the property of Hy. Burton, Esq., and residence of William Arkwright, Esq. is a handsome edifice, situated in pleasant grounds.

The *Manor House* stands east of the church, and is said to have been the brewhouse of an ancient hall that formerly stood near it. The *Castle Farm* is in the occupation of Mr. William Leake. The house has a porch, an embattled front, and an embattled and pinnaced tower. *Walling Fen House* and farm belong to Mr. Thos. Benington, and are held by Mr. Wm. Pape.

Mrs. Sarah Baron, late of Drewton Hall, left £1,000., in railway shares, to the poor of this parish.

*Drewton with Everthorpe Township.*—The population of Drewton is 70, and of Everthorpe, 83 souls. Drewton consists of the hall, six scattered farm houses, and a cottage, about 1 mile N. by W. of South Cave, and 2 miles E. of North Cave. The aspect of the district is altogether romantic. The principal landowners are N. Jowett, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and F. Wilkinson, Esq. The name of Drewton is supposed to be a corruption of Druids' Town; and upon a commanding eminence is a rude and ponderous upright stone, said to be a vestige of the religious worship of the Druidical

priesthood. Mr. Oliver, in his History of Beverley, says that it was "unquestionably a primitive rock idol," which served "as an object of devotion to the native Britons."

*Drewton Manor House* or *Hall*, formerly the seat of G. Baron, Esq., is now the property of Mr. Jowett, and the residence of Mr. J. B. Burland, solicitor. It stands in a deep secluded valley, among the south-western hills of the Wolds, where many British and Roman antiquities have been found, together with human bones. *West Hill House*, the residence of Mr. G. A. Walker, is situated on high ground, from which are very extensive views.

*Everthorpe* is a small hamlet, consisting of two farm houses, a public house, a windmill, and some cottages. The manor and a great part of the soil, the property of the Egginton family, is now advertised for sale. *Grange Farm*, an allotment from Walling Fen, is the property of the Rev. Edward William Stillingfleet. The *Manor House*, which is in the occupation of Mr. John Stather, is an ancient stone building, thatched, and nearly covered with ivy.

*South Cliff Township*.—Area, 2,025 acres; population, 86 persons; assessed property, £965.; rateable value, £826. With the exception of a few acres, the whole township belongs to the Hon. C. Langdale, of Houghton. There are here about 600 acres of rabbit warren. The *Hamlet* is small, and stands about 3½ miles S. of Market Weighton, and 2 N.E. of North Cave. Here is a *Chapel of Ease*, a low plain brick building, standing in a close surrounded with trees, on the side of a hill. It was rebuilt in 1782, and is endowed with 13 acres of land. The *Manor House*, the residence of Mr. James Harker, farmer, is an ancient stone building, which once formed a part of a large mansion, the seat of some members of the Langdale family.

CAVE (SOUTH).—This parish, including the townships of Bromfleet and Faxfleet, contains 8,609 acres (measuring the Humber coast, by which it is bounded for a considerable way) and 1,421 inhabitants. The amount of assessed property is £10,228. In South Cave is a bailiwick and two manors, viz:—South Cave East Hall, otherwise Faxfleet, and South Cave West Hall, which were formerly divided and held by the Harrisons, Danbys, Vavasours, Girlingstons, Washingtons, Idles, and Lloyds. These manors, with a great part of the soil, now belong to H. G. Barnard, Esq. Until 1785, 2,379 acres of this parish were in open fields, when they were enclosed, together with Walling Fen, of which nearly 600 acres are in this parish. The town being anciently washed by the tides of the Humber, is said to have obtained the name of *Cove*, afterwards corrupted to *Cave*.

The *Township of South Cave*, including the coast, measures 4,824 acres, and without it, 4,680 acres; population in 1851, 937 souls; rateable value,



£7,244. The principal landowners, besides the Lord of the Manor, are the Broadley family, John A. Hudson, Esq., Mr. Thomas Mc. Turk, and Robert M. Craven, M.D.

The *Vicarage* is Discharged in the King's Books, but rated at £8. It is endowed with 57 acres of land, allotted in lieu of certain tithes; with tithe commutation (which yielded in 1854, £142.); and with surplice fees. The nett value of the Living, as entered in the office of the Archdeaconry, is £168. per ann. The *Church* (All Saints) is a fine structure, rebuilt, except the tower, in 1601. Its plan embraces a nave, north aisle, south transept, chancel, and west tower containing three bells. In 1848 the transept (called the Faxfleet transept) was rebuilt by the late George Baron, Esq., proprietor of the Faxfleet Hall estate; who inserted stained glass in the windows, by Wailos of Newcastle. In the years 1846-7 the chancel was entirely rebuilt, in the Decorated style, from a design by Mr. Pearson, architect, of London, by H. G. Barnard, Esq., the patron and impropiator; who placed figures of four of the Apostles, in rich, stained, old foreign glass in the east window, with excellent effect. In 1848 the nave of the church was re-arranged, restored, and improved, by the contributions of several benefactors. The tower is embattled, and has pinnacles at the angles, and in the centre of each face. The interior is very neat; the aisle is separated from the nave by three pointed arches resting on octagonal pillars; and the chapel, or transept, is divided from the nave by a spacious pointed arch. There is an organ, on a gallery at the west end. The font is square, and very ancient. The present *Vicarage House*, a neat stone building, was erected about the year 1846, at the expense of the present Vicar, the Rev. Edward William Stillingfleet.

*South Cave* is a small ancient market town, situated partly in a hollow, at the western foot of the Wolds, in a very pleasant tract of country, about 7 miles S. by E. of Market Weighton, 12 miles from Hull and Howden, and 2½ miles N. of the river Humber. It is in two parts, called the Market Place and the West End, and contains many good residences. The market, held on Mondays, has fallen almost into desuetude; but two large fairs are held on Trinity Monday and Tuesday, and on the second Monday after Old Michaelmas Day. The former was granted by a charter of Edward I., and the latter established in 1831. The *Market House* was erected in 1796, and has an arcade beneath, and on the top a small circular bell turret and clock. The Yorkshire Banking Co. have a branch office here; and a Savings' Bank has recently been established here by Mr. Joseph Beaumont.

The Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, have each a chapel here. The *National School* is held in the upper part of the Market

House, and is endowed with £7. 10s. per ann. A school for girls, erected in 1844, by Mr. Barnard, is supported by Mrs. Barnard.

*Cave Castle*, the elegant seat of Henry Gee Barnard, Esq., is in the vicinity of the town. The house, which is in the modern Gothic style, is built chiefly of white brick, and ornamented with a number of turrets and buttresses. It stands in a small but pleasant park, with extensive pleasure grounds, neat gardens, and in front a fine sheet of water; and contains a good collection of paintings, among which is a fine portrait of the celebrated General Washington, the founder of the American Republic, whose great grandfather, John Washington, possessed part of the estates, and is supposed to have lived here, but emigrated from hence to America about the year 1657.

*Weedley* is a small hamlet, consisting of one farm and a few cottages, about 3 miles E. of Cave. The farm is in the occupation of Mr. John Danby.

*Bromfleet, or Broomfleet, Township.*—Area, 1,851 acres; population, 172 persons; rateable value, £3,200; of which sum the Railway Company is rated at £1,445. Chief proprietors of the soil, — Jalland, Esq., — Prickett, Esq., and H. G. Barnard, Esq. Bromfleet is a level district of rich marshes, including part of Walling Fen, enclosed in 1780.

The *Hamlet*, which stands about 4 miles S.W. from Cave, is small, but is supposed to have been much larger; and a field called Chapel Croft, near the Humber, is said to be the site of an ancient Chapel of Ease to Cave.

The *School* is endowed with £5. per ann., the rent of three acres of land, and the Vicar pays a like sum to the teacher.

*Faxfleet* is another small village, on the north bank of the river Humber, 6½ miles S.S.W. of South Cave, at the confluence of the Humber and Trent. The township contains 2,084 acres, and 312 inhabitants. The principal landholders are Nathan Atkinson, Esq., John George Weddall, Esq., and John S. Kirkpatrick, Esq. Rateable value, £2,459.

Here is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1844, and rebuilt in 1849. It is a neat brick building, with a School in connexion with it, erected in 1844.

The township is intersected by the Market Weighton Canal, and includes a part of Walling Fen, and the hamlet of *Osmerdike*. The latter was once a lake, or mere, overflowed by the tides, from which it is now preserved by embankments.

*South Hall*, the residence of Mr. John Scholefield, is a large brick building, situate about nine or ten miles from South Cave.

**COTTINGHAM.**—This parish comprises the hamlets of Dunswell and Newland, and extends over an area of 9,495 acres, according to the Census Return of 1851. The population is 2,854 souls. A great part of the parish is a

level plain, lying between the Wolds and the river Hull, which forms its eastern boundary; and about 2,000 acres are upon the declivity of the hills lying immediately upon limestone rock. There is a great diversity of soil, from a light gravel to a strong tenacious clay. This place is of considerable antiquity. Its name, Cot-Ing-Ham, implies a Saxon residence on a British site. The two last syllables are Saxon, the first British; and together they imply a sheltered habitation in the meadows of Ket, or Ceridwen, the great arkite female deity of the Ancient Britons. In the reign of the Confessor, Gamel, the son of Osbert, was the owner of the soil; and at the time of the Norman Survey, the manor was four miles in length. In the reign of Henry II. the manor belonged to the family of De Estoteville, or Stuteville; and in the year 1200, Wm. de Stuteville entertained King John, his Queen, *en suite*, at his manor house here, with great magnificence. The royal party were then making a progress into the north; after visiting Lincoln they crossed the Humber from Grimsby, and proceeded to Cottingham; and in return for his reception, the monarch granted De Stuteville many important privileges, among which were charters for a market and fair here, and permission to embattle and fortify his residence. The King also constituted him High Sheriff of this county, an office which he had previously held only by substitution. William de Stuteville's great granddaughter Joan\* married into the family of De Wake, and by her the manor or barony of Cottingham was transferred to Baldwin de Wake, her son and heir, together with all the fees pertaining to it, viz:—Alstorwick, Brantingham, Etton, Hessele, North Cave, Roule, Skipwith, Sculcoates, Willardby, and Wolfreton. In 1299 Edward I. spent his Christmas with Lord Wake at Cottingham. (See page 10.) In 1319 Thomas de Wake obtained a charter of confirmation, empowering him to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs at Cottingham, and a patent to convert his manor house into a castle of defence, under the name of Baynard's Castle, with full authority to keep it regularly fortified and provided with an armed garrison. For ages this noble mansion continued a distinguished monument of feudal grandeur. In 1352 John Earl of Kent died seized of the lordship of Cottingham, which he had inherited from Edmund of Woodstock, the son of King Edward I., who married Margaret, the sister of Thomas de Wake. She bore to him Joan Plantagenet, the celebrated beauty, known in history as "the fair maid of Kent." This

\* An old English Gazetteer states that a member of this family, named Joan, or Johanna de Stuteville, had an impression on her seal of "a woman riding sideways, with the bridle in her right hand, she being the first, 'tis said, that began that custom now in use with her sex."

famous lady married Thomas de Holland, who, at his death, left her the manor of Cottingham and its members, and she subsequently married Edward the Black Prince, to whom she bore Richard, afterwards King of England, under the title of Richard II.

It is recorded that in 1541, when Henry VIII. was at Hull, hearing that the Lord Wake of Cottingham had a beautiful wife, he sent a message to his lordship, that he would the next day honour him with a visit; but the amorous monarch was disappointed of his intended visit; for that very same night, Baynard Castle was burnt to the ground. It appears that Lord Wake, who saw the impracticability of declining or evading the intended honour; and who knew that if the charms of his lady should make an impression on the heart of his royal visitor, disgrace, and perhaps imprisonment, or even death, would be his certain lot; determined to preserve his honour, and the virtue of his wife, at the expense of his property. He therefore sallied forth at dead of night, with his wife on his arm, and gave private orders to his steward to fire the castle. His commands were obeyed so effectually, that in the morning nothing remained of this noble mansion but a black pile of smouldering ruins. The tidings were conveyed to Henry, that the Castle had been consumed by accidental flames; and the King, it is said, offered to give Lord Wake the sum of £2,000. to assist him in rebuilding it; which offer his lordship declined. Thus sank Baynard's Castle, and nothing now remains but moats and ramparts, inclosing an area of about two acres, to mark the spot where this nobleman made so great a sacrifice to preserve the honour of his family from violation. A curious glass inkstand and a spur were dug up some years ago, on the site of this mansion.

The Humber waters formerly flowed occasionally to Cottingham, four miles inland from the present bank of that estuary. Subsequently, artificial banks were made, five feet above ordinary high water; but these, owing to more recent drainage, are not now requisite.

At the death of Lord Wake without male issue, the extensive manor of Cottingham was chiefly divided into three parts, as a marriage portion to his three daughters, who were respectively married to the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Westmorland, and Lord Powis. Hence the three portions acquired the names of Cottingham Richmond, Cottingham Westmorland, and Cottingham Powis, with Baynard Castle; and the present lord of these three manors is Benjamin Haworth, Esq. There are two other manors, called the Rectory Manor, of which the Bishop of Chester is lord; and the Manor of Sailerham, which belongs to different proprietors, and had its name from Saierus, or Saer de Sutton, who cut the drain that forms the present channel

of the river Hull. (See page 11.) The chief landowners now are Benjamin Haworth, Joseph Sykes, John Ringrose, Joseph Gee, Edward Warner, W. Wilkinson, and James Walker, Esquires. The open fields, 1,090 acres, were enclosed in 1791, and freed from tithes, by allotments to the improPRIATOR and the Vicar. The old enclosures are partly subject to tithes in kind, and partly to a small yearly modus.

This parish has many springs of excellent water, some of which are intermitting. At *Spring Head*, 2 miles S. of Cottingham village, there are copious springs, which formerly supplied Hull with pure water, conveyed to the town in an open air conduit, three miles in length; and 240,000 gallons of water were then raised here daily. This water contains a small portion of carbonate of lime and iron, which are separated by exposure to the atmosphere. The several contests between the inhabitants of Cottingham and the neighbouring villages, respecting fresh water, are noticed at pp. 25, 27, 28.

*Haltemprise, or Haltemprise Priory.*—In the 15th of Edward II. (1322), Thomas Lord de Wake founded a monastery of Augustine Friars, or Black Canons, at Cottingham, and peopled it from the convent of Brunne, in Lincolnshire; but finding that a perpetual title to the site could not be furnished, it was removed, in 1324, to a hamlet in the neighbourhood, then called Newton, but afterwards, *Alta-Prisa*, or Haltemprise. It was dedicated in honour of the Nativity of our Blessed Saviour, the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, and the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, though generally distinguished by the latter. The founder endowed it with several lands and liberties, and many others followed his example. The institution continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when it consisted of a Prior and twelve Canons, and its revenues were valued at £178. 0s. 10½d. gross, and £100. 0s. 3d. nett. In 1541 the site was given or sold to Thomas Culpepper, but the house sank into ruin, and has totally disappeared; the place was afterwards granted to the Ellerker family, and it is now an extra-parochial farm of 202 acres, in the occupation of Messrs. John and Charles Ellyard. The farm house stands on the site of the Priory, and is surrounded by a moat. The house bears the date of 1584. Human remains and many antiquities have been found here.

The Priors of this monastery were Thos. de Overton in 1327; Robt. Engayne, 1331; John de Hicklings, 1328; Thos. de Elveley, —; Wm. de Wolfreton, 1348; Rt. de Hicklings, 1349; Peter de Harpham, 1368; Rt. de Clayworth, —; Wm. de Selby, 1391; Rd. Worlaby, —; John Twing, 1424; John Dolehouse, 1451; Rt. Holme, 1456; Wm. Marshal, 1471; Wm. Kyrkham, 1502; and John Wymersley, also Vicar of Elveley, 1506. A quarrel which took place between one of the Priors and the Sheriff of Hull, is noticed at page 82 of this volume.

In Cottingham there existed an ancient Guild, dedicated to St. George, which was connected partly with the Priory of Haltemprise, and partly with the merchants, who were thus associated for general and individual benefit; and another fraternity, called the Guild of Corpus Christi.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, with the Perpetual Curacy of Skidby, certified at £42., and returned at £124 per ann., being augmented with £200., given by a late Vicar, the Rev. J. Deans, and £1,100., in two Parliamentary grants, obtained in 1812 and 1814. Patron and impropiator, the Bishop of Chester; Vicar, Rev. Chas. Overton. The *Church* (Blessed Virgin) is a large handsome Gothic edifice, comprising a nave with aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a fine lofty embattled and pinnaced tower in the centre, with double buttresses at the angles, and containing four bells. The west front of the church has an elegant appearance; all the windows have weather cornices, resting on grotesque heads; and the whole edifice, including a south porch, is embattled. The centre window in the west end is of four lights; those in the ends of the transepts are of six lights; and the east window, which has a depressed arched head, is of seven lights. The great south window was filled with stained glass, in 1825, representing our Saviour, the Evangelists, the three Theological Virtues, &c. On the north side of the chancel is an attached chapel, formerly a chantry dedicated to St. Saviour. The interior of the church is neat; the nave and aisles are divided by arcades of five pointed arches, springing from columns formed by a union of several cylinders with plain capitals. The pulpit is of stone, and is well carved; there is a good organ; and the font is a large modern vase of stone. The church was built in 1272, and restored in 1845. In the chancel is an ancient tomb, supposed to be that of the founder, Nicholas de Stuteville; and in other parts of the edifice are tablets to members of the Burton family of Hotham; and a neat Grecian monument to the memory of the late Benjamin Blaydes Haworth, Esq.

The *Village*, formerly a market town, is large, and contains some handsome villa residences, and is very agreeably situated at the eastern foot of the Wolds, about 5 miles N.W. of Hull, and 4½ S.E. from Beverley.

"The contemplative mind cannot but reflect, while viewing the deserted site of the once magnificent buildings which graced the town of Cottingham, on the uses to which they were formerly appropriated," writes the Rev. G. Oliver. "The pealing anthem of praise, awakening the solemn stillness of midnight, and elevating the soul to something of a higher character than a cold and formal devotion; the daily alms and regulated prayers characterized the solemn convent; while the Castle was enlivened by the baronial

feast, the shout of revelry, and the minstrel's cheerful harp, attended by that symbol of security, the heavy tread and sullen clank of the mailed soldier, as he kept his solitary guard, and paced with measured step, the terraces or battlements. These days are past;" continues this writer, "the inmates of the Castle and the monastery, baron and monk, minstrel and soldier, are equally mouldering in the dust; the massive structures themselves have vanished from our sight; and not a single vestige remains to tell us of their form, their grandeur, or extent."

The Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, have each a chapel here. Mark Kirby, in 1712, endowed the *Free School* with about 17 acres of land, for which ten poor children were to be taught free. An *Infant School* was established here in 1823, and a *National School* in 1835. The poor have the rents of four acres of land, awarded at the enclosure, in lieu of two acres of meadow, left by Edward Thompson, in 1653. They have also the interest of £200., left by James Milner, in 1750; and of £100., bequeathed in 1813, by Joseph Meadley.

A large portion of the land in the vicinity of the village is appropriated to the cultivation of vegetables, and other horticultural produce, for the market at Hull, which place is also, in a great measure, supplied with milk and butter from this neighbourhood. In the village is the first intermediate Station on the Hull, Bridlington, and Scarborough Railway.

*Cottingham Castle*, about a mile westward of the village, is a fine mansion in the modern Gothic style, built nearly fifty years ago, on a woody eminence, by the late T. Thompson, Esq., F.S.A., who died in Paris, in 1828. (See page 391.) There are some fine views of the river Humber, Holderness, and the town of Hull, from the house and grounds. The place is the property of Col. T. P. Thompson, and the residence of John B. Barkworth, Esq.

*Hull Bank House*, for many years the residence of the Burton family, and now the seat of Benjamin Haworth, Esq., is a large handsome stone building, situated in a well-wooded lawn, on the west bank of the river Hull, about 3 miles N.E. of the town of Hull. The mansion is seen to great advantage from the Hull and Beverley road, through a long and broad avenue of lofty trees.

*Cottingham Grange* is the residence of John Ringrose, Esq.; and *Cottingham House*, of Joseph Gee, Esq. *Spring Head House* is the residence of Samuel Lightfoot, Esq.

*Dunswell* is a hamlet in Cottingham, situated on the Hull and Beverley road, about midway between those towns. The place is locally called *The Beer Houses*, there being two public houses there, one facing the other.

*Newland* is another hamlet in this parish, but may now be considered a

suburb of Hull. A neat *Chapel of Ease* was erected here, by subscription, in 1833, as well as the School, which is endowed with the interest of £100., left in 1813, by Joseph Meadley. Newland was the boundary, in this direction, of the County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull. (See p. 36.)

*Newland House* is the seat of John Hewetson, Esq. Here are *Glue Works*, carried on by the Messrs. Carrick.

ELLOUGHTON.—This parish includes the hamlet of Brough, and township of Wauldby. The area of Elloughton-cum-Brough township is 1,998 acres, and the population of Elloughton is 882 souls. The Hull and Selby Railway intersects the township. The rateable value is £3,607. Miss Broadley is Lady of the Manor, and chief proprietor of the soil.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the gift of the Archbishop of York, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Williams. It is valued in the King's Books at £5. 0s. 5d., and now worth £144. per annum. The tithes were commuted, at the enclosure of the parish, in 1794.

The *Church* (St. Mary) was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1845, by subscription and a parish rate, and consists of a nave, chancel, side chapels or transepts, and a tower. The chancel is longer than the nave, and has twelve lancet lights in it, nearly all filled with stained glass; and there is some of the same beautiful material in the transept windows. All the other windows have borders of coloured glass. The doorway on the south side has a pointed arch, with mouldings resting on attached columns. The chancel arch is very high; and each transept is open to the nave by a pointed arch. The seats are open, and stained to resemble oak, as are also the open timber roofs. The pulpit, which is of stone, is octagonal, and the font is of the same form. The four apexes of the church are crowned with crosses. The tower contains two bells. The church altogether is a neat structure.

The *Village* stands about 2½ miles S.E. by S. of South Cave. In it is an Independent and Primitive Methodist Chapel. The *Manor House* is an ancient building, in the occupation of Mr. Rd. Blythe, farmer. The Quakers have a place of interment here, and formerly had a meeting house. The poor have rents, amounting to about £12. per annum, distributed yearly amongst them.

*Brough* is an ancient village, supposed by Horsley and other good authorities, to occupy the site of the Roman Station *Petuaria*, being on the line of the Roman road Ermine Street, which passed from Lincoln to York; and here is said to have crossed the broad stream of the Humber, by Brough Ferry; but some authorities state that the old Roman ferry was at Ferriby. (See vol. i., p. 73, and p. 169 of this vol.) Drake does not think that Brough



was the *Petuaria* of Ptolemy, but he says that the place "seems to bid fair for being a Roman fortress." We have noticed at page 168 that there was a large number of celts found here in 1719. The ferry at Brough is still much used for the conveyance of passengers, horses, &c., to and from Winterringham and Ferriby Sluice, on the Lincolnshire side of the river.

*Brough* is situated a little more than one mile to the S.E. of Elloughton; and near the village is a Station on the above-mentioned railway. The line here passes over an embankment and viaduct 17 feet high. The village contains a few good residences, and some comfortable villas and terraces have recently been erected in its vicinity. A very neat *Methodist Chapel* was erected here, in the ecclesiastical style, in 1852. Population, 124 souls.

*Wauldby Township*.—Area, 990 acres; population, 49 persons. The *Village* consists of one farm house and a few cottages, and is situated 4 miles E. by S. of South Cave, and 2 N.E. of Elloughton. Miss Broadley is Lady of the Manor, and owner of all the land, except about 200 acres, awarded at the enclosure, in lieu of tithes.

The remains of an old *Chapel of Ease*, which stood here for a long time, were pulled down, and a new chapel built, in 1835, by the late owner of the soil, Mrs. Raikes. It is in the Early English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, porch, and bell turret containing two bells. Some of the windows contain stained glass; the pulpit is of stone, and the seats are open. The edifice is very neat.

*Wauldby Hall*, the manor house, was rebuilt in 1839, and is occupied by Mr. Henry Lambert, farmer.

**HESSLE**.—The area of this parish, according to the Census Return of 1851, is 3,910 acres, including the coast, and the population, 1,576 souls. The assessed property in 1815 amounted to £7,373. Rateable value, £11,131. The parish lies on the north bank of the river Humber, across which is a royal ferry to Barton on the opposite shore. Edward I. *en suite* crossed this ferry in A.D. 1300. (See page 11.) Hessle is intersected by the Hull and Selby Railway, the first intermediate Station on that line being here.

At *Hessle Cliff* are most extensive quarries of chalk, and several mills for the manufacture of whiting; and here the great range of the Wold district terminates. (See vol. i., p. 3.)

The manor of *Haisell* was held by the ancient lords of Holderness, and afterwards by the lords of Cottingham. The present Lord of the Manor is Major Richard Sykes, and the other chief proprietors of the soil are T. B. Locke, Esq., J. R. Pease, Esq., and Henry Barkworth, Esq.; but several other freeholders have possessions in the parish.

As we have seen at p. 128, the church of the Holy Trinity at Hull was a chapel of ease to the church at Hessle, until the year 1661; and the incumbents were styled Vicars of Hessle-cum-Hull. The *Living* of Hessle is a Vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Newmarch. It is valued in the King's Books at £10. 7s. 1d., and now returned at £303. per ann. The rectorial tithes were commuted, at the enclosure in 1794, for an allotment of about 300 acres of land and a yearly modus.

The *Church* (All Saints) is a large handsome edifice, in the Early English style, comprising a nave, side aisles, chancel, and a west embattled tower, surmounted with an octagonal spire. The tower contains four bells, and a clock. The clerestory of the nave is embattled, and has five pointed windows of three lights. The interior of the church is handsome, and was refitted in 1853. There are some stained glass windows in the chancel, and a large painting of the Last Supper, by M. Parmentier, in 1711. This picture was formerly placed above the communion table at Trinity Church, Hull, and was removed here by J. R. Pease, Esq., in 1831. (See p. 133.) The pulpit and reading desk are handsome. The nave is divided from the aisles by three pointed arches, and the chancel from the aisles by two similar arches. The font is an octagon basin of stone, on a similar pedestal. Three sides of the nave are galleried, and there is an organ at the west end.

The *Vicarage House* is a neat residence, near the church.

The *Village of Hessle*, which is situated about 4 miles W. by S. of Hull, is large, well-built, and contains many excellent houses, some good shops, and there are a number of mansions and villa residences in the vicinity; the finest of which are *Hessle Mount*, the seat of Thomas Bentley Locke, Esq.; and *Hesslewood House*, the seat of J. R. Pease, Esq.

In the village are places of worship for the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyan Reformers. The *Hospital and School*, given to the parish many years ago by a Rev. Joseph Wilson, form a building, containing three low rooms for three poor almspeople, and a chamber over them used as a schoolroom. The schoolmaster is paid £15. per ann., and the almspeople receive £2. each per ann., from Chamberlaine's Charity. (See p. 379). The poor of Hessle have other charities distributed amongst them, to the amount of about £50. per ann. In 1825 an Act was passed for a new road from Hull to Hessle, which was opened July 28th, 1826.

**HOTHAM.**—Area, 2,670 acres; population, 336; assessed property, £1,952. Nearly the whole of this parish was in open fields and commons, abounding in rabbits, until 1768, when it was enclosed. It is situated between the Wolds and the great plains of Howden and York. The soil is pleasingly

undulated, and the scenery is of cheerful aspect. The surface is principally a light and sandy loam. The manor formerly belonged to the Hotham family, now of South Dalton, but it is at present the property, in right of his wife, of Henry Burton, Esq., who is also the principal owner of the soil.

The *Living* is a Rectory, in the patronage of the Crown, and incumbency of the Rev. Archer Thompson; it is rated at £10. 0s. 7½d., and returned at £328. per ann. The tithes were commuted, in 1839, for about £44., and there are about 400 acres of globe land. The *Church* (St. Oswald) is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, north chapel, and a massy square tower at the west end, containing two bells. The tower is of Norman architecture, and has a belt of chevron or zigzag work; but the rest of the edifice has modern pointed windows. The church was restored in 1755, and has lately been repaired. In the gallery at the west end is an organ. There are some neat marble monuments in the chancel, to members of the family of the Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet; and there is one in the nave to the daughter of Sir John Owen. The *Rectory House*, a small ancient building, is occupied by a farmer.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated, about 1½ mile N. of North Cave, and 3 N. W. by N. of South Cave. There is a *School* held in a room adjoining the house occupied by the schoolmistress, gratis; each being the property of the Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet. It is supported by subscription, the Rector being the largest contributor.

*Hotham Hall*, which stands in North Cave township, is noticed at page 532. *Hotham House*, at the south end of the village, is the residence of John E. Brooke, Esq.; and *Hotham Villa* is the residence of the Rev. Edw. W. Stillingfleet, Vicar of South Cave. The *Manor House* is in the occupation of Mr. George Stather, farmer.

KIRK ELLA.—This parish, together with those of Hessle and Ferriby, formerly constituted Hullshire, or the County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, but were, by Act of Parliament, in 1888, annexed to the Hunsley Beacon Division of Harthill Wapentake. The parish of Kirk Ella comprises the township of that name, and that of West Ella, as well as the greater parts of those of Anlaby and Willerby, and the hamlets of Tranby and Wolfreton. The area of the entire parishes is 4,390 acres, and the population, 1,157 souls. Amount of assessed property, £9,784. The soil is a strong clayey marl, well adapted for wheat, and the surface, though generally flat, is well drained. The *Township of Kirk Ella* contains 980 acres, and 306 inhabitants; rateable value, £2,352.; assessed property, £2,780. This place derives its name from its ancient proprietor Ella, the Saxon King of Deira,

of whose demesne it formed a part. On the downs west of Kirk Ella, are several circular pits or holes, and other strong indications of the site of a British village, adjacent to an ancient trackway that points to the passage of the Humber at Ferriby. At the Domesday Survey, Kirk Ella belonged to Ralph de Mortimer, and was part of the manor of Ferriby, but how long it continued so is not known. In the reign of Edw. II., great part of the lands of Kirk Ella and West Ella belonged to the Wakes of Cottingham, and Lord Wake gave part of the lands, and the advowson of the church, to the Priory which he founded at Haltemprice. The manor of Kirk Ella is now the property of Richard Sykes, Esq., and the other principal landholders are Charles Whittaker, Esq., and Mrs. Ann Wilson.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £13. 2s. 8½d., and now worth £235. per ann. The patronage is vested in R. Sykes, Esq. (the impropriator), and the Rev. Joseph Thompson is the Vicar. The tithes of Kirk Ella, West Ella, and Willerby, were commuted in 1796 and 1824.

The *Church* (St. Andrew) is a Gothic structure, situated on a hill, and comprises a nave with side aisles, a chancel, and a west embattled tower; the latter is comprehended in the plan, and contains three bells. On the south side is a porch, embattled, as is the clerestory, which contains four pointed windows. The aisles are separated from the body by four pointed arches, those on the north side being supported by circular pillars, and those on the south by octagonal columns. The easternmost intercolumniation of the north aisle forms the Legard Chapel; and there are several tablets to that ancient family. Between the nave and chancel is a good screen of carved work. In the chancel is a window filled with stained glass, charged with figures representing the Baptism of Christ, St. John preaching in the desert, &c., inserted at the expense of R. Sykes, Esq.; and a stained glass window in the south aisle, erected by subscription, represents Our Saviour blessing little children, &c. Stained glass in the west window of the tower exhibits figures of the Evangelists, St. Andrew, St. Peter, St. Paul, &c. In the chancel is a beautiful white marble monument, erected to commemorate Joseph Sykes, Esq., Alderman, and twice Mayor of Hull, who died in 1805. On a base is seated a figure of Commerce, with a ship, bales of goods, &c.; above is a rock, and sarcophagus, and a figure of the deceased rising; and there are also representations of Religion, Justice, and Charity. There are a few more memorials to the Sykes, and other families. The *Vicarage House* was rebuilt in 1839, by a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty, and by subscription.

The *Village of Kirk Ella* stands about 5½ miles W. by N. of Hull, and like all the villages in the immediate vicinity of Hull, contains a number of hand-

some residences, principally belonging to the opulent merchants connected with that port. From its elevated situation it commands some fine views of Hull, the Humber, Holderness, &c. There is a school, with a house for the master, but no endowment; and in 1838, Richard Sykes, Esq., built an *Infant School* here, which is chiefly supported by him. The poor have the rents of 8A. 37P. of land, awarded at the enclosure, in lieu of several parcels of land, left by Francis Wright, in 1674; and the dividends of £180. 16s., navy 5 per cents. purchased with £200. left by John Marshall, in 1803.

*West Ella Township* contains 570 acres, of the rateable value of £1,087., and a population of 137 persons. The whole is the property and manor of Rd. Sykes, Esq., whose seat is a handsome mansion here, called *West Ella House*. *West Ella Hamlet* lies 6 miles W. by N. of Hull; but several of its houses form part of the village of Kirk Ella. There is a *National School*, and a *Wesleyan Chapel* here.

*Anlaby Township*, which is mostly in Kirk Ella, but partly in Hessle and Ferriby, contains 2,020 acres, and 500 inhabitants. Rateable value, £2,837.; assessed property, £3,985. This place was anciently a possession of a family of the same name, and in 1100, a great part of the estate passed by intermarriage with its heiress into the family of Legard, of whom Sir T. D. Legard, Bart., of Ganton (to whom belongs a great part of Anlaby), is the representative. (See p. 475). The township comprises the hamlets of *Wolfraton* and *Tranby*, the former of which is partly in the township of Kirk Ella. The contests between the villages of Anlaby &c., and the town of Hull, on the subject of fresh water, are noticed at pp. 25, 27, and 28; and much that relates to this neighbourhood will be found in the History of Hull in the beginning of this volume. At page 12, we have seen that the waters of the Humber sometimes passed to and fro, over the lowlands between Hull and Anlaby, and that in 1856, King Edward III., ordered the road to be raised between these two places.

The *Village of Anlaby* is situated about 4 miles W. of Hull. The surrounding country is richly diversified, and the beauty of the scenery and salubrity of the air render it desirable as a place of residence. Consequently the village and its vicinity possess several neat and handsome mansions and villa residences. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here; and Mr. Casson has here an excellent and well conducted private Asylum for the Insane, with gardens, pleasure grounds, &c.

*Willerby Township* is partly in Kirk Ella, and partly in Cottingham, and contains 820 acres, and 214 inhabitants. Assessed property, £1,829. Daniel Sykes, Esq., of Raywell (a pleasant mansion in this township), is Lord of the

Manor, and owner of a great part of the soil. The *Hamlet* stands about 5½ miles W.N.W. of Hull, and contains a Primitive Methodist Chapel.

**NEW VILLAGE.**—This is an extra parochial district, containing 200 acres, and 146 inhabitants. Assessed property, £962. The place formed part of the once wild uncultivated morass, called Walling Fen, and at the enclosure of that now fertile plain, in 1780, was not allotted to any parish, but was sold for the purpose of liquidating part of the expense of the drainage and enclosure. It is a suburb of Newport and Gilberdike, where are commodious wharves and several brick and tile yards on both sides of the Market Weighton Canal. The road from North Cave to Howden passes through the village, which is situated about 4 miles S.W. of South Cave. Some years ago no less than 1,700,000 tiles, and 2,000,000 of bricks, were made here annually, but now that the Railway Company have closed the entrance to the canal, the quantities made are not so large. There is here a bed of clay superior to any in the country, which is got to the depth of 30 feet below the surface; and this land, which eighty years ago was a barren waste, has been sold, for the above manufacture, for £200. per acre. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a small chapel here.

**NORTH FERRIBY.**—This is one of the three parishes which formerly constituted Hullshire, and it includes the greater part of the township of Swanland. According to the Census Return of 1841, the area of North Ferriby township is 1,610 acres, and that of Swanland, 2,150 acres; but the Census Return of 1851 gives the area of the former at 1,934 acres, and that of the latter, 4,118 acres, including the coast. By local estimation Ferriby township contains 1,033 acres, and Swanland, 3,040 acres. The population of Ferriby, which includes parts of the hamlets of Dairy Cotes, Wold-Ings, and Newington, all of which extend into the township of Swanland, is 472 souls; rateable value, £3,561. The parish lies on the north side of the Humber, opposite South Ferriby, in Lincolnshire, on the south bank of the same river. North Ferriby was successively held by the Mortimers, the De la Poles, the Bacons, and many other families, and now belongs to a number of proprietors, most of whom have handsome mansions in the village.

About the year 1200 Lord Eustace de Vesci, of Broomfleet, founded here a *Priory of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*; but after the extinction of that Order, it was occupied by Canons of St. Augustine, till its suppression in 1536, when its revenues were valued at £95. 11s. 7½d., or £60. 1s. 2d. nett, and it was granted or sold to Thomas Culpepper. "The site of this Priory," says Hadley, in his *History of Hull*, p. 850, "has been in the possession of a hundred different persons between its dissolution and 1696, all those being

commonly ruined, or reduced to beggary, that had anything to do with it." No vestige of this venerable edifice now remains, nor anything that may cause so much as a conjecture that such a building ever existed. In the history of Hull, in the preceding pages of this volume, much information will be found respecting this parish and neighbourhood. There we have shown that St. Mary's Church, in that place, was once a sort of Chapel of Ease to the mother church at Ferriby; as the church of the Holy Trinity stood in the same relation to Hessle. (See pp. 7, 135.)

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £8. 18s. 4d., and now returned at £168. per annum, being augmented with £1,100. of Queen Anne's Bounty and Parliamentary grants, from 1802 to 1826; £200. given by the Rev. J. Scott, and Mrs. Pyncombe's Trustees, in 1818; and £200. given by the late Sir Robert Peel. Patron and impropriator, W. W. Wilkinson, Esq.; Vicar, Rev. C. W. Wawn. The tithes were commuted in 1824.

The *Church* (All Saints) was rebuilt, on the site of an ancient edifice, in 1849, and is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and a west tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire. The tower contains five bells. The cost of the building was raised by subscription, aided by a Government grant of £400. The interior is very handsome; the nave and aisles are separated by arcades of four pointed arches; the east window and the windows of the south aisle are filled with stained glass; and there is a neat organ, and an elegant font. In the chancel is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Brigadier Luke Lillingston, who died in 1713, and Elizabeth his wife, who died in 1699; also, a tablet to the family of Etherington, who resided in this parish for many generations.

The *Village* is seated on a gentle acclivity overlooking the Humber, about 7 miles W. by S. of Hull. There is a *Station* on the Hull and Selby Railway, about half a mile S. of the village. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was built in 1828; and the *School* was founded and endowed with £10. a year, by Luke Lillingston, Esq., in 1713, and augmented with a similar annuity by Sir Henry Etherington. It is conducted on the national system, and the building in which it is held was erected in 1828, by subscription, aided by a grant of £40. from the National Society.

*Dr. Thomas Watson*, Bishop of St. Davids, who was deprived of his See for Simony, in 1669, was a native of North Ferriby

*Swanland Township*.—The population of this township is 457 persons; rateable value, £7,897.; assessed property, £4,811. It includes many scattered farms on the eastern side of the Wolds; the estate of *Braffords Hall*, a handsome mansion of white brick, at the head of a romantic dell; and

*Swanland Hall*, the elegant seat of John Todd, Esq. In it formerly resided the ancient family of Haldenby, in a splendid mansion, of which no remains are left. From an elevated spot near Swanland mill, are seen the shores of both the Trent and Humber, and the low country of Holderness, as far as the eye can reach. The *Village* is delightfully situated on a bold acclivity, one mile N. of Ferriby, and the landscapes seen from it are greatly admired by strangers for their beauty, variety, and grandeur. Here is an *Independent Chapel*, endowed with £20. per ann.; and attached to it is a *School*, with an endowment of £7. per ann. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was built in 1828.

NEWBALD.—This parish comprises the townships of North and South Newbald. The area of the former township is 3,960 acres, and its population numbers 665 souls. Rateable value, £5,164.; assessed property, £5,974. The surface is undulated, the soil chalk and gravel, and the scenery picturesque. Principal landowners, John Clough, Esq. (Lord of the Manor, but whose estates in this parish are now advertised for sale), and Mr. William Stephenson. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the Liber Regis at £4., and now worth £200. per annum; being augmented with £1,000., in Parliamentary grants, from 1726 to 1816; and with £200. given by the Earl of Thanet, in 1778. It is a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Newbald in York Cathedral, who is also the impropiator of the great tithes of this township. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1777. The present Vicar is the Rev. George B. Blyth. The *Church* (St. Nicholas), according to Allen, "has been celebrated among architectural critics as one of the most perfect Anglo-Norman parochial edifices in the kingdom." It comprises a nave, chancel, small transepts, and a large square embattled and pinnacled tower in the centre, containing three bells. Within the porch on the south side is a magnificent doorway, composed of five receding arches springing from an impost which is broken at each arch, and serves as abaci to four columns attached to each jamb. The date of this doorway is the latter part of the 11th century. Above the arch is a statue of Our Saviour, enclosed in the vesica piscis, which is surrounded with chevron and other mouldings. The windows in the nave are circular headed. There is a good Norman doorway in the south transept, having four receding arches of chevron work; and on the north side of the church are two other circular headed doorways. The chancel is of a much later date, having windows with pointed heads. The east window is of five lights. There is a small chapel, now used as a vestry, on the north side of the chancel. In different parts of the church are several tiers of sculptured blocking courses. The interior is plain; the arches be-



tween the nave and transepts, and the chancel arch, are circular, with bold chevron mouldings, which rest upon three attached pillars with bold capitals. In the chancel is a piscina, and a plain marble slab, erected by Lord Galway, to the memory of Sir P. Monckton, Knt., who was buried here in 1678. The font is circular and ancient. The *Vicarage House* was erected about the year 1845, and is a neat brick building.

The *Village* is considerable, and well built, and has a large green in its centre. It stands pleasantly about 4 miles S. by E. of Market Weighton. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here; the former was built about the year 1805, and the latter in 1839. A neat *School* was erected in 1846, at the expense of the Lord of the Manor, and it is supported by that gentleman. Ten acres of land have been let, in forty parts, to as many cottagers, at the rate of £3. per ann., and the children of these occupiers are educated free at this school. There is a large stone on the green, which is supposed to be part of the base of a market cross, but there is nothing recorded of a market having being held here at any time.

*Newbald Hall* is a large brick building in the village. The *Manor House*, near the church, is an ancient stone building, in the occupation of Mr. Edmond. There are several good scattered farms, and neat houses in the parish, viz.—*Bushy Hill*, the residence of Mr. Wm. Stephenson; *Red House* (Mr. Thos. Hodgson); *Newbald Lodge* (Mr. Rd. Beal); *Flower Hill* (Mr. Geo. Turner); *Soberhill House* (Mr. Thos. Matterson); *Mount Pleasant* (Mr. Johnson); *Syke House* (Mr. John Clarkson); &c. There are three windmills here, one of which is about to have steam machinery introduced into it by its owner and occupier, Mr. Williamson Cook.

*South Newbald Township*.—Area, 1,490 acres; population, 243 persons; rateable value, £2,386. Lord Galway is Lord of the Manor, and his ancestors, the Monckton family, were formerly seated here. There is but one village in both townships, or at least the village of South Newbald is a continuation of that of North Newbald. The *Manor House* is an ancient building in the village, now occupied by Mr. John Sharp. The poor parishioners have the dividends of £216., 8 per cent. consols, and lands in Cherry Burton parish, which let for £100. a year; and the income is distributed every Christmas, among 24 poor people who have never received parochial relief. This land and stock arose from the bequest of William Gill, in 1728. There are several minor charities, amounting to six or seven pounds per annum. South Newbald has also a prebendal stall in the Cathedral of York.

ROWLEY.—This parish extends between South Cave and Beverley, along the southern dales and acclivities of the Wolds. It includes the six hamlets

or manors of Bentley, Hunsley, Risby, Riplingham, Rowley, and Little Weighton, comprising altogether 6,450 acres, and 498 inhabitants; of which 4,450 acres and 384 persons belong to Rowley, Hunsley, Riplingham, and Little Weighton. The rateable value of the parish is £7,251.; and the assessed property, £10,074. Amongst the chief landholders are Miss Fawsitt, Rev. Robert Machell, and Joseph Sykes, Esq.

*Rowley Hamlet* consists of the parish church, rectory house, and one or two cottages, situated on a pleasant eminence, about 4 miles E.N.E. of South Cave. The *Living* is a Rectory, in the gift of T. B. T. Hildyard, Esq.; rated at £20. 1s. 8d., and returned at £1,300. per ann., nett. Rector, Rev. Charles Thoroton Hildyard. The *Rectory House* is one of the finest in the county, and has an extensive and well-wooded lawn and pleasure grounds, with 145A. 2R. 11P. of ancient glebe. At the enclosure, in 1801, the tithes were commuted for a corn rent, changeable every 21 years, and an allotment of 41A. 3R. 12P. of the common. The *Church* (St. Peter) consists of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and west tower. The edifice was restored and refitted in 1852, and the interior is very neat. The chancel contains an ancient piscina, and the font is both ancient and curious. The poor have the interest of £30., given by Mrs. Hildyard and Mrs. Wakefield.

*Bentley* contains 1,037 acres, and 62 inhabitants. The *Village* stands about 2½ miles S.W. of Beverley. In a hedge on the east side of the village stands part of one of the ancient crosses of the Sanctuary of Beverley Minster. (See page 240.) The base and shaft are similar in design to the cross on the Bishop Burton road (See p. 520); the shaft of this cross is about 27 inches high above the base. A small but neat *School-Chapel* was recently erected at Bentley, and was opened for divine worship on Sunday, Sept. 9th, 1855; the sermon on the occasion being preached by the Venerable Archdeacon Long. The chapel not being large enough to accommodate the congregation then assembled, the sermon was preached in the adjoining field.

*Hunsley Hamlet* is small, and is situated about 6 miles S.W. of Beverley. This place appears to have been anciently of more importance than it is at present, many foundations of buildings having been dug up at various times. Upon a hill here was formerly a beacon that gave name to the largest division of the Wapentake of Harthill. *Hunsley House* is the property of Miss Fawsitt.

*Riplingham*.—This estate belongs to the Broadley, Duesbury, Sykes, and other families. The *Village* is pleasantly situated, about 1 mile S. of Rowley parish church. Petty Sessions are held here every Monday. *Field House* and farm is in the occupation of Mr. Smith Whiting.

*Risby*.—Area, 963 acres; population, 52 souls. The place consists of four

farms and two or three cottages, situated about 3 miles S. by W. of Beverley. The estate belonged successively to the families of Stuteville, Riplingham, and Hatfield; and from the Hatfields it became vested in the Ellerkers, who now hold it. *Risby Park* is a romantic spot, well wooded and salubrious. The fine old mansion was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt, and burnt to the ground a second time about 80 years ago. There are no remains of the building, but the terraces of the south front of the house appear to remain almost undisturbed. In the grounds is a large fish pond, on the banks of which, embedded in trees, is the roofless ruin of a brick building, with ten sides, and tall pointed windows. Sir Ralph Ellerker, of Risby, was High Sheriff of the County of York, and died in 1509.

*Weighton Parva*.—This hamlet is situated in the centre of Rowley parish, and the village stands at the head of a romantic valley, in a secluded spot, about 4½ miles S.W. of Beverley. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1827; and there is a good school here, which is voluntarily supported by the Rector. The *Manor House*, situated in the village, is in the occupation of Mr. John Tomlinson, farmer.

SKIDBY.—The area of Skidby, including Skidby Carr, is 1,250 acres, and the population of Skidby is 306, and of Skidby Carr 55 souls. Rateable value, £1,880.; assessed property, £2,511. The manor belongs to Trinity College, Cambridge, and is held by a number of copyholders, under the custom of gavelkind, and subject to arbitrary fines. Joseph Sykes, Esq., and Mr. Henry Kirk are amongst the principal landowners. The parish lies to the south of Beverley Parks, and extends towards Dunswell and the river Hull. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, annexed to the Vicarage of Cottingham. The Bishop of Chester is impropriator of the great tithes, which were commuted in 1785 and 1793.

The *Church* (St. Michael) is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a low west tower, and a south porch. The tower is of brick, and was erected in 1827, and the porch bears the date of 1777.

The *Village* is situated about 4 miles S.S.E. of Beverley. The *Manor House*, at the west end of it, is the residence of Mr. John Stephenson, farmer. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1814, and the *Baptist Chapel* in 1819. The *School* and teacher's residence was erected in 1849, and is endowed with £150. navy 5 per cent. annuities, purchased with £150. left by John Marshall in 1803, for the instruction of eight poor children.

WELTON.—This parish comprises the townships of Welton and Melton; the former containing 1,520 acres, and 682 souls; and the latter, 900 acres, and 174 persons. The amount of assessed property in Welton is £3,149.;

and the rateable value, £4,927. The surface for the most part is richly wooded, and the soil presents great variety, being composed of chalk, clay, sand, and gravel. The Hull and Selby Railway passes within a mile of the village. Miss Broadley is Lady of the Manor, and a great part of the soil belongs to residents.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Bradley Paget. It is endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the King's Books at £25., and now returned at £490. per annum. The tithes were commuted for land and a yearly modus, at the enclosure in 1792. The *Church* (St. Helen), supposed to have been founded in the reign of William II., consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and south transept, with a large embattled tower rising from the centre. Some of the windows have square heads, and in the pointed arch of the east window is some beautiful tracery. The nave is separated from the aisle by two pointed arches resting on octagonal pillars, and the arches between the nave and the transept and chancel are similar, the two pillars in the latter having Norman capitals. There is a piscina on the south side of the chancel. In the aisle, placed upright, is the effigy of a Knight Templar, much defaced; and there are several handsome mural monuments in the church.

The *Village*, which is pleasant and well built, is seated on a fertile acclivity at the southern foot of the Wolds, and within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile of the river Humber, of which it commands many beautiful views, as well as of the country around, which is pleasingly diversified with hill and dale. It is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. of South Cave, and 10 W. by S. of Hull.

The Wesleyans have a small chapel here; and there are *Schools* for boys and girls, conducted on the national system.

*Welton House*, the seat of Miss Broadley, is a fine mansion on an elevated situation, with picturesque grounds, commanding extensive prospects. *Welton Grange* is the seat of J. Wilkinson, Esq.; and *East Dale House* is the highly picturesque seat of Robert Raikes, Esq. North of the village is a highly romantic and peculiarly picturesque glade called Welton Dale, which is about a mile in length, and winds between two hills enriched with every variety of wood. At the extremity is a small circular temple of the Doric order, surmounted by a dome, erected as a family mausoleum, by R. Raikes, Esq., in 1819. On the road between Welton and Brantingham are some of the most extensive and varied prospects in the county. From one point the Minsters of York, Lincoln, and Beverley, and Howden church, are visible to the naked eye on a clear day. (See vol. i., p. 4.)

The Charities of Welton yield about £17. per annum, which sum is ex-

pended upon the poor and the school; £5. being "for buying and keeping a town's bull."

*Melton* is usually styled a chapelry, but has no chapel of ease. The rateable value of the township is £1,028.; and the assessed property amounts to £1,256. The *Village* stands 1 mile E.S.E. of Welton. *Melton Hill* is the beautiful seat of George Whitaker, Esq.; and the *Grange* is the residence of the Rev. T. B. Paget. Near Melton is a submerged forest, the date of the submerging of which is not recorded in history.

**WILTON BEACON DIVISION.**—The following parishes are comprised in this, the north-western portion of the Wapentake of Harthill:—Allerthorpe, Barmby-on-the-Moor, Bishop Wilton, Burnby, Catton, Fangfoss, Full Sutton, Givendale, Huggate, Kilnwick-Percy, Millington, Nunburnholme, Pocklington, Sutton-upon-Derwent, Thornton, Warter, and Wilberfoss. Area of this division, 54,010 acres; population, 4,382 males, 4,086 females; total, 8,468 persons.

**ALLERTHORPE.**—This parish includes the townships of Allerthorpe and Waplington. The first mentioned township contains 1,565 acres, and 164 persons. The rateable value is £1,524., and the assessed property, in 1815, amounted to £1,382. The general surface of the parish is flat, and well-wooded; the soil is of a light and various quality, but chiefly sandy. The parish is bounded on the east by the Pocklington Canal. The principal landholders are the Hon. Captain A. Duncombe (Lord of the Manor), Mr. J. Stephenson, Rt. Denison, Esq., Mr. Rt. Sanderson, and J. Silburn, Esq.

The *Living* is a Curacy, annexed to the Vicarage of Thornton, not in charge. The tithes were commuted for rent charges. The *Church* is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel. On the apex of the roof, at the west end, is a singular belfry, of two open arches, covered with a pedimental cap. There are two large bells in this belfry. A vestry was erected on the north side of the chancel, a few years ago. The font is very ancient. The *Parsonage House* is a little west of the church.

The *Village* is small, but very neat, and stands about 1½ mile S.W. by W. of Pocklington. *Allerthorpe Hall*, the seat of John Silburn, Esq., is a good house, with two fronts, erected about 50 years ago. Mr. Silburn purchased this place of the Hon. A. Duncombe, in 1851. The *Manor House* is a farm house at the west end of the village. The *School* is endowed with the interest of £200., left by John Hart, Esq., in 1818. Other charities amount to about £18. per annum.

*Waplington Township* lies on the S.W. side of the parish, and has no village. It consists of 790 acres, on which there are six scattered dwellings.

Population, 45 souls; rateable value, £676.; assessed property, £740. The whole township belongs to R. Denison, Esq., who resides at the *Hall*, a neat building, in the Elizabethan style. The *Warren Farm*, now in the occupation of Mr. Robert Ellis, was formerly a rabbit warren. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for rent charges.

**BARMBY-ON-THE-MOOR.**—Area, 2,290 acres; population, 486 persons; rateable value, £2,308.; assessed property, £2,517. The surface for the most part is level, and the soil, which is generally sandy, was chiefly open moor previously to the enclosure of the parish. The chief proprietors are the Hon. A. Duncombe (Lord of the Manor), G. and J. Swann, Esqrs., Robert Denison, Esq., and John Silburn, Esq.

All our antiquarians have agreed that there are indications of a Roman road on the moor at this place, where Dr. Lister found urns, cinders, and various marks of a Roman pottery. Mr. Gough says, that near Barmby Moor Inn this road appears very plain, and may be traced most part of the way on the present road; and again, that a mile from the inn, eastward, near moorish ground, it is particularly visible, sometimes serving as the present road, and sometimes left on one side of it. It is considered highly probable that the road from Stamford Bridge to Barmby is Roman, and that the present turnpike from Barmby to the end of the moor near Wilberfoss, is likewise Roman; whilst from the same place to Hayton, eastward, it is distinctly visible. Thence it is conjectured to have passed by Thorpe-in-the-Street, and joined the road from Millington to Brough, most probably at the top of the hill near Goodmanham, where the Roman road to the Spurn branched off.

The *Benefice* is a Discharged Vicarage, a peculiar of the Dean of York, rated at £5. 6s. 8d., and now worth £50. per annum, being augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty. One Vicar is ordained in this church and that of Fangfoss, each reckoned a separate parish, yet made but one vicarage. The present Incumbent is the Rev. Rt. Taylor. Tithes commuted in 1777.

The *Church* (St. Catherine) is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a west tower, surmounted by an elegant modern octagonal spire. The nave and chancel were rebuilt, and the interior refitted, in 1851-2; and it is now a neat Gothic edifice, with stained glass windows.

The *Vicarage House* is a good brick building.

The *Village*, which was anciently a market town, is seated on the post road to York, about 1½ mile W. of Pocklington. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a small chapel here; and the *School* and the poor have a charity fund amounting to about £38. per ann. The parish feast is

held on the Thursday after July 10th. The *Manor House* is a farm house; *Barmby Grange* is in the occupation of Mr. W. H. Cook.

BISHOP WILTON.—This parish comprises the townships of Bishop Wilton with Belthorpe, Bolton, and Youlthorpe with Gowthorpe, containing altogether 7,224 acres, and 886 inhabitants; of which the first mentioned township contains 4,970 acres, and 652 persons. Rateable value, £3,753; assessed property, £3,149. At the time of the Norman Survey this parish had a church and a priest, and the manor was held by the See of York. The place derives its affix from the palace which was erected here by Archbishop Neville, in the reign of Edward IV. This episcopal residence stood in a moated field, near the church, where there is now a large farm house, and some fine avenues of lofty trees. On the summit of a hill in this parish is the beacon, which gave name to this part of Harthill Wapentake. The view from it is very extensive and luxuriant, the country beneath being in a high state of cultivation; and the scenery is highly romantic, embracing valleys of considerable length, with hanging woods, and several small but pleasing streams. There are some tumuli, and several good farm houses on the Wolds. The soil belongs to Sir Tatton Sykes (Lord of the Manor), James Singleton, and several other proprietors. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the court of the Dean of York; valued in the King's Books at £7. 3s. 6½d., and now returned at £148. per ann., being augmented with £1,100. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1756 to 1823. Sir T. Sykes is patron, and the Rev. Joseph Shooter, incumbent. The tithes have been commuted.

The *Church* (St. Edith) is an ancient fabric, comprising, in addition to the usual parts of a parish church, a north chapel. The tower is comprehended in the plan, contains three bells, and is surmounted with an octagonal spire. The interior is spacious; the nave and aisles are divided by four pointed arches supported by octagonal pillars; and on one of the windows are painted the arms of the Nevilles. The *Vicarage House* is a modern building.

The *Village*, which appears, as if embosomed in an amphitheatre, is seated on both sides of a small brook, on the north-western side of the Wolds, about 4½ miles N. of Pocklington. The *Methodist Chapel* was built in 1810, and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was rebuilt in 1838. There is a good parochial school. Sir Wm. Hildyard, in 1632, bequeathed out of his manor house and estate here, a yearly rent charge of £8. 13s. 4d., viz:—£6. 10s. for the Vicar, and £2. 3s. 4d. for the poor. At the enclosure in 1772, about 22 acres were allotted to the poor; who also receive £3. 12s. per ann. from other sources. A person named *Whip* died at Bishop Wilton, in 1784, at the advanced age of 115 years!

*Belthorpe*, about one mile W. of the village, consists of a farm, the house of which stands on the moated site of an ancient mansion. Here is a fine spring, which rises from a hard grit stone, and was once famed for its medicinal virtues; it is called St. Leonard's Well.

*Bolton Township* contains 904 acres, and 129 persons; rateable value, £866.; assessed property, £1,042. The soil belongs to several freeholders.

The *Hamlet* stands about 3 miles N.W. of Pocklington, and 3 miles W. S.W. of Bishop Wilton. The *Hall* is now a farm house. The Wesleys have a small chapel here.

*Youlthorpe with Gowthorpe Township*.—The area is 1,350 acres, of the rateable value of £858.; population, 105 souls. The *Hamlet of Youlthorpe* is situated about 5 miles N.W. by N. of Pocklington, and 2 miles W.N.W. of Bishop Wilton; and the *Hamlet of Gowthorpe*, called also *Yawthorpe*, is about a mile distant from Youlthorpe; and both are small places. The land chiefly belongs to R. Lucas, B. Egar, and J. Blanchard, Esquires.

BURNBY.—This parish contains 1,667 acres, and 129 souls; rateable value, £2,035; assessed property, £1,662. The soil is generally a rich clay, the surface undulated, and the scenery in many situations very picturesque. Sir C. H. J. Anderson is Lord of the Manor, and principal proprietor.

The *Living* is a Discharged Rectory, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire; valued in the Liber Regis at £7. 15s., and now returned at £318. nett per ann. The Rev. Charles Carr is the present Rector.

The *Church* (St. Giles) is a small structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, of Norman design. On the north side are marks of four semi-circular arches, which formerly divided the nave from the aisle, and two pointed arches, which also separated the chancel from a similar adjunct. The west end of the building was restored about 18 years ago, and shortly afterwards the interior was repewed by the present Rector. At the west end is a handsome doorway and a bell turret, both in the Norman style, erected by and from a design of the present Rector, who likewise rebuilt and enlarged the *Rectory House*. The latter is a good commodious residence, situated a little eastward of the church.

The *Village* stands about 3 miles S.E. of Pocklington, on a branch of the river Derwent, and near the York and Market Weighton Railway, on which line there is an intermediate *Station* here. The *Manor House* is a farm house in the village. Part of the village belongs to Hayton parish.

*Burnby House* is the residence of Mr. Simeon Templeman.

CATTON.—The townships of High and Low Catton, and East and West Stamford Bridge, are comprised in this parish, making together 8,150 acres,



and 1,075 souls, including Kexby, now an independent parish. The assessed property amounts to £7,048. The *Township of Low Catton* contains 2,140 acres, and 176 inhabitants. The surface of the parish, in which is some good land, is generally level, and there are some fine plantations. The manor of Catton includes the two Cattons, East Stamford Bridge, Full Sutton, Newton-on-Derwent, and Wilberfoss, and passed to Colonel George Wyndham from the late Earl of Egremont. The tithes of the whole parish were commuted for allotments, at the enclosure in 1760.

The *Living* is a Rectory, in the patronage of Col. Wyndham, and incumbency of the Hon. and Rev. Fitzroy Stanhope. It is rated at £21. 12s. 8½d., and now returned at £270. nett per annum. The *Church* (All Saints) is a neat edifice, comprising a nave with aisles, a chancel, and north chapel, and an embattled tower at the south-west angle, containing three bells. The whole appears to be the work of the 15th century. An arcade of four pointed arches divides the nave from the aisles, and the columns which support the arches are octagonal. The font is circular. The old rectory is now a farm house, on the north side of the church yard, and the present *Rectory House*, a good residence, stands a little south-east from the church.

The *Village of Low Catton* is agreeably situated, on the eastern bank of the Derwent, about 8 miles E. from York. There is a good *School*, erected in 1841 by Col. Wyndham, and endowed by him with £13. per annum.

*High Catton Township* contains 1,640 acres, and 177 persons; rateable value, £1,405.; assessed property, £1,206. The *Hamlet* stands pleasantly, on a gentle acclivity, about 1 mile E. of Low Catton. Here is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1805.

*Stamford Bridge*.—This is a considerable village, on both sides of the navigable river Derwent, nearly 8 miles E.N.E. from York, and 1½ mile N.W. of Catton, on the high road to Driffield and Bridlington. It is mostly in the *Township of East Stamford Bridge*, which contains 680 acres, and 407 inhabitants, and partly in *West Stamford Bridge with Scoreby Township*, which has 1,891 acres, and 165 persons. The latter township is locally situated in the Ouse and Derwent Wapentake. The amount of assessed property in the former township is £1,229., and in the latter, £2,121. Principal landowners, Colonel Wyndham (Lord of the Manor), Charles Albert Darley, Esq., Thomas Saltmarsh, Esq., and Mr. G. H. Matterson.

The river is crossed at the village by a good stone bridge, of three semi-circular arches. Here are extensive corn mills, and a large brick and tile manufactory, and near the village is a *Station* on the York and Market Weighton Railway. A large fair for horses, cattle, &c., is held on the west

side of the bridge annually, on the 1st and 2nd of December. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1828. The *School* was erected in 1795, and is endowed with eighteen guineas per annum, arising from Christopher Wharton's bequest of £800., in 1787.

*Burtonfield House*, the seat of Charles Albert Darley, Esq., is a modern building, situated in a pleasant park, surrounded with plantations; and in some gravel pits on the grounds have been found several human remains, supposed to be of some of those slain in the memorable battle between Harold and Tosti, which was fought here in 1066. (See vol. i., p. 104.)

*Aldby*, or *Auldbby*, in the vicinity of Stamford Bridge is supposed to be the site of the Roman Station Derventio (See vol. i., p. 72); as well as a royal residence during the Saxon era. (See vol. i., p. 88.)

FANGFOSS.—This parish includes the small hamlet of Spittle, and contains together 1,864 acres, and 188 inhabitants. Rateable value, £1,642.; assessed property, £1,339. The soil is chiefly clay and light loam. Fangfoss is a member of the manor of Grimthorpe, of which E. B. Denison, Esq., is lord. George Champney, Esq., and Mrs. M. Hutton are the principal land-owners at Fangfoss. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, united to the Vicarage of Barmby-on-the-Moor, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York. Patron, the Dean of York. It is only valued at £46. per annum, though it was augmented with £1,000. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1747 to 1819. Incumbent Rev. R. Taylor. The tithes have been commuted.

The *Church*, which is a small neat edifice, comprising a nave, chancel, south porch, and bell turret at the west end, was rebuilt in 1849, at a cost of £860. The old edifice, which was then pulled down, was of Anglo-Norman architecture.

The *Village* is situated about 4 miles N.W. of Pocklington. *Fangfoss Hall*, the property of Mr. Champney, is now unoccupied. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The *School* is supported by subscription. The Church land consists of a house and about seven acres, and the poor have annuities amounting to about 20s. per annum.

FULL SUTTON.—Area, 950 acres; population, 165 persons; rateable value, £900; assessed property, £889. The surface is generally flat, and the soil of a productive quality. The principal proprietors are the Trustees of the late John Ramsey, Esq., Rd. Lucas, Esq., Mr. John Potter, and the Rector, in right of his church. The *Living* is a Discharged Rectory, rated at £10. 12s. 8½d., and returned at £150. per ann. Patron, Lord Feversham; Rector, Rev. Geo. Thos. Terry. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure, for 114 acres of land. The *Church* is said to have been a chantry to the

Priory of Watton, near Beverley. The edifice was rebuilt in 1844-5, and consists of a nave, chancel, and porch, in the Gothic style. The west window exhibits the Four Evangelists, in stained glass, and there is some of the same beautiful material in all the other windows except that at the east end.

The *Village* is circular in form, with a green in the centre, and stands about 6 miles N.W. of Pocklington. A small *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1828. The *Manor House*, a little south-east of the church, is the residence of Mr. Ramsey Garwood. The poor have the interest of £112., left by Elizabeth and Wm. Cobb, about the year 1809; and of £7. 10s., left by five donors; also a rent charge of 8s. per annum, left in 1783, by John Cobb; and 2s. 6d. yearly, from Wood's charity.

GIVENDALE, or GWENDALE.—The townships of Great Givendale and Grimthorpe are included in this parish; the area of the former place being 741 acres, with 61 inhabitants, and that of the latter, 480 acres, and a population of 14 persons. Rateable value, £1,299. The country is very fine, commanding extensive views of the Vale of York. John Singleton is Lord of the Manor, principal landowner, and also lessee of the great tithes, which latter belong to the Prebendary of Givendale and the Dean of York.

About 40 years ago two human skeletons were found in a stone quarry in this place, and near the remains were two swords, one of which is now in the Museum at York, and the other at the Givendale House, the residence of Mrs. Singleton.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, annexed to that of Millington, rated at £4. 18s. 4d., and now at £219., being augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1740 and 1755; £500., left by the Hon. and Rev. H. Finch, in 1740; and with £200. left by J. Atkins, Esq., in 1754. Patron, the Dean of York; Incumbent, Rev. W. R. Griesbach. Tithes commuted in 1839. The *Church* was rebuilt in 1849, and is a neat Gothic edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a bell turret, and is partly built of the materials of the old church. The east window is filled with stained glass, by Wailes, and represents the Redeemer and his Apostles; and a handsome font was presented by the architect, Mr. Dykes, of York. The body is divided from the chancel by a fine old Norman arch. There are some marble tablets to the Singleton and Atkins families.

The *Village* is situated at the western foot of the Wolds, 3½ miles N. of Pocklington. The *Manor House* was rebuilt in 1852, a little south of the site of the old mansion, and is the residence of J. R. Singleton, Esq.

*Grimthorpe Township* adjoins, and is divided into three farms. E. B. Denison, Esq., of Doncaster, is owner of the soil and Lord of the Manor.

**HUGGATE.**—This parish is situated in the Wolds, and comprises 6,500 acres, of which nearly the whole is good arable land, and in a high state of cultivation. Its surface is generally undulated, and interspersed with deep dales, and the soil is a chalky loam, resting on a bed of chalk, occasionally mixed with flint. The population numbers 547 souls; and the assessed property amounts to £3,810. The chief proprietors are James Christie, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Sir Chas. Anderson, and Sir T. Sykes. Traces exist of two ancient roads intersecting the parish, and connecting two distant Roman Stations; and there are seven lines of entrenchments, supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans or Saxons, with various tumuli, and other relics of antiquity. In October, 1849, the members of the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club opened four early British tumuli, in a field called Howe Field, about a mile from the village, in which is a group of several tumuli. In one tumulus was found the remains of a skeleton; in another, portions of two skeletons; and in the two others, some fragments of very early British pottery, charcoal mixed with earth, flints, &c. There is reason to conclude that these ancient graves had been previously opened.

The *Living* is a Rectory, in the gift of the Crown, and incumbency of the Rt. Hon. and Rev. Lord De Saumarez, for whom the Rev. Thomas Rankin officiates. At the enclosure, in 1773, the tithes were commuted for an allotment of 329A. 2R. 37P., and a yearly modus of £236. 2s. 2d. The benefice is valued in the Liber Regis at £15., and now returned at £449. per annum. The *Church* (St. Mary) is supposed to have been erected about the year 1220, by Ralph de Paganel, a descendant of one of the same name a retainer of William the Conqueror. The present edifice is in the Transition style, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with an embattled tower, which is surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire. There are two ogee windows on the south side. The interior is neat; the font is very ancient. The *Rectory House* is a commodious residence.

The *Village* is situated in a valley, about 7 miles N.E. from Pocklington. The villagers are supplied with water from a well 116 yards deep. Races were formerly held here in July. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here. The poor have annual rent charges amounting to £3. *Huggate House* is in the occupation of Mr. Richard Cook.

**KILDWICK, KILNWICK PERCY, or KILNWICK-ON-THE-WOLDS.**—The area of Kilnwick Percy is 1,561 acres, of the rateable value of £1,900.; population, 93 souls; assessed property, £1,803. The parish is an escarpment of the Wolds; the surface is undulated, the soil very rich, the scenery picturesque, and interspersed with fine plantations. The Hon. A. Duncombe is Lord of

the Manor, and owner of the soil of the whole parish, except 21 acres of glebe land. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Dean of York; rated in the King's Books at £4. 16s. 3d., and now worth £180. per ann. Vicar, Rev. M. A. Lawton. The great tithes have been commuted for £160., and the vicarial tithes for £120. The *Church* (St. Helen) is a neat structure, consisting of a nave, to which a north aisle has recently been added, a chancel, and belfry. The interior is very beautiful, the pews and stalls being of richly carved oak, and the windows of stained glass; those in the east end, by Wailes, are very fine. The *Vicarage House*, erected in 1848, is a good building, in the Elizabethan style.

The *Village* is very small, and stands about 1½ mile E.N.E. of Pocklington.

*Kilnwick Hall*, the seat of the Hon. Captain A. Duncombe, M.P. for the East Riding of Yorkshire, is a stately mansion, which has been enlarged and much improved by its present owner, who purchased the estate some fourteen or fifteen years ago, from Robert Denison, Esq., of Waplington Hall. The grounds are good, and from different parts of the park are some fine views of the Wold district.

MILLINGTON.—The hamlet of Little Givendale is included in this parish, and the area is 2,750 acres, of the rateable value of £1,716.; population, 289 persons; assessed property, £1,751. The parish extends along the eastern acclivity of a deep and narrow valley, on the verge of the Wolds. The principal owners of the soil are the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England (Lords of the Manor), Admiral Mitford, St. John's College, Cambridge, and the Dean of York, as appropriator of the great tithes.

Millington is supposed by some excellent antiquarians to be the Roman *Delgovicia*, though some authorities place that military station at Londesborough. At Millington are traces of a strong camp, defended by immense outworks, for 60 to 90 feet in height, carried indiscriminately over hills and valleys to Garraby Hill, where four Roman roads meet, and encompassed with four, and in some places six, ditches, inclosing altogether an area of 4,185 acres, within which are several tumuli. About ¼ mile N.E. from Millington foundations of a circular temple and two oblong buildings, Roman pavements, tiles, coins, and various other relics of antiquity, have been discovered.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, annexed to that of Great Givendale. At the enclosure of Millington, in 1768, the tithes were commuted for 209A. 1R. 3P. of land, and a yearly modus of £41. 17s. Patron, the Dean of York; Vicar, Rev. W. R. Griesbach. The *Church* is a small ancient building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and porch. The *Vicarage House* was enlarged in 1851, by the present Vicar.

The *Village* is situated about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.N.E. of Pocklington. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*; and the *School* is endowed with the interest of £200., left by John Wilkinson, in 1801; and £100., left by William Flint, in 1804. In 1896 Wm. and Henry Wilkinson left to the poor of the parish, the sum of £30., which was vested in the purchase of two oxgangs of land, which was exchanged, at the enclosure, for 7A. 2R. 23P., and two beast gates in a common pasture.

*Little Givendale*, now one farm, belonging Ecclesiastical Commissioners, lies about 1 mile N. of Millington.

NUNBURNHOLME.—This parish consists of the townships of Nunburnholme and Thorpe-le-Street, the latter being in the Holme Beacon division of Hart-hill Wapentake. Nunburnholme contains 1,480 acres, and 229 inhabitants, and derives its name from a small *Benedictine Nunnery*, founded by an ancestor of Roger de Merley, Morley, or Mauley, Lord of Morpeth, who lived in the time of Henry III. At the Dissolution its revenues amounted to £10. 3s. 3d., and its site was granted, in 1542, to Thomas Earl of Rutland, and Robert Tyrwhit. The convent is supposed to have stood on a mound near the village. The surface of the parish is undulated, the soil clay and chalk, and the scenery picturesque. The amount of assessed property in the parish is £2,120., and the rateable value of Nunburnholme township is £1,377. The principal landowners are Lord Londesborough (Lord of the Manor) and Lord Muncaster. The *Living* is a Rectory, rated at £9. 12s. 6d., and returned at £340. Patron, the Archbishop of York; Vicar, Rev. Fras. Orpen Morris. The tithes were commuted in 1849, for rent charges, and there are 90 acres of glebe land. The *Church* (St. James) is ancient, and has a nave and chancel, with a small bell turret at the west end. In the interior, at the west end, is a fine Norman arch, and an ancient font.

The *Rectory House* is a good residence.

The *Village* is small, and stands in the narrow dale of a rivulet,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles E. by S. of Pocklington, on the western ridge of the Wolds.

*Thorpe-le-Street Township* contains 657 acres, and 24 inhabitants. The rateable value is £634. The manor, as well as the whole of the soil, belongs to W. C. Maxwell, Esq., of Everingham, and the land is divided into two farms, which are in the occupation of Messrs. Jacob and Thos. Watson. The place is situated about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.W. by W. of Market Weighton.

## POCKLINGTON.

Besides the township and market town of Pocklington, this parish comprises the townships of Meltonby, Ousthorpe, and Yapham, containing alto-

gether an area of 4,668 acres, and 2,761 inhabitants. Amount of assessed property, £8,812. The surface, though generally level, is in some places pleasingly varied, and the soil is mostly a rich loam. The *Township of Pocklington* contains 2,520 acres, and 2,546 souls; and the *Town of Pocklington*, 2,556 persons, viz:—1,276 males, and 1,270 females.

This place probably derived its name from its Saxon possessor *Pockla*, as Bridlington had its name from the *Bridlas*. (See p. 443.) In the time of the Confessor it formed part of the territories of Morcar, Earl of Northumbria, and after the Conquest was granted by the Conqueror to Stephen Fitz-Odo, whom he created Earl of Albemarle and Holderness. In the 28th of Edwd. I. (1800), the manor belonged to Henry Lord Percy, who obtained a charter for a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, on the eve and feasts of All Saints and St. Margaret; and whose son and successor, in the 18th of Edwd. II. (1925), procured a grant of two additional fairs. The lands have been subsequently divided among various freeholders, and the principal proprietors at present are the Hon. Capt. A. Duncombe (Lord of the Manor), Jonathan Harrison, Esq., Mr. G. T. Overend, Mrs. E. Loftus, Mr. John Cook, and Messrs. Ralph and Chas. Green. The rateable value is £7,151.

In the neighbourhood of Pocklington are several tumuli, in which Roman and Saxon antiquities have been found. Two large barrows, or tumuli, probably of Druidical origin, were formerly conspicuous on the West Green, and a large tract of land, now enclosed, retains the name of the Barrow Flat. In 1768, four human skeletons were dug up in a gravel pit in Barmby field, near Pocklington; three were without coffins, but the fourth was enclosed in a coffin, with an urn at the head, on the outside of which were engraved several ancient characters.

Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in 1814, a navigable *Canal* was constructed, communicating with the river Derwent, near East Cottingwith, and terminating at Street Bridge, within a mile of Pocklington. This canal is nine miles in length, and has nine locks; and by means of it a considerable business is done in bringing coal, lime, manure, and merchandise, and in taking away corn, flour, &c., to Leeds, Wakefield, and other places.

The *Town of Pocklington* is pleasantly situated, in the vale of a rivulet, near the eastern foot of the Wolds, surrounded by a champaign tract of rich loamy land, and distant 18 miles E. by S. of York; 7 N.W. of Market Weighton; 26 N.W. of Hull; and 195 N. by W. of London. It consists chiefly of the Market Place and two streets, and is lighted with gas since 1834, by works erected at the cost of £1,600., raised in £10. shares. Con-

siderable improvements have been made within the last quarter of a century ; the Market Place has been cleared from obstructions, and rendered more commodious, by the removal of the ancient shambles ; by arching over the rivulet, through the bed of which the high road from Malton and Driffield previously passed, for more than fifty yards ; and by the construction of spacious and well-formed roads, which diverge from it in several directions. Near the town is a *Station* on the York and Market Weighton Railway. The *Market*, on Saturdays, is well supplied with corn and provisions ; and *Fairs* for horses, cattle, &c., are now held on March 7th (if a leap year, March 6th), May 6th, August 5th, and Nov. 8th. There were fairs formerly held here on other days, but they have fallen into disuse. *Petty Sessions* for this division of the Wapentake are held here, in the *Police Station*, on the first Saturday in every month ; and the town is a polling place for the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the East Riding. The York Union Banking Company have a branch of their establishment here.

The *Benefice* is a Discharged Vicarage, with the Curacy of Yapham-cum-Meltonby, a peculiar of the Dean of York, the patron and impropiator, valued in the King's Books at £10. 1s. 10½d., and returned at £131. per annum nett ; being augmented with £700. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1757 to 1822 ; with £500. given by the Hon. and Rev. Henry Finch and his wife, in 1717 ; and with £200. given by Mrs. H. Griffiths, in 1822. Vicar, Rev. James Francis Ellis.

The *Church* (All Saints) is situated in the centre of the town, and is a spacious and venerable cruciform Gothic structure, comprising a nave and aisles, transepts (the north having an east aisle), a chancel, and a handsome, lofty, well-proportioned, embattled, and pinnacled tower at the west end, with two chapels on the north side of the chancel, and a porch on the south side of the nave. The windows have pointed arches, and some of them are large and embellished with trefoil and cinquefoil heads, and neat tracery. The clerestory windows are likewise pointed. The east window is of five lights. Within the past three years this fine old church has undergone very extensive restorations, and has been newly repewed, which has added much beauty to the interior, and the expense has been defrayed chiefly by voluntary subscription. The arches which separate the nave from the aisles rest on circular columns, with plain capitals on the south side, but capitals of a highly grotesque description on the north side. The chancel, which is the most ancient portion of the edifice, has several finely carved stalls. The organ is good ; the font is a square basin, on a circular pedestal ; and there are six bells in the tower. There are several monuments to the Dolman and



other families; and among them is an elegant mural monument to the memory of Thomas Dolman, Esq., J. P. for the East Riding of Yorkshire, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a member of the Quorum, who died in 1589. This monument, which was erected a few years ago, by John Dolman, M.D., of York, consists of three compartments of black marble. In the centre compartment is a recumbent effigy of the deceased, accompanied by a kneeling figure of his wife, the sole heiress of a member of the ancient house of Vavasour. The other compartments exhibit figures of the three sons and five daughters of the deceased, kneeling, and the whole is surmounted with the arms of the Dolman family quartered with those of the Vavasours. There is another handsome mural monument to Robert Denison, Esq., who died in 1829, and his wife, who died in 1837, on the three pedestals of which are placed, in glazed compartments, three exquisite pieces of oak carved work, representing Christ bearing his Cross, the Crucifixion, and the Descent from the Cross. On the outside, at the east end, is a slab inscribed to the memory of Thomas Pelling, of Burton Stather, commonly called the *Flying Man*, who was killed against the battlement of the choir, in his attempt to descend by a rope from the top of the tower in 1733, and buried under the place where he died. In digging a grave at the west end of the church in 1835, an ancient stone was found, on which was sculptured the Crucifixion, with a Latin inscription requesting prayers for the soul of John Stoteby. This cross, which is placed on a pedestal in the nave of the church, has been modelled very beautifully for the Crystal Palace.

The present *Vicarage House* was purchased, and the old one sold, about 20 years ago. The *Church Land*, awarded at the enclosure in 1759, for the repairs, &c., of the edifice, consists of 28A. 2R. 4P., and there are two cottages, a house, and three roods of land, which were given for the same purpose by an unknown donor.

There is an *Independent Chapel*, with an endowment of £10. a year; a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1813; and a *Primitive Methodist Chapel*, erected in 1820; all having residences for the ministers. There is likewise a small *Catholic Chapel*, with a house for the priest, but no resident priest at present.

*Free Grammar School*.—This institute arose from the munificence of John Dolman, L.L.D., Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Lord of the Manor of Pocklington, who, in the 6th of Henry VIII. (1514), obtained a license to found in the parish church, a fraternity or "Guild of the Lord Jesus, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Nicholas the Bishop," for a master, two guardians, and a number of brethren and sisters. He also obtained permission to grant lands, &c., of the yearly value of 20 marks, to the said Guild, for the purpose

of supporting a learned man to teach grammar to all scholars resorting to Pocklington for such instruction. The Guild was dissolved in the 1st of Edw. VI. (1547), but in the 6th of that reign the school was re-constituted, as a Free Grammar School, under the patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the lands of the Guild appropriated for its maintenance. These now produce nearly £900. a year. There is also a sum of money arising from the sale of a small portion of land, near York, to the Railway Company, invested in the funds, for re-investment in land at any favourable opportunity. The school has also £1. 16s. 8d. per annum, from land at Wetwang, left by the Rev. Thos. Mountforth. In addition to these estates, Dr. Dolman, in the 17th of Henry VIII. (1526), conveyed certain lands in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, now producing about £600. a year, to the Society of St. John's College, Cambridge, to provide five Scholarships at that College, for scholars proceeding from this school; those of his name and kindred to have the preference. These Scholarships are now of inadequate value, but it is confidently expected, that by the operation of the commission to be appointed when a Bill regarding the University of Cambridge, now in agitation, shall have received the assent of the legislature, the greater portion of this large sum will be actually engaged in the way of Exhibitions, by scholars proceeding from Pocklington.

The Master of this school is appointed by the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, and the Usher is nominated by the Master and the Churchwardens, who, with the Vicar of Pocklington, have the right of filling up vacancies in the five collegiate Scholarships. The present Corporation of Master and Usher still use the seal of the original guild, which is circular, having figures of Our Saviour, between the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas, in the centre; and beneath, the founder kneeling. Legend — *Sigillum Commune Fraternitas Nominis Jhesus Beatae Mariae Sancti Nicolai de Pocklington*. The school buildings have been, since the appointment of the present Master (the Rev. F. J. Gruggen, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late Tutor of St. Bees' College, Cumberland), rebuilt and greatly enlarged. They are now both ample and convenient, a sum exceeding £2,000. having been laid out upon them, none of which has been charged upon the property of the school. The present Usher is the Rev. E. B. Slater, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College. The school is now in a rapidly improving condition, and some of those who have recently proceeded from it to the University, are obtaining for themselves considerable honours and emoluments there. The number of *free scholars* is unlimited. There is no charge whatever for classical tuition, and mathematics and the ordinary branches of an English

education are also taught without charge to the sons of all persons who have been inhabitants of Pocklington, or its neighbourhood, for three years. The boys are required either to live with one of the masters, or to return daily to their own homes. There is accommodation in the head master's house for about forty boarders, and the terms are sixty guineas a year.

The new *National Schools*, for 100 boys, 70 girls, and 100 infants, together with a house for the master, were erected in 1844, at a cost, including the value of the site, of more than £1,400. Of this sum, the Committee of Council paid £681.; and the National Society contributed £60. The site was presented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (lately holders of land in the parish) and the Hon. Captain A. Duncombe, their lessee.

The *Institution of Science and Literature* numbers upwards of 400 members, of which the Rev. Thomas Rankin is president. The *Odd Fellows' Hall* was erected in 1839, and is let for public meetings, lectures, &c. In it about once a month is held the *County Court*, before Wm. Raines, Esq., judge, or his deputy. The *Pocklington Poor Law Union* comprises 47 parishes and townships, embracing an area of 158 square miles. The *Union Workhouse* was erected in 1852; and will accommodate 113 paupers. Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Charles Albert Darley, Esq.

The *Townships of Yapham and Meltonby* constitute a *Chapelry*, and contain 1,818 acres. The *Hamlet* of Meltonby is small, and stands about 2½ miles N. by W. of Pocklington; and that of Yapham, 2 miles N.W. of Pocklington. Population of Yapham, 151 persons; of Meltonby, 51 souls.

The *Chapel* was rebuilt in 1777-8, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a bell turret at the west end. The *Curacy* is united to the Vicarage of Pocklington. The rent of the *Chapel Lands*, allotted at the enclosure in 1733, are expended in repairing the chapel, feeding the poor, and a portion of it is paid to the schoolmaster.

*Ousthorpe Township*, which contains 830 acres, 2 houses, and 13 inhabitants, is situated 2 miles N.E. by N. of Pocklington. The land belongs to Admiral Mitford. Here are some traces of a large moated mansion.

SUTTON-UPON-DERWENT.—This parish includes the hamlet of Woodhouse, and contains 3,860 acres, and 367 inhabitants, 42 of whom belong to Woodhouse. The rateable value is £3,271. The entire township, except 42 acres, belongs to Rd. Goddard Hare Clarges, Esq., the Lord of the Manor.

The *Living* is a Rectory, valued at £14. 14s. 7d., in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor, and incumbency of the Rev. Geo. Rudston Read. The tithes of Sutton township were commuted at the enclosure in 1776, for 194A. 2R. 33P. of land, and a yearly modus of £58. 4s., but the Woodhouse

estate is still titheable. The living is now returned at the nett value of £509. per annum. The *Church* (St. Michael) is an ancient structure, consisting of the usual parts of a parish church. The tower is embattled and pinnacled, and contains three bells. The nave is divided from the side aisles by four circular arches, supported by similar pillars. The church was repaired in 1841, and new stalls were fitted up in it in 1846.

The *Rectory House* was rebuilt in 1855, and the grounds are neat.

The *Village* extends about a mile along the eastern acclivities of the vale of the navigable river Derwent, about 8 miles E.S.E. of York, and 7 W. by S. of Pocklington. The river is here crossed by a good stone bridge. The *National School*, established in 1824, was rebuilt in 1844, and is supported by subscription. On the banks of the river are very extensive flour mills, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Hatfield; and there are springs in the place strongly impregnated with iron. The *Manor House*, the residence of Mr. John Preston, is an ancient brick building, close to the church, and nearly covered with ivy. The poor parishioners have 40s. a year left by Thos. Wilberfoss, in 1722, and 5s. per annum from Wood's charity.

*Woodhouse Hamlet* contains about 1,070 acres, which belong to the Crown. It is situated about 1½ mile E. of Sutton.

THORNTON.—The townships of Thornton, Melbourne, and Storthwaite (the two latter being in the Holme Beacon Division), are included in this parish, comprising altogether 6,540 acres, and 816 persons. Amount of assessed property, £5,006. The first-mentioned township contains 2,290 acres, and 194 inhabitants. Rateable value, £1,741. Colonel Geo. Wyndham is Lord of the Manor and owner of the township, except about 56 acres of glebe land.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, with the Curacy of Allerthorpe, rated at £7. 5s. 10d., and now worth £210. per annum. Patron and impropiator, the Dean of York; Vicar, Rev. Christopher Rawlins. The *Church* (St. Michael) is a small ancient structure, with a bell turret on the roof.

The *Village* is situated near the canal, about 4½ miles S.S.W. of Pocklington. In 1786 the sum of £28. 6s. 8d., left by various donors, was expended in the erection of a *School*, towards the support of which Col. Wyndham gives £5. a year.

*Melbourne Township*.—Area, 3,130; population, 535 souls; assessed property, £2,595.; rateable value, £2,805. The township is intersected by the Pocklington Canal. The landowners are James Christie, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and the Dean and Chapter of York.

The *Village* consists chiefly of detached houses, situated about 5 miles S.S.W. of Pocklington. *Melbourne Hall* is the handsome seat of James

Christie, Esq. The mansion stands in a well-wooded park. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. In 1810, £40. benefaction money was expended in building a *School* and an adjoining tenement. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777.

*Storthwaite, or Stortwood, Township* has 1,112 acres, and 87 inhabitants; assessed property, £1,209.; rateable value, £509. The place is situated 7½ miles S.W. of Pocklington, and 3½ miles W. of Thornton, and belongs to various owners, some of whom have neat houses here, and amongst whom are Messrs. Thomas and Robert Jennings, and Mr. William Jackson. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected here in 1837, by Mr. Thomas Jennings.

WARTER.—A large portion of the hills and dales of the Wolds is embraced in this parish. Area, 7,000 acres; population, 488 persons; rateable value, £4,886.; assessed property, £6,990. The scenery in many parts is highly picturesque. The air is very salubrious, and from the excellence of the water the place is supposed by some to have derived its name. The Lord of the Manor of Warter, principal landowner, impropiator of the great tithes, and patron of the church, is Gamel Augustus Pennington, Lord Muncaster, of Muncaster Castle, Cumberland, and Warter Hall. Lord Muncaster is the lineal descendant of the family of Pennington, the first of whose ancestors, after the Conquest, bore the name of Gamel, and who took their name from Pennington in Lancashire. Several of the Penningtons were knighted for their valour; in the 29th of Chas. II. Sir Wm. Pennington was created a Baronet; and Sir John Pennington, a Colonel in the army at the time of the French revolution, was created Baron Muncaster, an Irish peerage, in 1783. The present (the 4th Baron and 8th Baronet) Baron was born in 1831, and succeeded his father, Lowther Augustus John, at his death in 1838.

At this place a *Priory of Augustinians* was founded in 1132, by Geoffry Fitz-Payn, (who purchased the lordship and estate of Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, and fixed his residence here), and dedicated to St. James. It is supposed by Burton to have been situated not far from "Delgoritia, the Roman Station." It was endowed with extensive possessions, and at the time of the Dissolution, when it consisted of a Prior and ten Canons, the income amounted to £221. 3s. 10d. in the gross, and £143. 7s. 8d. nett. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Earl of Rutland. The Hospital of St. Giles, at Beverley, was annexed to this Priory. (See page 274.)

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £4., and returned at £100., being augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1767 to 1818. Vicar, Rev. Samuel Wilson. The *Church* (St. James) is an ancient edifice, comprising a nave, chancel, south porch, and west tower. The latter is

embattled, and contains two bells. The chancel contains some handsome tablets to the Muncaster family.

The *Village* is seated in a deep valley, on the Driffield road, 4 miles E. by N. of Pocklington. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*. In the vicinity are various tumuli. *Warter Hall*, or *Priory*, the seat of Lord Muncaster, is a large modern mansion, situated in a well-wooded park,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of the village. The old *Manor House*, where the courts were formerly held, is now a farm house in the village, occupied by Mr. William Rickell.

**WILBERFOSS.**—This parish contains two townships, viz:—Wilberfoss and Newton-upon-Derwent. Wilberfoss township contains 1,230 acres, and 367 inhabitants; its rateable value is £1,216.; and the amount of assessed property is £1,424. This place was the property of the Wilberfoss, or Wilberforce, family from the time of the Conquest till 1710, when their mansion and estate were sold, and the lands are now divided amongst Col. Wyndham (Lord of the Manor), Thomas Saltmarshe, Esq., Mr. John Owst, W. R. C. Stansfield, Esq., Mr. J. Holmes, Capt. Joseph Reilly, and others. The late Wm. Wilberforce, the distinguished philanthropist, was a member of this family. (See page 165.) The manor is a member of the lordship of Catton. The soil is various, but principally a light sandy loam.

A *Benedictine Nunnery*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was founded here by Alan de Catton, prior to the year 1153, which at the Dissolution had a Prioress and twelve Nuns, with a yearly income of £28. 8s. 8d. The building is supposed to have stood near the village. The site was granted to George Gale, in 1554.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Holmes. It is valued in the King's Books at £12., and now at £67., having been augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and a Parliamentary grant of £1,200. The patronage is vested in Col. Wyndham, and three other feoffees, in right of lands lying in the parish. The *Church* (St. John Baptist) comprises a nave and south aisle, a chancel, and an embattled tower containing three bells. The north side of the building is of brick, and modern. The interior is neat. On the floor of the nave are the engraved effigies of Sir Rt. Haton, Knt., in armour, and his lady. Sir Robert died in 1447.

The *Village* is situated about 5 miles W.N.W. of Pocklington. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was built in 1824, and the *Wesleyan Chapel* in 1824. The *Manor House* is an ancient farm house on the north side of the church yard. The Church land is about 12 acres. The poor have some small annuities.

*Newton-upon-Derwent Township* contains 1,640 acres, of the rateable value of £1,385.; population, 235 souls; assessed property, £1,619. Chief proprietors, Col. Wyndham, Rd. Price, Esq., Rev. Geo. Marsh, &c. The place belongs to the manor of Catton. The *Village* is seated on the eastern acclivity of the vale of the river Derwent, 6 miles W. of Pocklington. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1817. The Poor's land comprises 9A. 16P., part of which was purchased with £40. left by John Horsley, in 1719, and the rest, with the church land in Wilberfoss, was allotted at the enclosure in 1766.

**HOLME BEACON DIVISION.**—This division of Harthill Wapentake comprises the parishes of Aughton, Bubwith, Ellerton, Everingham, Goodmanham, Harswell, Hayton, Holme, Londesborough, Market Weighton, Sancton, and Seaton Ross. Area, 64,471 acres; population, 9,843 persons, viz.:—5,045 males, and 4,798 females. The division derives its name from an ancient beacon, which was formerly exhibited on extraordinary occasions, on the conical mount at Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor.

**AUGHTON.**—The townships of Aughton, East Cottingwith, and Laytham, containing in the whole 4,295 acres, and 654 inhabitants, are comprised in this parish. The *Township of Aughton* has an area of 1,790 acres, and its population in 1851 was 225 souls. The rateable value is £1,445.; and the amount of assessed property in 1815 was £1,648. The parish lies on the left bank of the river Derwent, and presents a tolerably level surface. James Fletcher, Esq., is Lord of the Manor, and one of the principal landowners.

On the bank of the river Derwent, near the church, are the moat and trenches (surrounding a large mound seventy yards square) of the ancient castellated mansion of the family of Aske; one of whom, Robert Aske, was beheaded and hung in chains at York, in 1537, as a principal in the rebellion called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," occasioned by the suppression of the monasteries. (See vol. i., p. 189.) The families of De la Hays and Aughtons also resided in this parish.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, to which is annexed the Chapelry of Cottingwith, valued in the King's Books at £4.; augmented in 1722, with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £10. per annum, given by the Earl of Castleton; and now returned at £95. nett per annum. Patron, J. Fletcher, Esq.; Incumbent, Rev. George M. Webb. The *Church* (All Saints) is situated on high ground, near the Derwent, and consists of a nave and north aisle, a chancel, a low embattled tower, and a porch. The tower contains two bells, and on its south front is a vacant niche, seven shields, and the following Latin inscription in old church text:—*Christofer le second filz de*

*Robert Ask, chr oblier ne doy Ao Di 1536.\** The chancel was rebuilt in 1839, and the remainder has suffered much from churchwardens' "repairing and beautifying." The interior was repewed in 1826. The nave and aisle are separated by pointed arches resting on circular columns, and the chancel arch is Norman, and very beautiful, having eight mouldings resting on three attached columns, ornamented with birds' heads, chevrons, &c. With the exception of the arch in Kirkburn church (See p. 509), this is the finest specimen of ornamental carving, of the Anglo-Norman period, in the East Riding. On the chancel floor is a fine brass, bearing the effigies of Sir Rd. Aske, and Margaret his wife. The Knight is in plate armour of the 15th century. The font is circular, with interlaced arches.

The *Vicarage House* was rebuilt in 1839.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated, and is distant about 8 miles N.N.W. of Howden. The *Manor House*, or *Hall*, is an ancient brick building, near the east end of the churchyard, and now in the occupation of Mr. Thos. Eland. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1824, and a *National School*.

*East Cottingwith* is a township and chapelry of 1,140 acres, and a population of 818 souls. Assessed property, £1,249.; rateable value, £1,190. The chief proprietors are the Messrs. Martin, John Clough, and John Blanchard, Esqrs., and Mr. Wm. Tate. The *Village* is neat, and stands on the east bank of the Derwent, across which is a ferry at this place, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. of Aughton. The *Chapel*, rebuilt about 80 years ago, is a small plain brick edifice, with a small low tower, on which is a spherical cupola. The interior was re-seated about ten years ago. The font is new, and octagonal. The chapel yard has been just enlarged. There are two bells in the tower.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, annexed to the Vicarage of Aughton. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure, in 1773, for an allotment and a yearly modus. There is a *Friends' Meeting House* in the village, built about 60 years ago, and in the burial ground is a fine walnut tree. There is also a small *Wesleyan Chapel*. A close called *Hall Garth* is probably the site of an ancient mansion. The poor have 18 acres of land, allotted at the enclo-

\* Dr. S. Pegge attempts to explain this singular inscription, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1754, pt. ii., p. 407. He says that it is capable of two interpretations, the first being, "I, Christopher, the second son of Robert Ask, Knight, ought not to forget the year of our Lord, 1536." From this it appears that Christopher, son of the above-mentioned unfortunate Robert Aske, built or rebuilt this tower in remembrance of his father's share in the rebellion of 1536; but whether by way of regret, or otherwise, cannot be decided. Pegge also supposes by a *prosopopeia*, the tower itself to speak these words, as is usual on such occasions, and then the sense would be, "I ought not to forget Christopher, the second son of Sir Robert Ask, Knight, Ao Di 1536."



sure, together with 20s. a year, left by Ellis Bradley and another. Part of the rent of the land is given towards the support of the school. The Pocklington Canal communicates with the Derwent near this place. (See p. 564.)

*Laytham Township.*—Area, 1,365 acres; population, 111 souls; assessed property, £1,417.; rateable value, £849. The chief proprietors are Mr. H. A. Allenby (Lord of the Manor), George Lloyd, Esq., and R. N. Nottingham, Esq. The *Hamlet* is small, and is situated about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles E. of Aughton. The *Manor House* is in the occupation of Mr. William Wharram. The *Grange* is the residence of Mr. Robert N. Fowler.

The Vicar of Aughton preaches, &c., once a fortnight, in a room of a house in the village, in which the Wesleyans also hold their religious meetings.

*BUBWITH.*—The area of this parish, with its seven townships, is 10,154 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1851 was 1,361 persons. The assessed property in 1815 amounted to £12,289. The surface is level, and the land is well cultivated. The *Township of Bubwith* contains 1,420 acres, and 583 inhabitants. Rateable value, £1,215.; assessed property, £2,009.; The principal landowners are the Rev. J. D. Jefferson, Thos. Clarke, Esq., Thos. Weddell, Esq., and Mr. W. Chaplin. The Hon. P. Stourton is Lord of the Manor. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in two medieties, in the patronage of the Crown, and the Dean and Chapter of York alternately. The first mediety is valued in the King's Books at £7. 2s. 6d., the second at £8. 0s. 5d. Of the two medieties, one was given by Guarin de Bubwith, to the Dean and Chapter of York; and the other was given by John de Mowbray, Lord of Axholme, to Byland Abbey, and fell to the Crown at the Reformation. There were formerly two Vicars in this church, which was not unusual. The united medieties are now worth £102. per annum, being augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1762 and 1792. Vicar, Rev. William Geo. Wilkinson. The tithes, great and small, of the townships of Bubwith and Harthorpe, were commuted at the enclosure, in the 2nd Wm. IV. (1832). The Crown and the Dean and Chapter are the impropiators, but the Crown tithes have been sold to the landowners.

The *Church* (All Saints) stands on high ground, and consists of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and an embattled and pinnaced west tower, containing three bells. The clerestory has four square windows, and is embattled, with pinnacles, which on the south side bear shields of arms. The chancel, the oldest part of the edifice, is long, and the east window is of five lights. Most of the windows of the church are square-headed. The interior is neat; the nave and aisles are separated by an arcade on each side, of four pointed arches, supported by circular pillars. The chancel arch is Anglo-

Norman, with bold mouldings, resting on three columns. There is a chapel on the north side of the chancel (now used as a vestry), separated from it by an elegant pierced screen, of wainscot, which was removed here from the chancel arch, where it had been erected in 1781. The piscina is in the chancel. On the walls are several helmets and mantlings of the Vavasours of Melbourne, and in one of the windows are the ancient arms of Roos. The church was repaired in 1792. The flat leaden roof of the chancel was blown off the building, into a garden near the churchyard, in 1853, and the present neat high-pitched slated roof was put up in the same year.

The *Vicarage House* is a good substantial brick building.

The *Village*, which consists of two streets, and is half a mile in length, is situated about 6 miles N.N.W. of Howden, in the vicinity of the Selby and Market Weighton Railway, and on the eastern bank of the river Derwent, over which there is a stone bridge here of three large and seven smaller arches. A weekly corn market on Wednesday was established here about twenty years ago, but it has fallen into disuse since the opening of the above-mentioned railway, on which line there is an intermediate Station here. There are places of worship for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

There is a *Staith* on the bank of the river, for landing lime, gravel, coal, &c., and for shipping corn and potatoes, this district being famed for the production of the latter esculent; and great quantities of them are sent annually from hence to the West Riding, &c. There are two *Breweries* in the village; the largest of which was established about 80 years ago, and is in the occupation of Mr. R. R. Blanshard; and the other is occupied by Mr. T. Turner. A large tract of land along the banks of the Derwent, called the *Ings*, is subject to be flooded by the overflow of the river after heavy rains, but it yields very fine crops of hay. The poor of the whole parish have six acres of land, left by Jas. Turner, in 1714; and the poor of Bubwith township have eleven acres, left by one of the Hotham family. This is the birth place of Nicholas de Bubwith, Bishop of Bath and Wells, one of the English prelates that attended the Council of Constance, in 1415.

*Brighton-cum-Gunby Township*.—Area, 2,030 acres; population, 193 persons; rateable value, £1,002.; assessed property, £1,253. The Archbishop of York is Lord of the Manor, and owner of a great part of the soil, Robert Scholefield and J. A. Hepton, Esqrs., being lessees under him. There are about 500 acres unenclosed, and 150 acres of common.

*Brighton Hamlet* is situated about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S. of Bubwith. A close called *Hall Garth* is evidently the site of an ancient mansion, the moat of which still remains. The farm and manor of *Gunby* consists of about 360 acres,

and is now the property and residence of Mr. Jonathan Burtt. It is seated on the banks of the Derwent, about three quarters of a mile N. from Breighton. Gunby was given by the Conqueror to his standard bearer, Gilbert Tison, and it afterwards gave surname to the family, from it called *De Gunseby*, which resided here for many generations. The old mansion was taken down some 70 or 80 years ago.

*Foggathorpe Township* contains 1,284 acres, and 99 souls; rateable value, £1,457.; assessed property, £1,491. Chief proprietors, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Musgrave, Mr. William Jewett, and Mr. B. Taylor. This place, which in Domesday is called *Fulcathorpe*, was also given by the Conqueror to his standard bearer. The Ackroyds had an ancient mansion here, which was moated on three sides, and was taken down in 1743, and a farm house built on its site. There is no assemblage of houses here that might be called a village, the farm houses and cottages being scattered all over the township. The place is situated about 3 miles E. from Bubwith. The *Grange*, a large brick building, erected in 1829, is the property and residence of Mr. William Jewett. There is a small but neat *Methodist Chapel*, built in 1803.

*Gribthorpe Township* consists of three farms and a few cottages, situated 3 miles E. of Bubwith. It contains 875 acres, chiefly the property of Col. George Wyndham, the Lord of the Manor. Population, 52 souls. Rateable value, £685. The hamlet is very small.

*Willtoft Township* contains 855 acres, and 33 inhabitants. The assessed property of Gribthorpe and Willtoft amounts to £1,874. The *Hamlet* stands about 2 miles S.W. of Bubwith. Willtoft Hall was formerly the property and residence of the Vavasours. The property now belongs to Wm. Green, Esq., and the old mansion was demolished many years ago. The present hall is a farm house, erected about the year 1825. About 150 acres of this township are situated in Aughton parish.

*Harlthorpe Township* contains 520 acres, of the rateable value of £462.; population, 78 souls. Lord of the Manor, Hon. Philip Stourton; principal landholders, Rev. J. D. Jefferson, Mr. Thos. Eland, and Mr. Dodsworth. The *Hamlet* is small, and stands 2 miles E. of Bubwith.

*Spaldington Township*.—Area, 8,710 acres; population, 323 souls; rateable value, £3,170. It lies on the south side of Spalding Moor. The soil belongs mostly to Lord Londesborough and Sir H. M. Vavasour.

The *Village*, which is scattered, is seated about 4 miles N. by E. of Howden; and the township includes the scattered hamlet of *Spaldington Outside*, on the Market Weighton road, 4 miles N. by E. of Howden. At this place also was a mansion of the Vavasour family, a fine old building in the Eliza-

bethan style, which was pulled down in 1838. The present hall, the property of Sir H. M. Vavasour, and residence of Robert Goldthorp, Esq., is a large brick building, with stone dressings, erected in 1840. Here is a small ancient Episcopal Chapel, and a Methodist Chapel, built in 1820.

ELLERTON PRIORY.—This parish extends over an area of 2,552 acres, and has 342 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £2,229.; and £2,076. is the amount of the assessed property. The parish lies on the east side of the river Derwent, and the chief proprietors of the soil are William Worswick (Lord of the Manor), and — Bridges, Esq.

Before the year 1221, Wm. Fitz-Peter founded here a *Priory of Canons*, of the Order of Sempringham, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Lawrence. The canons were obliged to maintain thirteen poor people. According to Burton, the convent was situated in so "flat a country, as not only to be a little above the reach of the water when the Derwent overflows the adjacent grounds." At its dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII., the society consisted of a Prior and nine religious, and its revenues amounted to £62. 8s. 10d. nett per ann. In 1542 the site was granted to John de Aske.

The *Church* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. J. D. Jefferson, and incumbency of the Rev. W. G. Wilkinson, Vicar of Bulwith. It is rated at £10., and was augmented, in 1732 and 1794, with £100. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and with land worth £210., given by Hugh Bethell, Esq., and the other freeholders. It is now returned at £210. per annum. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1802.

The *Fabric* (St. Mary) was rebuilt some ten years ago, and consists of a nave, chancel, porch, and bell turret, in which are two bells. The interior is very neat, the seats are open, the pulpit and reading desk are of oak, the font is new and octagonal, and there is much stained glass in the windows. The expense of the building was defrayed chiefly by the Rev. J. D. Jefferson. The old church was part of the nave of the ancient conventual church, and was in a sad state of dilapidation.

The *Village* is neat and pleasant, and stands about 9 miles N.W. of Howden. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. There are *Alms-houses* for six poor persons, founded and endowed in 1610, by Sir Hugh Bethell, and further endowed at the enclosure of the common, with an allotment of about nine acres. Each inmate now receives £3. 12s. per annum, and a supply of coals. The Poor's land consists of 21 acres, given by an unknown donor.

The *Manor House*, or *Hall*, once the seat of the Codringtons, who added the name of Bethell, is an ancient brick building, near the church. *Ellerton Grange* is in the occupation of Mr. William Knapton, farmer.

EVERINGHAM.—Area, 3,080 acres; population, 297 souls; rateable value, £2,327.; assessed property, £2,673. Wm. Constable Maxwell, Esq., is Lord of the Manor. The surface is level, the soil of a light sandy nature, with, in many parts, a substratum of clay, and the neighbourhood exhibits much beautiful scenery.

The lordship of Everingham, sometimes written in old records *Engderingham*, anciently belonged to a family who took their name from it, of whom the first we meet with is Robert de Everingham, who died seized of the manor, in the 30th of Henry III. (1246), and from him it descended to his posterity. The family held the manor of the Archbishops of York, by the service of performing the office of butler, at their palace, on the day of their enthronization. Adam, the last heir male of the Everingham family, who died in the 44th Edw. III. (1371), left only heirs general, who brought his estates into other families. In the 10th of Henry IV. (1409), Thomas Earl of Kent possessed this manor, and by Eleanor, his daughter, it passed to Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. The manor and the whole of the soil in the parish, except the glebe land, now belongs to William Constable Maxwell, Esq., of Everingham Park, in this place, and Carlaverock Castle, Dumfriesshire. The family of Maxwell is very ancient, and the present lord of Everingham is a claimant of the peerage of Herries, in Scotland.

The *Benefice* is a Discharged Rectory, rated in the King's Books at £8. 6s. 8d., and now worth £237. per annum. At the enclosure in 1765, an allotment of 140 acres of land, and a yearly modus of £80., were awarded in lieu of tithes. Patron, Mrs. Martin; Rector, Rev. John William Knollys Lockwood. The *Church* (Blessed Virgin) is a plain structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and porch, of brick, and a stone tower. The interior is plain, and an apothecary's mortar, embedded in one of the pillars, serves for a font. The church appears to have been mostly rebuilt in the latter part of the last century. The *Rectory House*, a very good residence, with neatly arranged grounds, stands nearly opposite the church.

The *Village*, which is small, is situated 5 miles W.N.W. of Market Weighton. *Everingham Park* is the seat, as has been observed, of Wm. C. Maxwell, Esq. The park is rich in sylvan beauties, is very well wooded, and stocked with deer, and the pleasure grounds, gardens, &c., are laid down and planted with great taste. The *Hall* is a stately brick building, with stone dressings, and extensive offices. Among the paintings is a large one of Mr. Maxwell and his four brothers. Near the mansion is a magnificent *Catholic Church*, dedicated to God in honour of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, and of St. Everildis, which was erected by Mr. Max-

well, at a great expense, and opened on the 10th of July, 1839. It is on the plan of the most ancient cruciform fabrics, with a semicircular sanctuary at one end, and an ante-chapel at the other; one of the transepts being the *Lady Chapel*, or Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, and the other used as a sacristy, or vestry. The whole is lighted from the roof, which has a richly panelled ceiling, resting on Corinthian columns and pilasters, with an elegant entablature, and between them are niches and panels, with statues and basso-relievos. The high altar is of the richest Italian marble, and in large niches in the walls, on both sides of the body of the church, and on pedestals in other parts, are full length statues of the Twelve Apostles, the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. John Baptist, and St. Everildis. There are likewise sixteen basso-relievos, representing the principal incidents in the life of our Divine Redeemer. The statuary decorations were executed by the eminent Italian artist Signor Bozzoni, pupil of the celebrated Vinelli, of Rome. The side chapel is very rich in decoration and ornament, and over the ante-chapel is a tribune, or gallery, in which is a fine organ, by Allen, of London. The services are now conducted by Priests of the Order of the Immaculate Conception, who reside in a convenient house in the park, called *The Priory*.

A *Free School*, for boys and girls, was erected by Mr. Maxwell, and is supported by the same gentleman. *Field House* and farm is in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Easingwood.

GOODMANHAM.—This parish comprises 2,930 acres, and 325 inhabitants; rateable value, £2,958.; assessed property, £2,013. The soil is a light loam, resting upon chalk, the surface is undulated, and the scenery very picturesque. The principal landowners are Lord Londesborough (Lord of the Manor), the Rector in right of his church, W. D. T. Duesbery, Esq., Mrs. Lofthouse, Mr. Robert and the Misses Leighton.

This place is of very remote antiquity. According to some writers the ancient Britons had here a Druidic temple, and a regular establishment of Druids, Bards, and Eubates, who resided on the spot, or in the neighbouring wood of Deira; and hence some authorities derive the ancient name of the place, *Godmundingham*, from *Godo*, in the Celtic language, an uncovered sanctuary, or temple, and *mynyddig*, a hilly place. The present village is supposed by some antiquarians to be the site of the Roman Station, *Delgovitia*, but this is disputed by others, and that long lost, and perhaps still undiscovered Station, is placed by various writers at Millington, Londesborough, Market Weighton, and Old Malton. At Goodmanham, according to Bede, was situated the great Pagan Temple of Northumbria, which, in the

words of Drake, "in all probability was on the very spot of ground where the church now stands." At page 84 of vol. i. of this history, we have noticed the conversion to Christianity of Edwin, the Saxon King of Northumbria, and of Coifi, the high priest, or arch-flamen, of Paganism—the chief minister of Thor and Woden—in the year 627; together with the desecration and destruction of the great temple of idolatry at Goodmanham. "This place, where the idols were, is still shown," writes Bede, "is not far from York, to the eastward, beyond the river Derwent; and is now called Godmundingaham, where the high priest, by the inspiration of the true God, profaned and destroyed the altars which he had himself consecrated." The venerable author of the Ecclesiastical History has fallen into an obvious chorographical error, in describing the situation as not far from York, and near the Derwent, for it is scarcely less than 18 miles from the former, and at least 10 miles from the nearest point of the latter. But Mr. Burton excuses this mistake in regard to distance, by observing that Bede, living a close monastic life in his cell, wrote of places which he had never seen, and would naturally describe the site of this temple of idols, with respect to the nearest and most remarkable objects in the country, which were certainly the city of York and the river Derwent.

"The ancient name Godmundingaham," writes Allen, "does not properly indicate such a structure as is generally understood by the word temple, but rather 'Deorum septa,' an enclosure of gods; and Bede himself," he continues, "interprets it not 'templum,' but 'idolorum locus,' a place of idols." Burton thinks that this expression might allude as well to Roman as to Saxon idols. Drake and Dr. Gibson are of opinion that this was not a temple of either Roman worship or construction, but a place dedicated to Saxon idolatry, and enclosed with a hedge instead of walls. In a field about 100 yards south of the church, are some extensive and strange looking mounds, now called *Howe Hills*, and these earthworks have been supposed to be the remains of Coifi's temple; but Drake, Mr. Roach Smith, and others, who excavated several parts of this uneven ground, pronounced the mounds nothing but vestiges of old chalk or lime pits.

Mr. Wright, in his *Wanderings of an Antiquary*, observes that Bede never said that Godmundingaham meant a place of idols. It simply means, he (Mr. Wright) continues, the *ham* or home (residence) of the first of the Saxon, or rather Angle, possessors of the locality—the Godmundings, or descendants of Godmund. It is now impossible to tell, writes the same authority, whether Godmund was one of the chiefs who came in one of the expeditions

to Britain, or whether he was some older hero of the country from which the Angle settlers came, or whether again he may have been the head of a race of priests. In Domesday the place is spelt Godmundham.

As has been observed, the royal residence of the Saxon monarch, "the winter house in which the King sat in the ninth month," and in which the discussion between Paulinus and Coifi took place, is supposed to have been at Londesborough.

The *Living* is a Rectory, valued at £12. 11s. 8d., and returned at £447. per annum. Patron, Mrs. Blow, wife of the present Rector, the Rev. William Blow. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure, in 1775, for about 730 acres of land. The *Church* (All Saints) stands on an elevated knoll in the village, in a rather remarkable position; and is an early Norman structure of some architectural interest. Formerly it was always set down as Saxon, and was thought to have been built out of the materials of the Pagan temple; but whether the ruins of that temple were used in its construction or not, the present church—the oldest and principal part of it—does not appear to be of older date than the beginning of the 11th century. There are several alterations and additions of much later times. The plan of the church comprises a nave, north aisle, and south porch, a chancel, and a low massive embattled tower, containing three bells, and having in its lower part the remains of a Norman doorway, now almost entirely concealed by a buttress. Within the porch is a semicircular arch. The interior was repaired and repewed in 1828; three massive circular arches divide the nave and aisle; the chancel arch is round, recessed, square-edged, and ornamented with the billet, trowel point, and a profuse variety of zigzags; and the tower arch is semi-Norman, twice recessed. The present windows are of different periods. The rare old Norman chancel is *ceiled*, and, in the words of a recent writer, "made tidy after the most approved manner of a modern sitting room, so that all traces of its ancient work are utterly obliterated, and internally there is no sort of interest left in it." There are two founts in this church, one of very ancient rude workmanship, and the other, which is of the 16th century, is very large, handsome, and elaborate. The first-mentioned font is a hexagonal stone, of about 1½ foot in height, and a little less to the sides, with a round bowl and drain, perfectly plain except a little grooving round the top and bottom.\* The more modern font is octagonal, with a

\* This old font was either given away, or purchased by some farmer in the parish, when the other font was introduced, in whose farm yard it remained for many generations, till 1805, when it was purchased by the Rev. Mr. Stillingfleet, and removed to the garden of the parsonage at Hotham, but afterwards restored to the church. Dr. Stukely,



panelled plinth enriched with elegant tracery, and bearing shields of arms, inscriptions, &c.\* The *Rectory House*, a large white brick building, was erected in 1823-4 by the present rector. The gardens, shrubberies, &c., around it are very neat.

The *Village* is romantically situated upon one of the lower acclivities on the western side of the Wolds, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile N.E. of Market Weighton. "That there have been on all sides of it very extensive erections, is plain," writes Allen, "from the disturbed and mutilated state of the soil." The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1828. The *Manor House*, in the village, is in the occupation of Mr. John Stephenson. *Grove Cottage* is the property and residence of Mr. Rt. Leighton. There are several scattered farms among the lofty chalk hills of the Wolds, amongst which are *The Grange*, the residence of Mr. Jas. Harrison; *The Lodge*, of Mr. Thos. Green; *Wold House*, of Mr. J. Jarratt; and the farms in the occupation of Messrs. John Stather, James Shaw, E. West, J. Stephenson, and F. Brough. Two streams which rise in this parish, unite and turn a water mill. This stream divides the parishes of Goodmanham and Market Weighton. There is a chalybeate spring in this parish.

HARSWELL.—Area, 1,106 acres; population 81 persons; rateable value, £801.; assessed property, £846. Sir Chas. Slingsby is Lord of the Manor, owner of all the land, and patron of the Rectory. The parish is situated in the vale of the small river Foulness. The *Living* is rated at £4., and now worth about £200. per ann. Rector, Rev. Wm. Collins. The tithes were commuted for £174. 6s. 10d., and there are 43 acres of glebe land. A *Rectory House* is now (1855) being built. The *Church* (St. Peter) is a small plain building, with a nave and chancel. The interior is very plain and humble, being fitted up with five pews and a few seats or forms. In the chancel is the piscina. The font is ancient and octagonal.

the antiquarian, averred that it was even in this font that Paulinus baptised Coifi. It is really wonderful how a man so learned should have gravely written such a fabulous statement, in the face of the clear testimony of Bede. Stukely says, "The Apostle Paulinus built the parish church of Goodmanham, where is the font in which he baptised the heathen priest Coifi;" Bede remarks, "Paulinus baptised in the river Swale, because as yet oratories, or fonts, could not be made, in the infancy of the church, in those parts."

\* Round the upper ledge of this font, is the following inscription, partly defaced:—"All ma be saved of yor charete pra for them that this font mayd. Robert Clevynge, parson." Robt. Clevynge was instituted to the living of Goodmanham, Feb. 18th, 1522, and died in 1565. On the lower ledge appears to be, "*Ave Maria gratia plena dominus tecum benedicta tu in multieribus*;" and in different parts are shields, inscribed "*Lade—Jesus—Christus—help*," and the arms of Hastings and Grimstone, who were patrons of the living, together with the arms of the See of York, and of St. William.

The *Village* is very small, and stands  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles W.S.W. of Market Weighton. The *Manor House*, near the west end of the church, is situated on the site of an ancient moated mansion, and is the residence of Mr. Hugh Nottingham, farmer. In the garden is what appears to be the ancient holy water font belonging to the church. There are indications of a moated mansion in a field east of the church.

HAYTON.—This parish includes the townships of Hayton and Bielby. The area of Hayton is 1,846 acres, of the rateable value of £2,271; and 220 inhabitants. Amount of assessed property in the parish, £2,564. The principal landholders are Wm. Hy. Rudston Read, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Henry Preston, Esq., Mr. Simeon Templeman, and John Singleton, Esq.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued at £7. 11s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; augmented with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. given by Mrs. St. Quintin; and now returned at £288. per ann. Patron, the Dean of York; Vicar, Rev. C. P. Graham. The great tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £326. 7s. 9d., and the small tithes for £80. The *Church* (St. Martin) stands on an eminence, and consists of a nave, chancel, porch, and tower. The latter contains three bells. The *Vicarage House* stands a little south of the church.

The *Village* is situated  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.E. of Pocklington. A small *Primitive Methodist Chapel* here was rebuilt in 1850. The *School*, a neat building, erected in 1854, by the Lord of the Manor, stands near the site of an ancient hall. The *Manor House* is a fine old building, N.E. of the church, in the occupation of Mr. Robert Appleton, farmer. The poor of Hayton have 16 acres of land in Bielby, and some small rent charges.

The *Township of Bielby* contains 1,220 acres, and 305 souls. Rateable value, £1,446. Chief proprietors of the soil, Merton College, Oxford (Lords of the Manor), W. C. Maxwell, Esq., John Singleton, Esq., and the Rev. Thos. Jackson. The township is intersected by the Pocklington Canal.

The *Village* stands 4 miles S. of Pocklington, and in it is a *Chapel of Ease*, of considerable antiquity; the remains of Norman workmanship still existing in different parts. The *Living* is a Curacy, not in charge, annexed to the Vicarage of Hayton. The tithes of the township were commuted in 1814. Here is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, built in 1837. The poor have 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  a. of land, left by Luke Bateman, in 1648, and three annual rent charges amounting to 30s.

HOLME-UPON-SPALDING-MOOR.—This parish extends over an area of 10,820 acres, and contains 1,713 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £8,359., and the assessed property amounts to £8,722. This estate was, during several centuries, possessed by the Constables of Flamborough, of whom it was purchased by the celebrated Sir Marmaduke Langdale, one of the bravest Generals and

most steady adherents of Charles I., in all his misfortunes; and who, after the Restoration, as a reward for his loyalty, was raised to the peerage, by the title of *Baron Langdale, of Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor*. This title became extinct on the death of the fifth and last Lord Langdale, in 1777, when his estates devolved on his daughter and heiress, now Dowager Lady Stourton. This parish belongs to many freeholders, but the largest proprietor, and Lord of the Manor, is the Hon. Philip Stourton (son of the last and brother of the present Lord Stourton), who holds the estate of his mother, the already alluded to Lady Stourton. T. H. S. Sotheran, Esq., and Hy. Preston, Esq., are also large landowners here. The parish is skirted on the west and south by the river Foulness, the surface, with the exception of an isolated eminence, on which are the remains of the ancient beacon from which this division of Harthill Wapentake has its name, is generally a level flat; and the soil is chiefly of a light and sandy quality, having been, previously to the enclosure in 1776, a swampy moor. According to tradition a Cell for two monks was founded here, either by one of the Vavasours of Spaldington, or the Constables of Holme, when a great part of this region was a trackless morass; the employment of one of the monks being to guide travellers over the dreary wastes, whilst the other was imploring the protection of heaven for those who were exposed to the dangers of the road; and these offices they alternately performed. The Cell is generally supposed to have stood on the edge of Spalding Moor, at Welham Bridge, about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles S. of Holme; but some think it more probable that the establishment was at *Monk Farm*, on the west side of the moor, and the name, as well as the site of a small moated building seems to favour the latter opinion. At present, indeed, when these extensive wastes are well drained, enclosed, and cultivated, overspread with well-built farm houses, and crossed by good turnpike roads, a stranger can scarcely conceive how any danger could ever be apprehended in travelling through such a district; "but there are old persons yet living," writes Mr. Allen, in 1829, "who can remember the time when any one unacquainted with the country would have found it both a difficult and dangerous attempt in foggy or stormy weather, to cross the common without a conductor.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the Liber Regis at £10., and now returned at £600. per ann. The patrons and impropiators are the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, under whom the Vicar holds the Lay Rectory (consisting of 1,325 acres, awarded at the enclosure in lieu of tithes) by lease, for his life, at a peppercorn yearly rent. There are about 53 acres of vicarial glebe. Vicar, Rev. Charles Yate. The *Church* (All Saints, or St. John Baptist) stands on the Beacon Hill, and is a neat struc-

ture, comprising a nave and aisles, a chancel, south porch, and an elegant and well-proportioned tower. The latter appendage has a richly pierced parapet, crowned with eight crocketed pinnacles, and contains three bells. In the centre of the west front is a niche, in which is an ancient statue. The nave and aisles are divided by arcades of three pointed arches supported by circular columns. In the chancel is a tablet to Dr. Thomas Kipling, Vicar of this parish and Dean of Peterborough, who died in 1822. The church was repaired and re-pewed in 1842, at an expense of £300.

The *Vicarage House* is a large brick building, situated about a quarter of a mile from the church.

The curious and remarkable mount, upon the summit of which the church is situated, is about half a mile east of the village. It is about forty yards high, but the ascent is easy, and from the top is an extensive prospect of the flat country stretching from the Wolds to the river Ouse, in which York Minster is a prominent feature. A short distance south of the church are the remains of the beacon above-mentioned, which was frequently used during the late wars. In the vicinity of this hill is a bed of gypsum, in which has been found ammonites, or snake stones. *Chapel Hill*, a small eminence in the village, is supposed to be the site of a sacred edifice called the *Chapel of St. Nicholas*. This chapel, or a chantry within it, was founded by Sir Marmaduke Constable, in 1394, and his descendants presented chaplains to it until 1532. Sir Marmaduke endowed it with one messuage, sixty acres of land, and one acre of meadow, in Holme; and the said messuage is, in all probability, the house on Chapel Hill, now called Chapel House.

The *Village* is large and scattered, and situated about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles S.W. of Market Weighton. It is sometimes called *Hempholme*, from the great quantity of hemp formerly grown near it. The *Methodist Chapel* was built in 1826, in connexion with which is a *School*, and a house for the master. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was erected in 1850. The *National School*, for both sexes, was built in 1824. The shock of an earthquake was felt in this neighbourhood, on the night of Jan. 18th, 1822; and another shock was experienced in 1843, soon after the great earthquake in the West Indies.

*Holme Hall*, the seat of the Hon. P. Stourton, is a spacious and handsome mansion of brick, situated in a fine domain, embellished with pleasure grounds and plantations, extending to the summit of the beacon hill. Attached to the mansion is a small but neat *Catholic Chapel*, and a good residence for the priest, the Rev. Thomas Cockshoot. The *Catholic School* is supported by the Dowager Lady Stourton.

*Holme House* is the residence of Mr. Ralph Boast, farmer. The poor

parishioners have property producing about £80. per annum, bequeathed by Sir M. Constable, in 1485, and by Peter Carlill, in 1666.\*

LONDESBOROUGH, or LONDSBROUGH.—This parish, the name of which in old records is spelt *Loneburgh*, and *Launsburgh*, comprises 4,200 acres, and a population of 293 persons. Rateable value, £3,413.; assessed property, £2,592. The place appears to have been the site of a Roman settlement of some kind, and Drake does not hesitate in ascribing to it the much disputed Roman Station, Delgovitia, the road from which to Brough, he says, is in a continued straight line, and was, even in his time, still called *Hum-ber Street*. The ancient road passed through the park, and was discovered in making one of the canals through it. It was composed of scarce materials, covered by about 15 inches of soil, and was exceedingly difficult to be broken through. The Roman road to Spurn also branched off here. All writers agree that this place was at least an outpost or a villa of the Romans, for several of their coins, and other articles, as well as sepulchral deposits, have been discovered in the village, park, and garden, and under the hall itself; but no foundations. As has been observed in the account of Goodmanham,

\* At page 152 of this vol. is noticed the preliminary steps which had been taken in the early part of the year 1855, for the establishment of a *Reformatory School for Juvenile Offenders*. Since then, arrangements have been made for founding such a School (to be conducted exclusively on Protestant principles), on a farm of 40 acres, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, in the neighbourhood of Malton—the noble Earl having offered to let that quantity of land, or more if required, on lease to the Committee of the Reformatory Institution. It has also been determined to establish a similar institute, for the three Ridings of Yorkshire, for the reformation of offenders whose parents profess the Catholic faith, to be conducted on the principles of the Catholic religion; and the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs, the Catholic Bishop of this diocese, having, with great liberality, presented to the Catholic Committee, for the use of the institution, a house and farm of 70 acres of land, in the parish of Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor, arrangements are being made to put the establishment in operation with all convenient speed. It may be here observed that the farm which the good Bishop has so generously and charitably placed at the disposal of the Committee, is situated about 2 miles from the village of Holme, and is considered to be admirably adapted for the purpose of such an institution. The land was given some years ago to Dr. Briggs, by the late Sir E. M. Vavasour, and it was intended at one time to found a Monastery upon it; and with this view buildings intended to form one side of a quadrangle were erected, and occupied for some time by a few religious, who are said to have much improved the land. We understand that it is not improbable that the proposed Reformatory will be placed under the superintendence of some religious community. The management of the institute is now in the hands of a Committee, consisting of the Hon. Chas. Langdale, Hon. P. Stourton, W. C. Maxwell, Esq., H. C. Maxwell, Esq., the Very Rev. J. Render, V.G., Revds. J. Walker, W. Fisher, R. Brown, and M. Trappes; Sir C. Tempest, Sir W. Lawson, and T. Meynell, Jun., J. Holdsworth, S. S. Byron, and R. G. Gainsforth, Esquires.

Mr. Wright is of opinion that Londesborough was the site of King Edwin's villa, and the scene of the conference related by Bede. (See vol. i., p. 84.)

Londesborough was the lordship and estate of Thomas de Bromflete, in the reign of Richard II., and his son Henry dying without issue, this lordship, with several other estates, descended to Margaret his daughter, and the heirs of her body. This lady married John, Lord Clifford, by whom she had two sons and a daughter. Henry, Lord Clifford, her eldest son, was very young when his father was killed at Towton Field, as his grandfather was at the battle of St. Albans, both fighting for the Lancastrian right to the Crown. When the family of York became at length settled on the throne, this Henry was in danger of his life, the Yorkists seeking always to extirpate those families which had been their enemies, by cutting off their branches, who they feared would revenge their ancestors' blood, Lady Clifford, his mother, being fearful of their designs upon her sons, placed Henry at Londesborough, where she then lived, with a shepherd, who had married her nursemaid, and brought him up as his own child; and Richard, her second son, was sent into the Netherlands. Upon being examined by the adverse party, the mother stated that both her sons had been sent beyond sea, and whether they were alive or not she could not tell. This answer satisfied them for the present, but not long after a report that the Lord Clifford was alive reached the court, upon which the mother removed the shepherd to the borders of Scotland, to hold a farm there, her son going with him, and continuing with him in the capacity of a shepherd until King Henry VII. came to the throne, when he (Lord Clifford) was restored to all his honours, castles, and estates, at the age of 32 years, and notwithstanding his mean education, he became an eminent man.

In the early part of the 17th century Sir Fras. Clifford, of Londesborough, succeeded his brother George in the Earldom of Cumberland. His son Henry, the fifth and last Earl of that family, dying without male issue, his only daughter and heiress carried this estate in marriage to the Boyles, Earls of Cork, from whom it descended to the Duke of Devonshire. In 1846 the manor and estate was sold to George Hudson, Esq., from whom it was purchased, in 1850, by the present noble proprietor, who takes from it his title of Lord Londesborough. (See vol. i., page 678.)

*Londesborough Hall*, the ancient mansion of a branch of the Clifford family, was taken down in 1819, by order of the Duke of Devonshire, and its beautiful park was divided into two farms, though it still retains a park-like appearance, and is rich in the picturesque. On the side next the village is an avenue of venerable trees, on each side more than a mile in length, and

near the village a neat mansion, in the Elizabethan style, was built in 1839. Rising in bold ascents towards the Wolds, the park commands a variety of charming and extensive prospects. The view from the site of the hall is most varied and magnificent. In the park was a fish pond of nine acres, now drained off and converted into pasture.

The *Living* is a Rectory, rated at £16., and returned at £798. per annum. Patron, Lord Londesborough; Rector, the Hon. and Rev. William George Howard. Tithes commuted in 1816 and 1821. The *Church* (All Saints) stands on the verge of the park, and consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and an embattled and pinnacled tower containing three bells. The windows are of various forms. The interior is plain; the nave and aisle are separated by four pointed arches resting on circular columns; the chancel arch is circular; and the chancel is divided from the aisle by two pointed arches supported by octagonal pillars. There are a few monuments, among which is one in the chancel to Lady Grisold, Countess of Cumberland, who died at Londesborough in 1613; and a brass inscription on the floor to Margaret, Lady Clifford and Vescy, wife of John, Lord Clifford and Westmorland, who died in 1493. The font is octagonal, upon a union of dwarf pillars.

The *Rectory House* is a good commodious residence.

The *Village* is pleasant, and picturesquely seated on the western side of the Wolds, about 3 miles N. from Market Weighton. The *National School*, built by the Duke of Devonshire, is chiefly supported by Lord Londesborough and the Rector. An *Hospital* was founded here about the year 1680, by the first Earl of Burlington, and Elizabeth his Countess, daughter and heiress of Clifford, last Earl of Cumberland, for twelve poor aged bachelors, widowers, or widows. They endowed it with £100. per ann. out of the manor of Londesborough, and the Lord of the Manor nominates the almspeople.

*Easthorpe* is a small hamlet in this parish, situate 1 mile E. of the village.

## MARKET WEIGHTON.

This parish comprises the market town of Market Weighton, the chapelry of Shipton, and the hamlet of Arras, containing altogether 7,248 acres, and 2,427 inhabitants. The population of the *Township of Market Weighton and Arras* is 2,001 souls. The amount of assessed property is £9,398.; and the rateable value of the town and township, £8,475.

Camden, Gale, Stukely, and Horsley, place the Roman Station, Delgovitia, at Market Weighton, though it appears to have no pretensions to that distinction, except the correctness of its distance. No Roman remains, except a few coins, have been found here, "and there are not any marks of an-

tiquity, writes the author of *Beverlac*, "but a tumulus and some earthworks in the hall close, looking towards Goodmanham, apparently the site of an ancient residence." We have frequently observed in the preceding pages, that this disputed Station has been placed by the antiquarians, at Londesborough, Goodmanham, Millington, Old Malton, &c.; and it is not improbable that its foundations are yet undiscovered; though, for ourselves, we incline to the supposition that Millington was the ancient Delgovitia. Near this town, however, are several ancient barrows, but they appear to be Danish rather than Roman monuments, and afford reason to believe that this place has been the scene of a bloody action between the Danes and Saxons, of which no account is preserved in history. *Weighton*, or *Wighton*, lay on the Roman way called Humber Street, and Mr. Wright, an excellent antiquarian, suggests that it was anciently *Weg-tun*, or town on the way.

Before the Conquest the manor of this place belonged to Morcar, Earl of Northumbria, but to whom King Wm. granted it we know not, for we find nothing of it till the 5th Edward II. (1312), when, it being in the hands of Pane Tibetot, the ancestor of the Earls of Worcester, he obtained of that monarch, a charter for a weekly market here on Tuesday, and an annual fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen. In the reign of Henry VI. the manor belonged to Henry de Bromfiote, who obtained a grant of a weekly market here upon Wednesday, and two fairs; one upon the festival of the Invention, and the other upon the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. He had been an eminent warrior in the time of Henry V., but in his old age he led a very pious retired life; and at his death he gave this lordship, with several others, to be sold, and the price of them to be laid out for the weal of his soul, in the endowment of chantries, and other works of charity. The chief proprietors of the soil at present are Lord Londesborough (Lord of the Manor), Thomas William Ravis, Esq., the Hon. Charles Langdale, and William Constable Maxwell, Esq.

The *Town of Market Weighton* is small, but busy and well built, and is situated on the road from Beverley to York, on the western side of the Wolds, 19 miles E.S.E. from York, with which it is connected by a railway. It is distant 10 miles W. from Beverley; 12 N.E. by N. of Howden; 18 N.W. by W. of Hull; and 190 miles N. by W. of London. From a hill near the town, it is said that on a clear day, the towers of York, Lincoln, and Beverley Minsters may all be seen. The Foulness rivulet crosses the eastern part of the town, and at the distance of two miles to the south, supplies the head basin of the *Market Weighton Canal*, which extends southward to the Humber, near Faxfleet, a distance of ten miles, crossing Walling Fen, and



cut soon after the drainage and enclosure of that and the other fens and marshes in the neighbourhood, during the latter part of the last century. The *Market*, held every Wednesday, is well supplied, and since the opening of the railways from this town to York and Selby, the corn market has much improved. *Fairs* are held for cattle and sheep, May 14th; for horses, Sept. 23rd; for horses and cattle, Sept. 24th; and for sheep, Sept. 25th. The latter fair for sheep is one of the largest in the county. Here is a branch of the *York Union Bank*; also, a branch of the *Hull Savings' Bank*, established here in 1831.

Petty Sessions are held here every alternate Wednesday, in a room in the *Police Station*, a neat brick building, erected in 1843. The *Railway Station* is a commodious edifice on the north side of the town, a short distance from the head inn, the *Londesborough Arms*. The Selby, Tadcaster, and Market Weighton District Agricultural Association held their first annual show, in 1854, at Selby; their second at Tadcaster; and the next will be held at Market Weighton, in 1856. Lord *Londesborough* is the president of this society, and amongst its vice-presidents are Lords *Wenlock* and *Muncaster*, and Sir *W. M. E. Milner*.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, with the Curacy of *Shipton*, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of *York*, rated in the King's Books at £4. 13s. 9d., and now returned at £176. nett per ann. The great tithes, and the small tithes of the new enclosures for the manor of *Market Weighton* and *Shipton*, were commuted for land in 1773, under an Enclosure Act; and other small tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £100. per annum, in 1846. Patron, the Archbishop of *York*; Vicar, Rev. Robt. *Spofforth*. The *Church* (All Saints or St. Peter) is situated near the centre of the town, and is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a good Norman tower at the west end. The nave has side aisles, a south porch of stone, and a clerestory, and the chancel has a north aisle. The windows of the aisles are of three lights, with perpendicular tracery; the clerestory windows are small; and the east window of the chancel was formerly circular headed, but is now pointed. The tower is embattled and pinnacled, and contains six bells. The interior is neat; an arcade of three pointed arches on each side, supported by octagonal pillars, separate the aisles from the nave; and the aisle is divided from the chancel by two pointed arches. There is an organ in the gallery, and beneath is a plain circular font. The *Vicarage House* is a large brick building, situated some distance from the church.

The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here; and the *National School*, built in 1842, at a cost of £600., is

supported in the usual way; there are at present four pupil teachers in it. In the centre of the town is a neat *Temperance Hall*, erected in 1841.

At the enclosure in 1773, the *Church Estate*, which was appropriated for the repairs of the church from time immemorial, was mostly exchanged for about 83 acres of land; and the other portion of it consists of three houses, with gardens, &c. The poor have several rent charges and legacies, left by various donors, distributed amongst them, the chief of which is £600. left by Dorothy Barker in 1800. Wm. Bradley, commonly called the *Yorkshire Giant*, was born at Market Weighton, in 1792, and when 19 years of age, measured 7ft. 8in. in height, and weighed 27 stone. Professor Airey, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was also born here.

The *Hamlet of Arras*, situated 3 miles E. of Market Weighton, consists of one farm, the property of W. C. Maxwell, Esq., and in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Stephenson. Upon this farm, and at a neighbouring farm, Hessleskew, are a great many barrows. Their form is circular, and their size generally small; and in some instances, they are so slightly elevated above the surface as to be nearly indistinct. About 200 of these barrows were examined by the Rev. Edward W. Stillingfleet and B. Clarkson, Esq., in the year 1817, and in almost every tumulus they opened was found a human skeleton, some very perfect, and others in every stage of decay. The position of the bodies, except in one or two instances, was in the direction of north and south, and the skeletons invariably rested on a dry bed of chalk. A great number of ornaments were also found in these barrows, such as bracelets of brass, jet ornaments, brooches, amber, and brass rings, &c., but no coins, or anything bearing the slightest resemblance to weapons or implements of a domestic nature. One tumulus contained a skeleton of a horse on one side of the interment, and that of a pig on the other; and near the horse were two very large bridle bits, one of fine brass, very neatly wrought, and the other of iron, much corroded. In the same barrow were two chariot wheels, of about three feet in diameter, and the rim two inches wide. Mr. Stillingfleet has in his possession the iron rims of two chariot wheels, one found at Arras, and the other at Hessleskew; and along with one of them were found several brass ornaments, and a chain, which appear to have been appendages to the chariot or harness. This locality was visited by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, in May, 1850, and three of the tumuli were examined; and in one of them was found a human skeleton, in very good preservation, laid nearly on the face. The arms were so placed beneath the body that they covered the knees, which were bent, and drawn up to the chin. The thigh bones each measured 19 inches. It is considered very

probable that this place, which is situated on the line of the old Roman road, has been a burial ground attached to a Romanized British settlement. The Rev. George Oliver is of opinion that the ornaments found in these ancient graves are striking indications of a British settlement.

*Skipton Chapelry*.—The area, 1,570 acres, is included with the parish; the population in 1851 was 426 persons, exclusive of 32 residents who were temporarily absent when the Census was taken. The rateable value is £1,732.; and the assessed property, £1,962. The principal landowners are Lord Londesborough, the Rev. William Blow, and Mr. Thos. Stephenson.

The *Village*, which is very pleasant and well built, is seated on the road to York, about 1½ mile N.W. of Market Weighton. The *Chapel* is an ancient structure, with a square tower, in which are two bells. The inner door of the porch is Norman, and much admired. In a small gallery in the interior is a good harmonium, presented by Miss M. Lister. The living is annexed to Market Weighton. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1833, and a *Primitive Methodist Chapel* in 1834. The *School* is endowed with two yearly rent charges, viz:—£5. 14s., left by John Hutchinson, in 1714; and £2. out of copyhold lands surrendered by Eliz. and John Barker, in 1742. The master instructs six free scholars from Market Weighton, and four from Skipton. Thomas Meedson gave a yearly rent charge of 10s. to provide caps for the free scholars.

S. Ireland, a celebrated voltigeur, was born in this village, and this is said to be the birth place of the renowned witch, *Mother Skipton*.

*SANCTON*.—The townships of Sancton with Houghton and North Cliff are comprised in this parish. The united township of Sancton and Houghton contains 3,410 acres; and 438 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £2,628.; and the assessed property amounts to £4,972. The surface is hilly, the soil sand and chalk, and the scenery is varied and picturesque. Sancton and Houghton are two distinct manors. The principal landowners are the Hon. Charles Langdale (Lord of both Manors and lessee of the appropriate rectory, which belongs to the Archbishop of York) Mr. William Stephenson, Mr. John W. Campbell, and Mr. John Inman.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated in the King's Books at £6. 1s. 10d., and now returned at £49. per ann. Patron, the Hon. Chas. Langdale; Vicar, Rev. Andrew Keir. The great tithes were commuted in 1770, for an allotment of 295 acres. The *Church* (All Saints) stands on rising ground north of the village, and is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and octagonal tower at the west end, in which are three bells. Each angle of this beautiful tower is guarded by a light buttress which terminates

near the top in a crocketed pinnacle, and in either front there is a pointed window of two lights. There is a porch on the south side of the nave, and a large window of three lights, and the chancel has single lights. The church was repaired in 1828. The interior is neat. The font is octagonal. On the floor of the chancel are several memorials of the family of Langdale; one of which is to the Rt. Hon. Marmaduke Langdale, Baron of Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, who died in 1661.

The *Village of Sancton*, which is small, is picturesquely seated in a narrow valley, about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles S.E. of Market Weighton. The *Manor House*, a large brick building, in the occupation of Mr. William Stephenson, stands on high ground, a short distance north of the church. A small Wesleyan Chapel was built here in 1840.

*Houghton* adjoins Sancton on the west, and is a very scattered district.

*Houghton Hall* is the seat of the Hon. C. Langdale, son of the 16th, and brother of the present Lord Stourton. He was born in 1787; and married, first in 1817, the daughter of the 6th Lord Clifford; and secondly in 1821, the daughter of Marmaduke Wm. Haggerstone Constable Maxwell, Esq. Mr. Langdale represented Beverley in Parliament, from 1832 to 1835. The mansion is fine, the lawn or park extensive and well wooded, the grounds are disposed with much taste and judgment, and there is a fine sheet of water, divided in the centre by a cascade, &c. In connexion with the hall is a *Catholic Chapel*, erected in 1829; the interior is very neat and chastely fitted up, the altar being situated in an apse at one end; and on a tribune at the other end is a good organ. There is a house for the priest, the Rev. John Glover; as well as a *Catholic School*, which is supported by Mr. Langdale. Another school in this place is endowed with £20. per ann., out of an estate at Skirlaugh, under the will of Marmaduke Langdale, dated 1609. A short distance from Houghton Hall, is a curious old building (now a farm house) of stone, embattled, with a flat roof. A farm house called the *Manor House* is now occupied by Mr. Thomas Dickinson, farmer.

*North Cliff Township*.—Area, 1,298 acres, of the rateable value of £771.; assessed property, £728.; population, 81 souls. Sir Wm. Worsley is Lord of the Manor, and owner of the entire township, except a few acres.

The *Hamlet* is small and scattered, and lies about 3 miles S. of Market Weighton, at the foot of an abrupt declivity which rises from a sandy plain. The *Hall*, in the village, now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Appleton, farmer, appears to be but a portion of a very ancient mansion. Some of the walls are three feet in thickness. Two of the rooms in the interior are wainscotted with carved oak, in the style of the "olden time."

SEATON-ROSS.—Area, 3,380 acres; population, 568 souls; rateable value, £2,849.; assessed property, £3,351. This was anciently the lordship of Christopher Seaton, who had married the King of Scotland's sister; but in the wars with Scotland, it was given by Edward I. to Edmund de Mauley, as part of a reward for his valour in those wars. From his descendants it passed to the family of Ross, of whom Thomas, Lord Ross, for his adherence to the Lancastrians, having forfeited his estates to the Crown, this manor was given by Edw. IV. to John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, who was then steward of that King's household. Wm. C. Maxwell, Esq., is now Lord of the Manor, owner of a great part of the soil, impropiator, and patron of the living, which is a Perpetual Curacy, worth £93. per ann., having been augmented with a Parliamentary Grant of £1,200. in 1825. Incumbent, Rev. G. M. Webb. The Church (St. Edmund) is a small plain brick edifice, rebuilt in 1789, by W. H. M. Constable, Esq., and the parishioners. It consists of a nave, chancel, and tower.

The Village is long and straggling, and stands about 6 miles W. by S. of Pocklington. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here.

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## Howdenshire Wapentake.

THIS division of the East Riding is bounded on the north by the Holme Beacon division of Harthill Wapentake; on the east by that of Hunsley Beacon; on the south by the river Ouse; and on the west by the Derwent. It is about ten miles in length, extending westward on the north bank of the Ouse, from its confluence with the Trent and Humber, to the point where it receives the river Derwent. It is a level district, now highly cultivated, well drained, and very fertile, though a great portion of it was, till the latter part of the last century, a moory and fenny morass, one part called *Bishop Soil*, and the other *Walling Fen*. The former contained 3,668 acres, on which the parishes of Howden, Easttrington, and Blacktoft, had right of stray. On its enclosure, under an Act passed in 1767, allotments amounting to 2,622A. 2P. were awarded to the 14 townships of Howden parish; 702A. 2R. 16P. to Easttrington parish; and 343A. 1R. 35P. to Blacktoft parish. Nearly 1,000 acres of these allotments are copyhold, under the Bishop of Ripon. *Walling Fen* comprises about 5,000 acres, extending eastward into the South Hunsley Beacon division of Harthill Wapentake. On the enclosure of this fen, under an Act passed in 1777 (but the award was not ratified till 1781), it was

divided amongst the 48 surrounding townships, which previously had the right of stray upon it; and many of these allotments lie at the distance of from four to five miles from their respective townships. Upwards of 1,235 acres of it were awarded to Easttrington parish; 954 acres to Howden parish; and 365 acres to Blacktoft parish. Of the two first allotments, about 500 acres are copyhold under the Bishop of Ripon. The Market Weighton Canal is cut through the middle of Walling Fen; and near Newport and New Village is a small building called the *Forty Eight House*, from its being erected by the 48 townships, as a place of meeting for their delegates, who assembled in it to settle the affairs of the fen when it was an open pasture. The *Wapentake* includes the parishes of Howden, Blacktoft, Easttrington, and Wressle, containing altogether 30,342 acres, and 7,984 persons, viz:—3,975 males, and 4009 females. The *Manorial Liberty*, of which the Bishop of Ripon is now Lord Paramount and chief bailiff, extends also into Barlby, Brantingham, Hemingbrough, Skipwith, Walkington, and Welton-cum-Melton, in the East Riding; and Holtby, in the North Riding. Before the enclosure and drainage of Bishop Soil and Walling Fen, and the improvements of the embankments, the river Ouse often overflowed and inundated all the low grounds about Howden. In 1700, a dead body was brought in a boat from Barmby to Howden church; and during a flood in 1763, when the bank of Barmby Marsh was broken, a boat with five men and a boy in it, sailed from the town over the enclosures to Howden Dyke.

## HOWDEN.

Howden, the capital of Howdenshire, called in Domesday *Hovedene* (and by Gent, *Howlden*), is an extensive parish, comprising the market town of Howden and thirteen townships, noticed hereafter. The area of the entire parish is 16,292 acres, and in 1851 it contained 5,178 inhabitants. The amount of assessed property in 1815 was £25,767.

The *Manor of Howden* and its dependencies form a Baronial Liberty and Church Peculiar called Howdenshire. In the Saxon times the manor and church belonged to the Abbey of *Medeshamstede* (now Peterborough), from which institution they appear to have been wrested, in consequence of the non-payment of the tax called Danegelt, by that monastery. After the battle of Hastings the Conqueror gave the manor, church, &c., to Wm. Karilepho, Bishop of Durham, and that prelate shortly afterwards gave the church and its appurtenances to the monastery of Durham, and retained the manor for himself and his successors. According to Domesday, King Edward the Confessor had this manor, when it was valued at forty pounds; but when

the Norman Survey was made, it belonged to the Bishop of Durham, and was only worth twelve pounds. This reduction of its value tells a fearful tale of the ravages which the country had undergone. William Bishop of Durham being accused of joining in the conspiracy of the rebellious Barons, in the reign of William Rufus, that monarch ravaged Howden and Welton, and seizing these and several other places belonging to that See, in Yorkshire, bestowed them upon Odo de Campania, and Alan, Count of Richmond, his favorites. Henry I. afterwards restored them to Ralph, the then Bishop. In several records it is stated that the Bishops of Durham held all pleas within his Liberty of Howdenshire, which he was entitled to hold in his County Palatine of Durham, pleas of the Crown only excepted. Some of the Bishops appointed Justices of the Peace for Howdenshire.

The manor and its appurtenances appear to have been demised on various occasions to meet the pecuniary wants of several of the Bishops, who held it from time to time; and it has at various times been the subject of forfeiture, of grant and of re-grant, nevertheless always coming back to the See of Durham. Bishop Barnes demised to Queen Elizabeth, for a term of 90 years, the manor of Howden, and its appendages, together with the park (*les groves*) and three water corn mills, at a yearly rent of 34s. 8d. He also demised to the Queen the fisheries, shores, passages, and ferry boat at Howden Dyke, for 10s. 4d. per ann.; a horse mill at Howden, for 23s. 4d. per ann.; and the horse tracking, fishery, and passage, from the river Ouse to the stone bridge, in the street called Briggate, in Howden, for the yearly rent of 12d.

The manor of Howden was in lay hands during the Commonwealth, and was again attached to the See at the Restoration. Here it continued till the bishopric of Ripon was formed and constituted in 1836, from which time it became an integral part of that See. A considerable portion of the manor is of the tenure called customary freehold; the fines are small and certain; and in addition to a considerable revenue derived from these fines, the Bishop has about 600 acres of land in Howden, 80 in Barmby, 250 in Skelton, and 280 in Saltmarshe. He has also the fisheries and rights of ferries on the the river Ouse, from Cawood to Melton, a distance of thirty miles.\* He appoints the Coroner, and other officers of the Liberty, for which a court

\* The Bishops of Durham certainly claimed the right of fishing and other manorial rights in the river for this distance, but these exclusive rights would hardly be found tenable at this day. In 1842, two whales and two sturgeons were caught on the shores of the manor of Howden, and carried away by the populace; but as they were said to appertain to the Bishop of Durham, King Edw. III. issued his writ to bring the offenders to justice. The fisheries formerly abounded in salmon, and were of considerable value, but during the last half century, they have become nearly valueless.

for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held every Saturday three weeks; and he also holds courts leet, baron, &c. Lord Howden is the steward. The Bishop's principal lessees for the above-mentioned demesne lands are the Rev. J. D. Jefferson, Philip Saltmarshe, Esq., and Wm. Scholfield, Esq.

Howdenshire, for ecclesiastical purposes, was a peculiar in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, but now it is merged in the Archdeaconry of the East Riding.

Howden township was in two manors in 1670, called Metham and Harforth; and the chief proprietors of the soil at present are the Rev. J. D. Jefferson, Mrs. Dunn, Colonel Richardson, and the Rev. Robert Sutton.

The market town of Howden is situated one mile N. of the river Ouse, 23 miles W. of Hull, 10 E. by N. of Selby, 20 E.S.E. of York, 175 miles N. by W. of London by coach road, and 220 by railway. The ferry across the Ouse at Howden Dyke is one mile S., and Booth Ferry, two miles S.E. of the town. The Howden Station, on the Hull and Selby Railway, is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile N. from the town. The township contains 2,774 acres, including the river coast, and in 1851 it had 2,491 inhabitants, 2,285 of whom resided in the town, viz:—1,060 males, and 1,175 females. The rateable value of the township is £6,491.; and the amount of assessed property, £6,890.

The town consists of a Market Place, in which there is an ancient stone cross, and a few well built well paved streets, which are lighted with gas, from works erected by Mr. J. Malam, in 1832, and now belonging to Mr. Thomas Haydon, of Hull. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The *Market* is on Saturday, and on every alternate Tuesday is a market for cattle. A *Wool Market* is held on three Wednesdays every year, in the months of June and July.

The *Spring Fair* for horses, cattle, &c., established some years ago, is held on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of April, when the meeting of the Howdenshire Agricultural Society takes place; and on the 26th of September, and six following days, a great and long celebrated horse fair is held here. The latter is perhaps the largest fair for horses in the world, and it is usually attended by dealers, breeders, and purchasers, from all parts of this and many foreign countries; some of whom are frequently commissioned to purchase horses at this far-famed mart, for Emperors, Kings, and Princes. This great fair was established by a charter of King John, in 1200, and during its continuance the town is densely crowded. A pleasure fair is also held during that week. An annual *Foal Show* was established on the 30th of August, 1855. An annual *Steeple Chase* now takes place here on the 18th of April, being established three years ago. The first Horticultural Exhibition at this



place occurred on the 16th of August, 1855. *Petty Sessions* are held here before the magistrates of the district, on the first Saturday of every month; and the *County Court* is held monthly, before Judge Raines. There is a neat Police Station, containing apartments for the superintendent. Howden is a polling place in the election of the Parliamentary representatives of the East Riding. A public building was erected in the Church Yard, in 1850, in which the *Savings' Bank*\* is held, as is also the Petty Sessions and the Mechanics' Institute. There is a branch of the York City and County Bank at Howden. Some years since a *Court of Sewers*, for Howdenshire and the west part of the East Riding, was held here, and had an extensive jurisdiction, having existed from the time of Henry VIII. The ancient *Moot Hall*, which stood in the Market Place, was taken down about 40 years ago.

The *Mechanics' Institute* was founded in Feb. 1849, and now numbers about 150 members. The Reading Room is well supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and the Library contains about 400 vols. Lectures during the winter months. This institute has tended to promote most materially the intellectual progress of the people of Howden.

THE CHURCH.—Howden is celebrated for its ancient and interesting church, a noble edifice, which for beauty of architecture, may vie with any other in England. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and is supposed to occupy the site of a heathen temple. It was at first a Parochial Rectory, in the patronage of the Prior and Convent of Durham, and so continued till the year 1267, when Walter Giffard, Archbishop of York, seeing that the parish of Howden was very wide and large, and that the profits and rents of the church were sufficient for the maintenance of many spiritual men, ordained that there should be in it five prebends for ever, each of them to maintain at his own proper costs, a priest and clerk in Holy Orders, to administer in the same church, in a canonical habit. Thus was the church of Howden made collegiate. The same prelate ordained that certain revenues should be assigned to the Canons, which said Canons, should, for three months in the year at least, make their personal residence in the church; that the Prior and Convent of Durham should have the patronage of the said prebends; and that the area, or church yard, should be proportionately divided to the prebendaries for their habitations. The prebends were those of Howden, Thorpe, Saltmarsh, Barmby, and Laxton. In 1279, Wm. Wickwane, Archbishop of York, with

\* The *Howdenshire Savings' Bank* was established in 1818. The number of depositors in November, 1854, was 706; and the total amount due to the depositors was £21,794. 16s. Mr. Charles Hutchinson, Secretary. The new bank was opened for business, March 29th, 1851.

the consent of the Prior and monks of Durham, ordained a sixth prebend in this church, called the Prebend of Skipwith. The prebendaries were obliged to keep the chancel or choir of the church in repair, to find bread and wine, and bell ropes, and to keep hospitality. In the 26th of Henry VIII. (1535) the prebends of this church were valued as follows, viz:—Howden, £18. 13s. 4d. in the gross, and £12. in the clear; Thorpe, £16. 11s. 8d. gross, £9. 18s. 4d. clear; Saltmarsh, £16. 13s. 4d. gross, £10. clear; Skipwith, £12. 10s. 6½d. gross, £10. 11s. 2½d. clear; Skelton, £15. 13s. 4d. gross, £9. clear; and Barmby, £16. 16. 8d. gross, and £9. 13s. 4d. clear. The collegiate establishment was dissolved in the 1st Edw. VI. (1547), and the temporalities thereby became vested in the Crown, in which they remained till 1592, when Queen Elizabeth granted and sold them to Edw. Frost, John Walker, their heirs and assigns for ever. The revenues which supported the fabric having thus passed into private hands, the choir became totally neglected, and continued going gradually to decay till the year 1634 and 1635, when it became unsafe to celebrate divine service in it, and the nave was repaired, new roofed, and fitted up for that purpose by the parishioners. About the middle of the year 1696, the groined stone roof of the choir fell in. Gent, in his *History of Ripon*, published in 1733, tells us that the choir of Howden church “fell down not many years ago. But in the wicked usurper’s time,” he continues, “the inner part was miserably rent to pieces; its comely, tuneful, and melodious organ pulled down; some of the vile miscreants, his soldiers, carrying the pipes, and scornfully striving to tune them, as they proceeded towards Wressle, two miles from this place.”

Besides the Canons of this church, there were chantry priests connected with it, for the altars of St. Mary, St. Thomas, St. Catherine, St. Cuthbert, and St. Andrew. In the Saxon times this church had several shrines and relics. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, St. Osara, sister of Osred, King of Northumbria, had a shrine here, and her miracles had a fame beyond the confines of the kingdom.

The date of the present church is not known, but it certainly stands on the foundations of a more ancient edifice—the church mentioned in *Domesday*. The plan is cruciform, having a nave, and north aisle, and two south aisles, a chancel and aisles, with a Chapter House on the south side, and transepts with east aisles. It is partly in the Early English, but principally in the Decorated style. From the centre rises a magnificent tower, of excellent proportions, in which is a sweet and musical peal of eight bells, which were opened on the 14th July, 1775. The west front is made into four divisions by buttresses, the two marking the nave, finishing above the

roof in octagonal caps, richly crocketed, and pierced with small windows. The fronts of these two buttresses are panelled; and each has a niche containing a statue; one of them representing a Bishop with a church in his hand. In the centre division is a beautiful pointed doorway, the arch recessed, and resting on numerous columns with leaved capitals; and on each side are blank pointed arches. Over the doorway is a fine window of four lights, divided by a transom, and having much handsome tracery of a very original character in the sweep of the arch. The design rises to a crocketed apex, terminating in a foliated cross. In the divisions on each side of the nave is a pointed window of three lights, with elegant tracery. In the extreme south aisle is a depressed arched window of three lights. The windows of the other parts of the building are all pointed, and the buttresses of the nave and transepts have angular caps. The parapets of the aisles are plain, but supported on a beautiful cornice; the clerestory of the nave has a series of double pointed windows, and is finished with a plain parapet. In the front of each transept is a pointed doorway, and a large window above of four lights and a transom; and the finish of this part of the church is a sculptured block cornice. The beautiful choir is now in ruins. The east end is made into three divisions by highly enriched buttresses, entirely filled with crocketed niches, &c. The centre displays a noble window, the tracery and munnions of which are lost. This front, when perfect, must have been gorgeous in the extreme, and have presented a fine specimen of the architecture of the 14th century. The tower is very stately, and is said to have been built by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, about 1390. Camden and others have stated that it was built by that prelate, "that in case of a sudden inundation, the inhabitants might save themselves in it." Mr. Bigland calls this assertion, "a dream of the celebrated antiquary" (Camden), and a "romantic tale;" for if the banks of the two rivers in the neighbourhood (the Ouse and Derwent) were levelled, the town of Howden could never be laid more than six or eight feet under water. The lower windows of the tower are very lofty, being of three lights, with two transoms, in the purest perpendicular style; the upper windows have a single transom, and the top is embattled. The interior is spacious, and is about to be refitted; the nave is divided from the aisles by six pointed arches, springing from columns formed by the union of four cylinders with octagonal capitals. The extreme south aisle is short, and adjoining it is a porch, now used as a vestry. The arch between the nave and transept is filled up. Within the last dozen years great improvements and reparations have been made in various parts of the fabric, by public subscription, and the ruined part has been made more secure, by clamping it with iron.

Two side screens were thrown across the transept, and several of the windows were filled with beautiful stained glass.\* The church has a fine organ. The font, of florid Gothic character, was presented to the church a few years ago, by Mr. Henry Rogerson, of Bramley. On the north side of the transept towards the south, are the remains of two chantries thrown into one; the piscinas remain, and the division walls may yet be traced. They were formerly the burial place of the Metham family, as also those of Hamilton, with whom they intermarried; but the whole is now, and has long been used as the burial place of Philip Saltmarshe, Esq., who lately introduced into it two elegantly stained glass windows. There were six fine windows on each side of the choir. The Chapter House is entered from the south aisle of the choir by a splendid arch, with canopied niches on each side, and on the left of the passage is a chantry, supposed to be that of St. Thomas, now the burial place of the family of Clarke, of Knedlington. The piscina still remains. There are some stone coffins in the choir, and several monuments in the church to the families of Scholfield, Saltmarshe, Dunn, Jefferson, Worsop, and others. The dimensions of this noble church are, length of the nave, 105 feet; breadth of nave, 66 feet; length of the transept, 117 feet; breadth of the same, 30 feet; length of the choir, 120 feet; breadth of ditto, 66 feet; and height of the tower, 135 feet.

The *Chapter House* (now a ruin) is a superb and very beautifully proportioned octagonal edifice, with buttresses at the angles; each containing two pointed niches. In each division was an elegant window of three lights, and above each window was a pedimental canopy, crocketed, and terminating in a rich finial. The finish was a pierced parapet of quatrefoils, and pinnacles at the angles. Its beautiful groined roof and octagonal spire fell in on St. Stephen's day, 1750. The diameter of the interior is only 24 feet, and it contains 30 seats, separated by clustered pillars, very small and extremely delicate, having foliated capitals of pierced work, from which rises rich tabernacle work, ornamenting pointed arches. The seats are canopied, in imitation of a groined and ribbed arch. This is, doubtless, the most elegant part of the sacred edifice, and perhaps, may be considered the *chef d'œuvre* of its founder, Bishop

\* The stained glass in the three south windows of the nave, inserted in 1841, contains—the most eastward—the arms of Saltmarshe, Sotherton, Bethell, Empson, Worsop, and Eastcourt; the middle window contains the Royal Arms, those of the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ripon, Lords Hotham, Howden, and Galway; and the third window those of Clarke, Dunn, Jefferson, Thompson (Lord Wenlock), Athorpe, Wyndham, Menzies, and Broadley; all contributors to the reparation fund. The stained glass above the communion table represents the Blessed Virgin, St. Peter, and St. Cuthbert.

Skirlaw, who was a man of exquisite taste in architecture, yet we can scarcely agree with Mr. Hutchinson, the historian of Durham, that it is the finest piece of pointed architecture in the kingdom. A connoisseur in pointed architecture, who viewed this edifice in company with Mr. Bigland, gave his decided opinion that it is inferior to the Chapter House at York; and others, who have been consulted on the subject, agree in this decision. There is no doubt that in minuteness and delicacy of workmanship, it is certainly superior to that at York; but in general effect and size it is much inferior. The vestibule or passage from the choir to this building is very rich in architectural elegance. The church of Howden is kept in repair by a yearly assessment throughout the parish, every township paying its proportional rate, as settled soon after the dissolution of the Collegiate establishment.

The Bishops of Durham had a *Palace* on the south side of the church of Howden, the remains of which have been converted into a farm house, called the *Old Hall*, now in the occupation of Mr. George Clarke, Jun. To the east are the ruins of several large buildings, with the remains of the ribs and groinings of an extensive cloister. Over an arch here are the arms of Skirlaw, and over the gate leading out of the yard to the granaries are the arms of Cardinal Langley. On the south side of the mansion was a park extending to the banks of the Ouse. This palace was the favourite residence of many of the Bishops of Durham. Here Bishop Pudsey died in 1195, and was carried for interment to his Cathedral. Bishop Walter Kirkham also died here, in 1260, and after being embowelled, was taken to Durham; and in 1406, Bishop Skirlaw died and was embowelled here, and was buried in Durham. This great benefactor to the town of Howden, who raised the tower of the church, and spent large sums on the fabric, erected that architectural gem, the Chapter House, and built the large hall in the palace, was a native of Skirlaugh. (See vol. i., page 411; vol. ii., page 392.) Near the palace, forming the eastern boundary of the church yard, were the Prebendal Residences, which, after having stood for four centuries, were removed in 1850, by the Bishop of Ripon and his lessee.

A recent writer contrasts the Howden of the 15th century with the Howden of to-day; then, he says, the town had residing within its narrow bounds a Bishop of Durham, almost equally potent in spiritual and temporal power. Around him assembled the six Prebendaries of the church, each of whom supported a Vicar for the performance of parochial duties in his own district. Again there were the five chantry priests, with a number of clerks, choristers, vergers, &c. The Reformation saw all these swept away, and what has the church of Howden now in the place of this grand array of dignity and

wealth? It has one Vicar, subsisting upon a stipend (£162. a year) utterly insufficient for the maintenance of a gentleman and his family; and this trifling sum has been partly raised by an augmentation of £400. from Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1821 and 1826. Truly indeed does this writer exclaim, "the Reformation, dissent, and diversity of religious faith have done their work." There is no Vicarage House. The *Living* is in the gift of the Crown, and the incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Guy. The only *Chapels of Ease* in the fourteen townships of Howden parish, are at Laxton and Barmby. There appears to have been a *Chapel* in Howden dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, but its site is not known. It may have been a chantry connected with the church. There was also a *Cell*, or *Hermitage*, at "Ayngelstone Hyrst," probably Ringstone Hurst. John Richardson, a hermit or friar of the Franciscan Order, officiated thereat, and had the grant of a penny a day for life from Bishop Fox, who was consecrated in 1494.

The other places of worship in the town are the following. The *Wesleyan Chapel*, in Hailgate, built in 1786, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1832, is a neat edifice, into which a good organ was introduced in 1834, at a cost of £200. Attached to the chapel are a Sunday School and two good houses for the ministers, erected on ground given to the society by Mr. Wm. Dyson, of Howden; and there is a large *Wesleyan School* in Flatgate, built in 1847, at a cost of upwards of £800. The *Independent Chapel*, in Bridgegate, was erected in 1795, and enlarged in 1837. It is endowed with land worth £50. per annum, purchased with £500. left in 1725, by Mr. Joshua Jefferson, of Hook, subject to a weekly distribution of twelve penny loaves among the poor members. In it is a marble tablet to the Rev. Joshua Williamson, minister of the chapel for 52 years, who died in 1833, aged 81 years. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was erected in 1837, and the *Reform Methodists* worship in a chapel which was formerly used by the Inghamites.

*Catholic Church*.—This neat Gothic edifice, which stands on the Knedlington road, is built of brick, with stone dressings. The foundation stone was laid with much ceremony, in September, 1850, and the building comprises a nave with side aisles, an apse, chancel, or sanctuary, and a bell turret. All the windows are of two lights, except those in the sanctuary, which are of one light. The interior is very neat and impressive, the five windows in the sanctuary are filled with beautifully stained glass, by Barnet, late of York, at the expense of Mrs. Maxwell, of Everingham; and Mr. Barnet filled the east window of the north aisle, or *Lady Chapel*, with the same fine material, at his own cost. The seats are single, the roofs open, and there is a tribune, or organ gallery, at the end of the nave. An altar, with a statue

of the Blessed Virgin, is about to be erected in the side chapel. Adjoining the church is the Presbytery, or priest's residence. The Rev. Thos. Danson is the present pastor of this mission.

In the church yard is a school called the *Free Grammar School*, but we cannot find that there ever was any endowment annexed to it, or that any grammar scholars have been taught in it gratuitously. The master however receives £2. 8s. per annum, left by Thos. Cutts, in 1722, out of land in Salt-marshes, for the instruction of six poor children in reading and writing; and twenty guineas per annum, left by Robert Jefferson, Esq., in 1803, out of property in Howden, for the instruction of twelve poor boys of Howden, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The *National School*, in Pinfold Street, is a good brick building, erected by subscription in 1826; and there is an *Infant School* in connexion with it, in Dunn's Lane.

The *Howden Poor Law Union*, formed in 1837, comprehends 40 parishes and townships, embracing an area of 102 square miles. The *Union Workhouse*, on the Knedlington road, was built in 1839, at a cost of upwards of £4,000., and is an ornamental structure, capable of accommodating 200 inmates. Thomas Clarke, Esq., is the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and Mr. Geo. Green, Workhouse Master. In the town of Howden is a Lying-in-Charity, a Clothing Society, and several Benefit and Friendly Societies. The benefactions of the town for charitable purposes, the particulars of which are given in a pamphlet published in 1848, by the late Mr. James Campbell, amount to from £50. to £60. per annum.

*Howden Hall*, the property and residence of Mr. John Banks, is a large ancient brick mansion, at the east end of the town. It was the Manor House of a small manor called *Paradise*, and was sold by the Belt family in 1702, to the Worsops, from whom it was purchased in 1849, by its present owner. In the grounds is a variegated oak tree, which measures six feet in circumference. *Derwent House*, a large brick building, cemented, erected in 1853-4, in the Grecian style, is the property and residence of Mrs. Dunn. The stream called the Old Derwent runs close to it. *North Hall* is the residence of John George Weddell, Esq.

*Howden Dyke Hamlet* consists of a good inn, a wharf, and some cottages. Here, as we have observed, is a ferry across the Ouse. The *Corn Mills* in Howden township are a steam mill in the town (formerly a sacking manufactory), and a wind mill in Hailgate, both in the occupation of Mr. William Walker; a steam mill called Flatfield Mill, built in 1852, as well as a wind mill erected in 1855, and two ancient post mills.

*Roger de Hoveden* a celebrated English historian, who flourished in the

reign of Henry II., was born at Howden. He entered the church, was for some time a Professor of Theology at Oxford, and was also a lawyer. His annals commence in 731, the period at which Bede finished, and they conclude in 1201. His history is of great authority, and was published in Sir Henry Savile's Collection of Ancient English Historians, 1596—1601.

Howden gives the title of *Baron* to John Hobart Caradoc, who is son of the first Lord Howden, by the third daughter of the 1st Earl Clanwilliam. He was born in Dublin in 1799; married, in 1830, the daughter of Paul, Count Skavronsky, of Russia; and succeeded his father in 1839. He is a Colonel in the army, was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, in 1817-18, and is now the British Ambassador at the court of Spain. The first peer was son of Archbishop Craddock, of Dublin, and was raised to the peerage in reward for his military services. The family claim descent from Carodoc, and the ancient Princes of Wales.

*Asselby Township*.—In Domesday this place is spelt *Aschilebi*, and in later records *Aislaby*. Its area is 1,117 acres; population, 296 souls; rateable value, £1,180.; assessed property, £1,091. At the time of the Norman Conquest the land belonged to the Bishop of Durham and Earl Morton, and Nigel Fossard held lands under the latter, and two extensive fisheries, which yielded about 2,400 eels annually. The reputed manor, the greater part of the soil, the tithes, &c., were held by the Prebendaries of Barmby, and after the dissolution of Howden College, were granted to lay persons. Thomas Clarke, Esq., is the present owner of nearly all the land in the township. The open fields were enclosed in 1837. *Asselby Island* is seated in the river Ouse, and contains ten acres, belonging to Drax, in the West Riding.

The *Village* of Asselby is situated 2 miles W. of Howden, and the gardens in its vicinity produce great quantities of fruit. Here is the base of an ancient stone cross, and near it that time honoured instrument of punishment, the stocks. There is a Wesleyan as well as a Primitive Methodist Chapel, the latter built in 1850. The family of Aislaby had possessions here in ancient times, and are supposed to have taken their name from that of the township. The poor have about five acres of land.

*Balkholme Township* contains 1,199 acres, and 220 inhabitants; rateable value, £1,068. Thos. Whittaker, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and Benjamin Brackenburt, Esq., are the principal landowners. The *Village* is scattered, and stands  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles E. of Howden. Balkholme was formerly the property of the Metham family.

*Barmby-on-the-Marsh Chapelry*.—Situated at the junction of the Ouse and



Derwent rivers, this township contains 1,711 acres, and 500 inhabitants. Tradition says that the Conqueror gave *Barnebi*, as it is called in Domesday, to forty of his soldiers. About the year 1200 the Bishop of Durham "gave all his waste in Barnebi, to his men of Barnebi for ever." The manor, the tithes, and a great part of the soil, which formed part of the endowment of the prebend of Barmby, in Howden church, were granted by Queen Elizabeth to the family of White of Wallingwells, but now belongs to Thomas Clarke, Esq., of Knedlington. The Bishop of Ripon, the Messrs. Fox, and Mr. John Scholfield, are also considerable proprietors here.

The *Village*, which is large, well built, and pleasant, is seated about 4 miles W. of Howden. Here are two sail cloth and coarse linen manufactories. Two mineral springs, called St. Helen's and St. Peter's wells, one of a chalybeate and the other a sulphurous nature, have been allowed to go to ruin. The *Chapel* (St. Helen) is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and tower. The tower and chancel are of brick, and the nave was the tithe barn of the Prebendary of Barmby before the Reformation. The interior is very neat. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Howden, and incumbency of the Rev. Henry Atkinson. It is worth £40. per annum, derived from land purchased with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty. There is also a *Lectureship* in this chapel, in the patronage of the resident householders, which was founded and endowed with property now worth about £70. per ann., by the two following benefactions;—In the reign of James I., Richard Gailthorpe gave to trustees certain lands, &c., now producing about £100. a year, to be applied to the use of the poor, "the reading minister," and the repairs of the chapel, jetties, staithes, &c.; and in 1712 John Blanchard left 25 acres of land, a house, &c., in trust, to pay £2. yearly to the poor, and the rest of the income to the lecturer and schoolmaster. The property now produces about £50. a year. The Rev. Thomas Guy is the present lecturer. The *School*, for which a house was built in 1834, is conducted on the National system. The master receives £20. a year out of the above-mentioned property, and £5. per annum from Earl Fitzwilliam. The poor have other charities amounting to about £20. per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here. There are two ferries at Barmby, one over the Ouse and the other across the Derwent. The latter river was made navigable from this place to Malton, a distance of 40 miles, under an Act passed in 1701, for making it navigable to the mills near Scarborough; but it was never finished beyond Malton. The navigation of the Derwent belongs to Earl Fitzwilliam.

*Belby Township*.—Area, 679 acres; population, 40 souls; rateable value, £695.; assessed property, £1,255. The whole township except about 30 acres, belongs to John Carver Athorpe, Esq. The *Hamlet* is small, and stands  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile E.N.E. of Howden.

*Brindleys* is an extra-parochial farm of about 170 acres, near Brind, belonging to Colonel George Wyndham, situated about 3 miles N.W. from Howden.

*Cotness Township* is very small, having but 500 acres, and 28 inhabitants. Rateable value, £686. It is principally the property of Philip Saltmarshe, Esq., and the Rev. P. Simpson. The *Hamlet* is 5 miles S. by E. of Howden.

*Kilpin Township* contains about 1,000 acres, and 385 persons; rateable value, £1,308. The chief proprietors are John C. Athorpe, Esq., and the Trustees of the late Miss M. Robinson, of Barlby.

The *Hamlet* is small, and stands 2 miles E.S.E. of Howden.

At *Kilpin Pike*, a hamlet 1 mile S. of Howden, on the bank of the Ouse, is a tannery establishment, a boat building yard, belonging to Mr. Banks, of Howden, who lately built a brig here for the Australian trade; and a considerable river traffic. *Kilpin Lodge* is the residence of J. Singleton, Esq.

*Knedlington Township*.—The hamlet of Booth is included in this township, and its area is 940 acres; population, 178 persons; rateable value, £890; assessed property, £1,268. Knedlington was anciently written Cledington. The tithes and other ecclesiastical dues, as well as the manor, or reputed manor, belonged to the prebendal stall of Howden, but they are now, together with the greater part of the soil, the property of Thomas Clark, Esq. The open fields were enclosed in 1837.

The *Village* of Knedlington is neat and pleasant, and stands about 1 mile W. of Howden. Here is a Quakers' burial ground, which has been disused as such for many years.

*Knedlington Manor* is the seat of Thomas Clarke, Esq. The mansion, which is in the Tudor style, was built in 1841-2, of white stock brick, faced with cut stone, and it contains some stained glass by Warrington, of London. The grounds are well wooded, the shrubberies well stocked with evergreens, and many American trees, the seeds of which were imported into England by the late Wm. Cobbett, are planted here, and flourish well in this fertile soil. The views from these grounds are very pleasing.

The *Old Hall*, at the west end of the village, is a good specimen of the Elizabethan style, and was the property of Sir John Gate, a distinguished Knight in the reign of Henry VIII., and afterwards belonged to the family of Arlush. Dr. Terriek, Bishop of London, who died in 1777, married Ann Arlush, widow, in 1699 (he being at that time Chaplain to the Archbishop

of York), and enjoyed this property in right of his wife.\* It was subsequently in the hands of the Weddells, of Newby, Lords Grantham; and it now belongs to T. Clarke, Esq., and is the residence of Mr. E. Thompson, farmer. One room in the house is panelled with oak, and contains some good carving, with the arms of Terrick, Clarke, and others, in good preservation; but in other parts of the house there are likewise some characteristic decorations. *Barnhill Hall*, nearly a mile N.W. of the village, is an ancient moated building (now a farm house), which, in the time of Henry VII., was the seat of a branch of the Metham family. *Knedlington House* is a neat residence, which, till lately, was occupied as a boarding school for young gentlemen, by the Rev. George Richards.

*Booth* is a small hamlet which gives name to the ferry across the Ouse. The ferry belongs to the Bishop of Ripon, but has long been leased to the Earl of Beverley, whose ancestor, a Duke of Northumberland, obtained a lease of it more than a century ago, when the large commodious house, long called "Booth Ferry Inn," and now *Booth Ferry House*, was built on the opposite side of the river. This well-known "hostel," which was for many years conducted by the late Mr. William Wells, ceased to be an inn in 1848, and it is the residence of Mr. John Wells.

*Laxton Chapelry*.—The area of this township is 1,520 acres, of the rateable value of £1,351.; population, 332 souls; assessed property, £1,918. There were formerly three manors in this township, in the possession of the several families of Metham, Higdon, and Lowson. This, with Skelton, formed a prebend in the church of Howden. Philip Saltmarshe, Esq., is the present Lord of the Manor, and chief proprietor of the soil.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated, four miles S.E. of Howden.

The *Chapel* appears to have been granted and erected in the reign of Chas. I., by three maiden sisters of the family of Dorey. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, is returned at £45. per ann., derived from some donations, and £1,000., granted of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1785 to 1809. Patron, the Vicar of Howden; Incumbent, Rev. R. Ellis. The chancel of the edifice is of stone, but the nave and tower are of brick. There are galleries at the north side and west end. The east window is of four lights and good, but all the others are plain sash windows. The Wesleyans have a small chapel here. The *Manor House* is an ancient building at the west end of the village.

\* Some writers tell us that Dr. Terrick was born in this house. The Arlush family is now extinct. Knedlington and that family gave the subject to an historical tale of the Civil Wars, published a few years ago, and entitled "Howden in the Month of April, 1644." Henry Arlush is the hero of the tale.

*Metham Township.*—In the year 1154, Hugh, Bishop of Durham, granted to John le Clerk, of Howden, all the waste and marsh between *Yuckflete* and *Cotnesse*, unto the double ditch which the said John caused to be made, and this territory is now called the manor of Metham. Jordan, the first descendant of John le Clerk, assumed the name of Metham, and transmitted it to his successors, but the name is now extinct. Sir Thomas Metham, Knight, fell at Marston Moor, fighting for royalty, and Jordan, his son, was slain at the siege of Pomfret Castle. Sir Geo. Metham, Knt., the last of the family, and a very improvident gentleman, sold the estate at Metham, and after some time had little to subsist upon, save a small pension from the Crown. He died at North Cave, in the church of which place he lies buried.

The area of this place is 920 acres; population 60 persons; rateable value, £892. The chief proprietors are the Rev. P. Simpson (Lord of the Manor), Rev. John Empson, and Mr. David Goundrill. The *Hamlet* is situated 6 miles E.S.E. of Howden. On the moor near Metham traces of a Roman pottery were discovered many years ago. *Metham Hall*, a large brick mansion, the seat of the Rev. Philip Simpson, occupies the site, or nearly so, of the family mansion of the Methams. In the lawn in front of it is the trunk of an old oak, 17 feet in circumference, out of the centre of which a young and flourishing tree of good size is growing. *Waterside House*, in the occupation of Mr. William Stephenson, farmer, was built in 1841, near the site of an ancient house on the banks of the Ouse.

*Saltmarshe Township.*—Area, 1,190 acres; population, 144 souls; rateable value, £1,092. The family of Saltmarshe have flourished here since the time of the Norman Conquest, and most probably assumed their name from the place. Allen says, that "Sir Lionel Saltmarsh lived in the reign of Harold, and did homage to William the Conqueror, who knighted him at the Castle of Knore, Nov. 14, 1067, where he gave him, under the royal letters patent, the lordship of Saltmarshe." The present representative of this ancient family, Philip Saltmarshe, Esq. (whose seat is here), is the chief proprietor of the soil. His fine mansion was built by his father, of the same name, who died in 1846, and stands in a well-wooded lawn, and neat pleasure grounds, on the north bank of the Ouse. The prospect from the house is beautiful. The *Village*, which was much improved by the late Mr. Saltmarshe, is very pleasantly situated, about 4 miles S.E. of Howden, and opposite to Reedness on the other side of the Ouse, to which there is a ferry at this place. The *School* is endowed with 20s. per annum, and is chiefly supported by Mrs. Saltmarshe. The poor have other charitable bequests, amounting to about £9. per annum.

*Skelton Township*.—This township lies on the banks of the Ouse, which almost surrounds it, and contains 1,545 acres, and 262 inhabitants; rateable value, £1,651. Robert Scholfield, Esq., Philip Saltmarshe, Esq., and the Bishop of Ripon, are the chief proprietors of the soil.

The *Village* is straggling, and is seated about 2 miles S. by E. of Howden. A neat *School Chapel* was built here in 1851, at the cost of Mr. Scholfield, who also supports it. The building is of brick, with stone dressings, the windows in the end being of three lights, and the other windows of two lights; and attached to the edifice is a porch and vestry. It is licensed for the performance of Divine Service. There is likewise a *Wesleyan Chapel* here, built in 1842. *Sand Hall*, the seat of R. Scholfield, Esq., is situated about 4 miles S.E. from Howden, on the banks of the Ouse, and the grounds are partly encompassed by a winding reach of that river. The house, which is large and of brick, was built about 80 years ago, by John Scholfield, Esq., grandfather of the present owner.

The poor have charities amounting to about £8. 10s. per annum.

*Thorpe Township* is small, having only 296 acres, and 36 inhabitants. The rateable value is 409. It is almost entirely the property of J. C. Athorpe, Esq. The place is situated 1 mile N. of Howden. *Thorpe Hall*, the residence of Mr. William Thompson, is a neat brick building, in a pleasant situation. The poor have 36s. 9d. yearly, from Nelson's charity, and twelve penny loaves weekly, from Althorpe's charity.

*Yorkfleet, or Yokfleet, Township* contains 1,500 acres, including allotments on Bishop Soil and Walling Fen; population, 206 persons; rateable value, £1,605. The river Ouse forms its southern boundary. The principal proprietors are the Rev. John Empson (Lord of the Manor) and Wm. Empson, Esq. The *Village* contains some good farm houses and neat cottages, situated near the banks of the Ouse, 6 miles S.E. from Howden, and immediately opposite Ousefleet. The land in the neighbourhood of the village is in a high state of cultivation, and is very fertile. The *Hall, or Manor House*, built on the moated site of an ancient mansion, is now in the occupation of Mr. Geo. Stockdale, farmer. The *Lodge* is a farm house, held by Mr. Wm. Mitchell; and the *Grange* is situated on the Bishop Soil allotment. The Yorkfleet windmill was erected about 80 years ago, on the site of an old post mill, and is the property of Mr. Robert F. Blanshard, miller. The Wesleyans have a small chapel here.

**BLACKTOFT**.—This parish comprises the townships of Blacktoft and Scalby, and contains altogether 3,313 acres, and 522 inhabitants, of which 377 persons belong to the first named township. The rateable value of Blacktoft is £3,162.

According to local estimation the area of Blacktoft, including the hamlet of Staddlethorpe, is 2,205 acres. The surface is level; the soil, which has been much improved by warping, is now well drained; and the views are very fine, and include the adjacent hills of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The principal landowners are the Rev. W. H. Empson (Lord of the Manor), and J. G. Weddell, Esq. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, augmented with £1,000. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1776 to 1824, and with £200. given by the Rev. N. Ogle, D.D., in 1785, and now returned at £48. per annum. The patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the improprators, and the Rev. Edward Ward is the incumbent. The *Church* was rebuilt in 1841, at a cost of £1,600., raised by subscription, a grant of £150. from the Incorporated Society, and a small parish rate. It is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and an embattled and pinnacled tower, containing three bells. The interior is neat. The *Parsonage*, near the church, was built in 1841. The *Village* is situated on the northern bank of the Ouse, near its confluence with the Trent, and 8 miles E.S.E. of Howden. The river is very broad in this part, and leaves at low water an extensive bed of sand. Here is a staith and ferry, and the steam packets from York, Selby, and Hull, pass daily. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1839; and the Lord of Manor erected a neat *School* (of which he is the chief support) in 1851. The *Manor House* is an ancient brick building, now in the occupation of Mr. E. B. Latham. The poor have £2. 5s. per annum.

*Staddlethorpe Hamlet* consists of a few farm houses and cottages, 1 mile N. of Blacktoft.

*Scalby Township* contains 1,051 acres, according to local estimate, of the rateable value of £1,447. Population, 145 souls. The place consists of four scattered farm houses, and a few cottages, situated four miles N. of Blacktoft, and 7 miles E.S.E. of Howden. The Hull and Selby Railway intersects the township. The chief proprietors are J. G. Weddell, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), the Executors of the late Robert Weddell, Esq., and Mr. James Kirkpatrick, who owns and occupies *Scalby Grange*, a large brick building erected about 30 years ago, upon the site of an ancient house. *Thornton House* (the Manor House) is now a farm house, in the occupation of Mr. John Jacques.

*Cheapsides* is an extra-parochial place of 10 acres of land, and 39 inhabitants, adjoining Scalby. The cottages and the plots of land attached to them are on Walling Fen, and were built and enclosed from the waste long before the general enclosure, as were also some other cottages in other parts of the Fen, which none of the townships were willing to have allotted to them.

**EASTINGTON.**—The townships of Eastington, Bellasize, Gilberdike, Newport-Walling Fen, and Portington with Cavil, are comprised in this parish, the area of the whole being 7,022 acres, and the population 1,867 persons. Assessed property, £7,959. The soil is for the most part a strong clay, the surface is flat, and corn is grown in great abundance. The township of Eastington contains 3,580 acres (including two of the three farms of *Newland*, 1 mile S. of the village, and that of *Brown Hill*, on Bishop Soil), and 380 inhabitants; rateable value, £3,078. The principal landowners are the Rev. J. D. Jefferson, Lord Galway, Mrs. Dunn, and Mr. G. Stephenson.

The *Church* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown, and incumbency of the Rev. C. Hamerton. The *Living* is rated at £12. 9s. 7d., and returned at £202. per annum. The tithes were mostly commuted for allotments, under an Enclosure Act in 1813. The *Fabric* of the church (St. Michael) is an ancient Gothic edifice, comprising the usual parts of a village church. The tower contains three bells. In the chancel are the recumbent effigies of Michael Portington, Esq., and his lady.

The *Vicarage House* is a commodious residence.

The *Village* is situated 3½ miles E.N.E. from Howden. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1827. The *School*, rebuilt by subscription in 1844, at a cost of £300., was founded by Mr. Joseph Hewsley, of this place, in 1727, and endowed by him with a house and garden, occupied by the master, and with about 19 acres of land, which now lets for £24. per annum. The poor of Eastington have a rent charge of £8. a year, left by John Atkinson, in 1716; also four acres of land, left by one Burton; and a yearly rent charge of 20s., left by one Waterson.

*Bellasize Township* contains 1,343 acres, and 276 inhabitants, including the hamlets of *Greenoak* and *Bennetland*, about half a mile N. of the village, and one of the three farms of *Newland*. Rateable value, £1,965.; assessed property, £1,672. The Rev. J. D. Jefferson is Lord of the Manor, chief proprietor of the soil, and impropiator.

The *Village* is small and scattered, and situated about 5 miles E. of Howden, in the vicinity of the Hull and Selby Railway. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1846. *Warwick's House* is the residence of Mr. Thos. Jaques.

*Gilberdike Township.*—Area, 570 acres; population, 721 souls; including the hamlets of *Sandholme*, *Hive*, and *Ousthorpe*, situated from 1 to 2½ miles N., and *Gilberdike-Newport*, or *New Gilberdike*, 2 miles W. of the village. The latter is a modern village, on Walling Fen, forming a suburb of *Newport* and *New Village*. (See page 547.) The land belongs to several owners. The amount of assessed property is £1,969.

The *Village* is seated on the road to Hull, about 6 miles E. by N. of Howden. A *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was erected here in 1846.

*Newport-Walling Fen Township* contains only 250 acres, but has 373 inhabitants. The place belongs chiefly to Thos. Clarke, Esq., and Mr. Geo. Scruton; it is situated on the Market Weighton Canal, and was constituted a township at the enclosure of Walling Fen, in 1780. It forms, with New Gilberdike and New Village, a thriving little town, about 5 miles W. of South Cave. (See pp. 547, 594.) A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1814; and there is also a chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists.

*Portington-cum-Cavil Township*.—Area, about 1,500 acres; population, 111 souls; rateable value, £1,675.; assessed property, £1,660. The soil belongs to Lord Galway, Mr. G. Stephenson, — Fawsett, Esq., the heirs of Mrs. Bell, and others. The *Hamlet of Portington* is scattered, and seated about 3 miles N.E. of Howden, in the line of the Hull and Selby Railway; and *Cavil* is about 1 mile W. of Portington. The *Manor House*, an ancient building, the residence of John Dunn, Esq., formerly belonged to the Portington family. It is double moated, and there are about five acres within the moat, which is 14 feet deep, and 21 feet wide. The *Hall* is another ancient brick building, with old stone windows, and in the occupation of Mrs. Bell. *Portington Grange* is occupied by Mr. F. M. Hodgson. *Cavil Hall* is a large brick building, with two fronts, built about a century ago, and now the residence of Mr. Thomas Bell, farmer. *Burland House* is occupied by Mr. Edward S. Bell. In a lane near Portington, in 1814, were discovered three imperfect coins, and a Roman urn, containing upwards of one hundred coins, all in high preservation, and comprising, with the exception of two, coins of the several Emperors from Nero to Commodus.

WRESSELL.—This parish, the name of which is spelt variously, Wreshill, Wresil, and Wressle, includes several hamlets which will be noticed below, and contains 3,705 acres, and 378 inhabitants, of whom 167 reside at Wressell. The rateable value is £4,265.; and the amount of assessed property, £8,592. Colonel George Wyndham is Lord of the Manor, and chief proprietor of the soil. Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, a younger son to Henry, the 1st Earl of Northumberland, being in great favour with Richard II., “was much enriched,” says an old writer, “and among other estates, purchased this manor of Wressil, and built a Castle there; but he dying without issue, it came to the Earl of Northumberland.” This Earl having rebelled against Henry IV., was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Shrewsbury, and this lordship and castle were forfeited to the Crown. Some years afterwards they were given to John, Duke of Bedford, that King’s third son, who



left them to his nephew and heir. King Edward IV. granted them to John, Marquis Montague; but afterwards suspecting his fidelity, he deprived him of them, which act so exasperated the Marquis, that he took part with the Earl of Warwick, his brother, in restoring Henry VI., who thereupon restored this estate to the Marquis and his heirs. The ruins of *Wressell Castle*, the ancient baronial residence of the Earl of Northumberland, are situated on a considerable eminence. This princely mansion is described at some length by Leland. He tells us that when he saw it in the reign of Henry VIII., it was "one of the most propre" mansions "beyond Trente;" that it was "al of very fair and great squarid stone, both withyn and withowte: whereof (as sum hold opinion) much was brought owt of France;" that it contained five towers, one of which belonged to the gate house, and that it was moated on three sides, the entrance being on the fourth side, which was not moated. Three of the apartments were adorned with poetical inscriptions, or proverbs. The house continued in all its splendour till the Civil War broke out, in the reign of Chas. I., when it was garrisoned with soldiers for the Parliament, and sustained much injury. In 1648 Pontefract Castle was seized for the King, and underwent a siege of ten months; and to prevent any further surprises of this kind, the Parliament resolved to dismantle all the castles in this part of England. The Earl of Northumberland repaired to London, and whilst he was there exerting all his influence to save the noble seat of his ancestors, and though he was a firm and active partizan of the Parliamentary cause, a sudden and unexpected order for its destruction was issued by the Parliamentary Committee at York, and before the Earl could receive notice of the design, the outward works of defence were removed. Thus stood the mansion till the year 1650, when, notwithstanding all the Earl's endeavours to preserve it, an order was issued for further demolishing it. In consequence of this order, three sides of the square, which formerly composed the Castle, were entirely demolished; but the whole south front, which was the most considerable, and contained some of the principal state rooms, was left standing, except the battlements, and was occupied as a farm house till 1796, when it was accidentally burnt, and nothing now remains but the shell, "a mouldering monument of feudal grandeur." This front was of the finest masonry, flanked by two large square towers, surmounted by octagonal turrets, one of which was used as a beacon in times of danger. The Northumberland family had another Castle at Leckonfield (See p. 526), where further particulars of their style of living, &c., will be found, and where it has been shewn how their manors in this neighbourhood passed to the Wyndham family.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued at £5. 13s. 9d., and returned at £157. per annum. Patron and impropriator, Col. Wyndham; Vicar, the Hon. and Rev. Fitzroy H. R. Stanhope. Tithes commuted in 1839. The *Church* (St. John of Beverley) is a small modern brick building, having a nave, chancel, and tower, erected on the site of an ancient church; but for many years divine service was performed in a private chapel at the castle.

The *Village* is scattered, and stands about 3½ miles N.W. of Howden, near the river Derwent, and in the line of the Hull and Selby Railway, which is here carried across the river by a cast iron bridge of 70 feet span.

*Brind*, or *Bourne*, is a small hamlet of four farm houses and a few cottages, about 2½ miles N. by W. of Howden, and 1½ E. of Wressell; population, 53.

*Loftsme* consists of a farm house and an inn, situated 3 miles N.W. of Howden; population, 20. The Derwent is here crossed by a good bridge, erected about 1800, at a cost of £4,000., raised by twenty-four shareholders, who are remunerated by tolls.

*Newsholme*, or *Newsham*, is a hamlet, consisting of five farm houses, and some cottages, 2 miles N.W. of Howden; population, 138 souls. Amongst the scattered farms are *Prickett Hill*, in the occupation of Mr. John Moor; *Rowland Hall*, &c.

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## Ouse and Derwent Wapentake.

THIS Wapentake takes its name from its situation between the river Ouse, which is its western boundary, and the river Derwent, which separates it on the eastern side from the divisions of Holme and Wilton, and which joining with the Ouse, makes its southern boundary, as the City of York and the North Riding does its northern. The parishes which it comprises are Dunnington, Elvington, Escrick, Fulford, Hemingbrough, Heslington, Kexby, Naburn, Riccall, Skipwith, Stillingfleet (part of), Thorganby, and Wheldrake. Area, 54,129 acres; population, 10,811 souls, viz:—5,595 males, and 5,216 females.

DUNNINGTON.—This parish contains the townships of Dunnington and Grimston, comprising together 3,199 acres, and 850 inhabitants, of which 779 reside at Dunnington. The amount of assessed property in 1815, was £3,174. The rateable value of Dunnington is £2,687.; and of Grimston, £679. The manor is copyhold, of which the Prebendaries of Dunnington and Ampleforth are lords. The copyholders are numerous, and at the enclo-

sure, in 1770, of about 1,000 acres of common, it was divided, subject to certain fines, but made tithe free by an allotment of about 100 acres. The soil is various; the scenery is pleasing; eastward is a fine view of the Wolds, northward a large extent of level country, the old Castles of Craike and Sheriff Hutton being distinctly seen, with the dark hills of Hambleton in the distance. To the west lies York, whose magnificent Cathedral forms a conspicuous object, and southward is an extensive prospect over flat land.

The *Living* is a Rectory, rated in the King's Books at £19. The tithes were commuted in 1840, for a rent charge of £348., and there are 100 acres of glebe. The patronage is vested in the Countess of Bridgewater, and the present Rector is the Rev. Edw. J. Randolph, Canon of York Cathedral.

The *Church* (St. Nicholas) consists of a nave, with side aisles and porch, a chancel, and west tower. The nave and aisles were rebuilt, and the chancel and tower repaired in 1840, at a cost of £1,200., of which sum Lady Bridgewater contributed £700., and the church is now a very neat stone building. The windows are chiefly of one light, and some of them are filled with stained glass, by Wailes. The nave and aisles are separated by circular arches, springing from similar columns; the roof is of dark oak, and the interior has a chaste and elegant appearance; the original style of architecture, the Norman and Decorated English, having been adhered to in all the improvements. There is a good organ, and a neat modern font. In the church yard are the remains of an ancient sepulchral cross.

The *Rectory House* is a good residence.

The *Village*, which is large, well built, and particularly neat, is seated about 4 miles E. by N. from York. The stump of an old stone cross, which stood in its centre for ages, was removed to the garden of the Rectory in 1840, and a new cross erected in its stead. A small lock-up was built here in 1850. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a small chapel here; and there is a *National School*, principally supported by the Rector. The high road from York to Bridlington here separates the East from the North Riding. Dunnington was once noted for the cultivation of chicory, and there are now standing nine kilns in which that plant was dried; its cultivation, &c., is said to have afforded employment to 400 persons, during a large portion of the year. The chief trade at present is the manufacture of agricultural implements, machines, carts, &c., and the excellence of these indispensable articles to the tiller of the soil has caused Dunnington to be known far and wide. Many hands are employed in these branches of trade, by Mr. Thomas Abbey, and Mr. William Barker.

*Dunnington House* is now, and has been for several years, a well-conducted

*Asylum for the Insane*, it is licensed for 50 inmates of both sexes, and the proprietor of the establishment is Mr. Robt. H. Hornby. *Dunnington Lodge* is a good farm house, the property and residence Mr. Henry Hart. The *Church Estate* yields an annual income of about £60. The poor have the interest of £10., left by Timothy Overend; the dividends of £75., navy 5 per cent. annuities, given by Dinah Richardson and Thomas Wilson; and a moiety of the rents of four acres of land, left by James Twinan, in 1783, for the poor of Dunnington and Holtby parishes.

*Grimston Township* has a scattered village, 3 miles E. of York, and a population of 71 souls. It contains about 800 acres of land, mostly the property of Geo. L. Fox, Esq. The place is said to be extra-parochial, but the inhabitants are rated for the support of the poor. Rateable value, £679.

ELVINGTON.—This place, according to some, derived its name from the ancient eel fisheries in the district; but others state that it has its name from *Aluf*, its Saxon possessor; and some deduce it from the Latin *Alvenus*. In the Domesday record it is called *Alwintone*. The area of the parish is 2,256 acres; its population is 372 persons; rateable value, £1,903.; assessed property, £2,647. The Derwent forms the eastern boundary of the parish; the soil is various. the rich alluvial meadow ground adjoining the river being called *Ings*. The principal landowners are the Messrs. Spence and Garwood (Lords of the Manor), Lord Wenlock, Mrs. Hulme, and H. Preston, Esq.

The *Living* is a Discharged Rectory, in the patronage of the Crown, rated at £5. 17s. 8½d., and now worth £280. per annum. Land was allotted at the enclosure, in 1769, in lieu of tithes; the glebe consists of about 239 acres, of which 50 acres are wood. Rector, Rev. Thomas Maude.

The *Church* (Holy Trinity) was rebuilt in 1801, by the Rev. A. Cheap, then Rector, who contributed two-thirds of the expense, and by whom the glebe house was also built. The edifice is of brick, with stone quoins and dressings, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower. The east end finishes with a semi-hexagon, and all the windows are in the semi-Gothic style.

The *Village* is seated on an acclivity on the western bank of the Derwent, about 6¼ miles E.S.E. of York. The river is here crossed by a good bridge, and there is a fishery of very ancient establishment. There is a small *Methodist Chapel*, and the *School* is held in what was formerly a chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists. The *Manor House* is an ancient brick building, close to the village; and the *Old Hall* stands in the village.

*Brinkworth Hall*, an ancient mansion, is the seat of Mrs. Hulme; and *Elvington Villa* is a neat house, the residence of Mrs. Cheap. The Hall, for a considerable time anterior to the close of the last century, was the property

and seat of the Sternes, from a junior branch of which family was descended the celebrated author of *Tristram Shandy*, who was maintained at the University of Cambridge, by his cousin, Mr. Sterne, of Elvington.

ESCRICK.—Two townships, Escrick and Deighton, comprising together 6,067 acres, form this parish. The amount of assessed property is £6,218. The first-named township contains 4,120 acres, and 700 inhabitants, and its rateable value is £3,749. Lord Wenlock is Lord of the Manor and owner of the entire township, except about 90 acres of glebe land.

The *Benefice* is a Rectory, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £23. 3s. 9d., and now worth above £500. per annum. Patron, Lord Wenlock; Rector, his lordship's brother, the Hon. and Rev. Stephen Willoughby Lawley, Sub-Dean of the Cathedral of York. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents in 1781. The *Church* (St. Helen) is a handsome structure of brick, with stone quoins and dressings, rebuilt some 70 or 80 years ago, by Beilby Thompson, Esq. At the west end is a handsome tower with a balustrade. The east or principal front forms a centre and wings; the former has a Venetian window, and two Tuscan columns, and is finished with a pediment. In each wing is a square headed doorway with Tuscan columns, and a small pediment. The ground before this front is laid out with great taste. There are four large circular-headed windows on the south side of the church, and the north side is almost entirely occupied with an attached chapel. The interior is exceedingly neat, and the chapel just noticed contains the family pew of the Lord of the Manor, which has in front of it two Tuscan pillars of stone, and a neat balustrade. There are a few very neat monuments to members of the Thompson family.

The *Village* is certainly one of the prettiest and most picturesque in the county, the buildings being mostly of recent date, having small but tasteful gardens adjoining. It is seated on the road from York to Selby, about 6½ miles S.S.E. from the former place. *Escrick Park* is the seat of Lord Wenlock.\* This beautiful park contains about 450 acres, and is well-wooded,

\* This was anciently the seat of Sir Thomas Knyvet, or Knevit, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to James I., and one of those sent to search the vaults of the House of Lords, on the 5th of November, 1605, when Guy Fawkes and 36 barrels of gunpowder were discovered there. Sir Thomas was raised to the peerage by the title of *Baron Knevit, of Escrick*, in 1607, and under that title he was summoned to Parliament in 1608; but he died without issue in 1622, when the title became extinct. His estates passed to Sir Hy. Knivit, of Charlton, in Wiltshire, Knt., whose eldest daughter Elizabeth marrying Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, his son, Sir Edward Howard, Knt., was advanced by Chas. I., in 1630, to the dignity of a Baron of the realm, by the title of *Lord Howard of Escrick*. His grandson was the last of the family of Howard that bore this title. The noble family that now possess this place descended from the Thompsons of

stocked with deer, and finely diversified with hill and dale. The principal front of the fine mansion has retiring wings, with balustrades in the centre. The interior is fitted up in a splendid style, and the collection of paintings is excellent. The lawn in front of the house is very elegant. *Escrick Park Schools* for boys, girls, and infants, are attended by about 170 children, and are amongst the best conducted schools in the East Riding. They are chiefly supported by Lord and Lady Wenlock, who supply the poor scholars with clothing at Christmas. The bequests for the poor amount to about £22. per annum.

*Deighton Township* contains 1,947 acres, and 201 inhabitants; rateable value, £1,773. The greater part of the land belongs to Lord Wenlock and Hewly Mortimer Baines, Esq. The *Village* is scattered, and stands about 5 miles S. by E. of York, and 1 mile N. of Escrick. A *Foal Show* was established here in 1843. *Deighton Hall*, the property of H. M. Baines, Esq., and residence of Mrs. Moody, farmer, is an ancient building, and was formerly moated. Some of the rooms are wainscotted with oak, and exhibit some good carving. There is here a large ancient oak chest, containing some documents, and its keys are held by Lord Wenlock and Mr. Baines. The hall and estate belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary, at York, and was one of the Abbots' principal country seats. *Crocky Hill* is a hamlet or farm, 1½ mile N. of the village, now in the occupation of Mr. Richard Hobson; *Primrose House*, the residence of Mr. Rd. Hobson; *North House* (Mr. John Carlton); *Spring House* (Mr. James Carr); and *Wray's House*, the residence of Mr. Wm. Gilbertson, are good farm houses, the property of Lord Wenlock.

FULFORD-AMBO.—This parish comprises the townships of Gate Fulford and Water Fulford, the former containing 1,630 acres, and 1,704 inhabitants; and the latter 432 acres, and 42 souls, independent of 235 persons in York

Humbleton, in the East Riding, one of whom married a daughter of Wm. Beilby, Esq., of Micklethwaite Grange, near Wetherby, and hence the name of Beilby afterwards used as a Christian name by some members of the Escrick branch of the family. In 1764 Jane Thompson, of Escrick, carried the estate in marriage to Sir Robert Lawley, Bart., who was created *Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock*, in 1831, but dying without issue in 1833, his title became extinct. His brother, Paul Beilby Thompson, the late owner of Escrick, took the surname of Thompson only (his mother being the daughter and heir of Beilby Thompson, Esq.), by royal sign manual, in 1820. In 1839 he was created by patent *Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock*, and in the same year, by royal license, he reassumed his paternal surname of Lawley, in addition to and before that of Thompson; and his issue were to continue that of Lawley only. Beilby Richard Lawley, the present Lord Wenlock, is son to the last-mentioned Baron, by the daughter of Richard Neville, 2nd Lord Braybrooke. He was born in 1818, and married in 1846, Lady Elizabeth, 3rd daughter of the 2nd Marquis of Westminster. The family of Lawley are maternally descended from the family of Wenlock, ennobled in the reign of Henry IV.

Barracks at the time the census was taken, in 1851. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ouse, and the land is considerably enhanced in value by its contiguity to the City of York. There are several gravel pits for roads here, in one of which some Roman sepulchral remains were discovered in 1818. (See vol. i., p. 308.) The rateable value of Gate Fulford township is £8,016. The manor anciently belonged to St. Mary's Abbey, York. The principal proprietors at present are the Rev. Samuel Key (Lord of the Manor), and Colonel Richardson.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Rev. S. Key, and incumbency of the Rev. Rt. Sutton. It is rated at £6. 15s. 4d., but returned at £115. per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1757. The *Church* (St. Oswald) is situated near the river side, and is a small edifice, with a modern brick tower at the west end. The interior is neat.

The *Village of Gate Fulford* is large and handsome, and as it is a suburb of the city of York, being but  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. of it, there are several seats and villa residences, occupied mostly by their owners, and bearing separate names. Amongst these are Fulford House, Garrow Hill, Fulford Villa, Fulford Lodge, Belle Vue, Fulford Grove, and Tillmire. There is a *Wesleyan Chapel* in the village, erected in 1845; and between the village and York is a stone cross, said to have been erected to mark the temporary market place in this direction, during the prevalence of the plague in the city. (See vol. i., p. 215.) A desperate battle took place near Fulford village, before the Conquest, between the King of Norway and Edwin, Earl of Mercia, accompanied by Morcar, his brother, Earl of Northumbria. (See vol. i., p. 104.) The *School* was founded in 1771, by John Key, Esq., who endowed it with a house and garden, and a yearly rent of £9. 12s., out of property at Gateshead, in the county of Durham, for the education of twenty poor children. The poor have charities amounting to upwards of £20. per ann. This township includes within its limits the *Retreat Lunatic Asylum*, an account of which is given at page 611, vol. i. of this history; and also the *York Barracks*, and the *Cemetery*, for which see pages 628 and 631 of the same volume.

*Water Fulford* consists of a few scattered houses, adjoining Gate Fulford. The land mostly belongs to the Rev. Samuel Key, whose seat is *Water Fulford Hall*, a very ancient mansion, picturesquely situated on the west bank of the Ouse. The house was anciently called successively *Rosse*, *Ros*, and *Rose Hall*, and it was once the property of the Rutland family. Some of the rooms are wainscotted with oak. Near the house, at the depth of 18 feet beneath the surface, have been found stag horns, ancient pipes, and other curiosities, and also what appears to be the handle of a large water jug, dated

1017. Some of these antiquities are in the possession of the Rev. S. Key. Some antique remains were discovered here in a gravel pit in 1770. (See vol. i., page 300.) The rateable value of this township is £694.

HEMINGBROUGH.—This parish, which is situated at the junction of the rivers Ouse and Derwent, comprises several townships, which are noticed below, the area of the whole being 10,420 acres, and the population 2,072 persons. Amount of assessed property £12,024. The *Township of Hemingbrough* contains 1,094 acres, and 528 inhabitants. Rateable value, £2,225.

The name of the place was anciently written *Hameburg* and *Hemynburg*, which signifies, in the Saxon language, a fort upon the edge of ground near a river. Dr. Stukely tell us, in his *Iter Curiosum*, that there was a Roman fort at this place, and what renders this more probable, is the fact that the remains of an ancient massive wall are still standing on each side of the great west door of the church, of a style and grit different from all the rest. The church itself is seated on an eminence, close to the river; Dr. Burton informs us "that the Romans were careful to have their camps and forts placed near a river, upon a neck of land, to command the passage or conveyance by water;" and such is the situation of this place. The same author remarks that *Hameburgh* signified a fort in a wood.

In the Saxon times this place belonged to Tosti and Siward; and after the Conquest William gave "his royal manor and town of Hemingbrough, and the church thereof, with all his land of Brackenholme," to Walcher, Bishop of Durham. This prelate granted two carucates of this land to the Prior and Convent of St. Cuthbert, Durham; and in 1205 King Edward I. granted to the Prior, a charter for a free market and fair at Hemingbrough. This being a royal manor the inhabitants had several privileges, such as exemption from tolls, pannage, &c., which were confirmed by Charles II. The chief proprietors of the soil of Hemingbrough township at the present day, are Thos. Wilson, Esq., John Francis Carr, Esq., and Lionel Tomlinson, Esq.

The *Church of Hemingbrough* was a Rectory at the time of the Conquest, when it was given to the monks of Durham; but in 1356, the Archbishop of York ordained a perpetual Vicarage in it. On the 26th Oct., 1426, King Henry VI. granted his license to the Prior and Convent of Durham to erect this church into a College of one Provost or Warden, three Prebendaries, six Vicars, and six Clerks, with other ministers; and the collegiate establishment continued till the dissolution, when the revenue of the society was valued at £84. 11s., and the Provost had a pension of £13. 14s. 6d. per ann. The *Living* is now a Peculiar Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £28., and in the Parliamentary Return at only £96., though it was augmented



with £1,800., in Parliamentary grants, from 1810 to 1814. Patron, the Crown; Vicar, Rev. John Ion. The *Edifice* (Blessed Virgin), which is the largest and handsomest in the Wapentake, is cruciform, principally in the later English style, with a square tower in the centre, surmounted by an octagonal spire, 42 yards in height. The walls of the latter are not more than six inches in thickness. The nave has side aisles and a clerestory; and the chancel has a south aisle, with a chapel on the north side. The view from the battlement of the tower is extensive, and embraces York Minster, Selby and Howden churches, Wressell Castle, and the beautiful windings of the Ouse. The interior of the church is neatly fitted up, and displays a variety of sculptured ornaments, tracery, and screen work, and eight antique stalls. In a chapel called St. Nicholas's Chantry, is an elegant altar monument, and the effigy of a skeleton, but no inscription. Several of the windows have been recently renewed. There is an organ in a gallery at the west end of the nave, and the font is circular, with ornamental panels, resting on a dwarf column. The tower contains five bells.

The Vicar resides at a neat building in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1842, and called *Hemingbrough Villa*.

The *Village* is considerable, and stands on the north bank of the river Ouse, 4 miles E.S.E. of Selby. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1832. The *School* is endowed with a close which lets for £6., and is further supported by subscription. The poor have about £11. per annum distributed amongst them. Many years ago a circuitous reach of the Ouse was avoided by a straight cut, which has left 403 acres of land, called *New Hay*, belonging to Drax parish in the West Riding, on the north side of the river.

*Barlby Chapelry* contains 1,411 acres, and 433 souls. Rateable value, £3,095.; of which the North Eastern Railway Company is rated at £793. 10s., the township being intersected by their line to Hull. The land is mostly copyhold, and belongs to several proprietors, the chief of whom are the trustees of the late Miss Robinson, and Robert Hubie, Esq.

The *Village* contains some neat residences, and is situated 1½ mile N.E. of Selby. The common was enclosed in 1855. The *Chapel* is a small plain brick building, erected about 1777, and contains a nave and chancel, with an octagonal bell turret. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage and incumbency of the Vicar of Hemingbrough. It was augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1726 to 1809, and with £200. given by J. Vicars and T. Dalby. Net income, about £65. per ann. The *School* is endowed with the rent of an acre of land, left by an unknown donor; also, with the interest of £100., left in 1837, by Miss Mary Hubie, and the interest

of a similar sum, left by Miss Robinson in 1839. The latter lady also bequeathed £100., the interest to be distributed in bread to the poor, and the above-mentioned Miss Hubie left the interest of £233. 6s. 8d., for the same object. The poor have other bequests, amounting to about £8. 10s. per ann. There is a Clothing Club, supported by subscription, and a Lending Library in the village. *Barlby Hall*, the property and residence of Mrs. Susannah Stringer, was built about 30 years ago, on the site of an older mansion. *Barlby Grove House* is a neat building in the village, the property and residence of Robert Hubie, Esq.

*Barlby Bank* is a hamlet close to the river Ouse, opposite Selby.

*Brackenholme with Woodhall Township* consists of two neighbouring hamlets in the vale of Derwent, 4 miles W.N.W. of Howden, and 2 E.S.E. of Hemingbrough. Its area is 1,508 acres, of the rateable value of £1,347.; population, 71 souls. Admiral Mitford and Robert Menzies, Esq., are the principal landowners. The latter gentleman resides at *Wood Hall*, in this township, a large white brick mansion, erected in 1802; and enlarged some eighteen years ago, by Mr. Menzies, after he had purchased the estate from the Reeves family. The house is pleasantly situated, and surrounded by fine wood and plantations. *Hagthorpe House*, an ancient brick building, is the property of J. F. Carr, Esq., and residence of Mr. David Goundrill. A great part of a deep moat, with which the house was formerly surrounded, is still in existence. There is a farm here called *Babthorpe*, or *Bapthorpe*, upon which was a hall, anciently the residence of a famous family of Knights, of the same name, who had a chantry in the parish church, and a domestic chapel near the hall, no remains of which now exist. Two of the members of this family, father and son, signalised themselves in fighting for King Henry VI., in the battle of St. Albans, in which they were slain.

*Cliff-cum-Lund Township*.—Cliff, or, as it is usually called, *Long Cliff*, owing to its length, is situated  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and Lund is a hamlet  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, E. of Selby. Area of the township, 2,618 acres; population, 592 persons. The place is intersected by the Hull and Selby Railway, and the rateable value of the whole is £4,504. There is an intermediate *Station* on the above-named line of railway at Cliff. *Turnham Hall*, the seat and property of Thos. Burton, Esq., is a neat mansion on the banks of the Ouse, which gives name to a small manor; but a great part of the township is in the Bishop of Ripon's manor of *Malvis*, and its numerous copyholds are subject to arbitrary fines. The chief proprietors of the soil are T. and K. Burton, Esqrs., and Colonel Richardson. At Cliff are chapels for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and a *School*, endowed with £33. per annum, arising out of about 14

acres of land, purchased with £180., part of £220., the bequest of Mary Waud, in 1708; the remaining £40. having been spent in erecting the school; and from the interest of £200., left by Mr. Whittall and John Robinson. The poor have the rent of ten acres of land. There is a steam corn, and oil and cake mill at Cliff.

*South Duffield Township*.—Area, 1,640 acres, according to local estimation; but 1,280 acres, according to the Parliamentary Return; population, 186 persons; rateable value, £1,244. The land belongs to several freeholders, but forms one of the Bishop of Ripon's manors of Howdenshire. At the enclosure, the impropriate tithes were commuted for 294 acres of land.

The *Hamlet* is small, and stands  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles E. by N. of Selby, and 2 N. of Hemingbrough. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected here in 1824, by the late Mrs. Jane Haddlesey, a member of a family which has been in this place for above 400 years. The front of the house of Mr. Wm. Haddlesey, in the village, exhibits the family crest carved in stone. At the back of an ancient farm house in this township, called *Holme*, or *Homes House*, is a piece of moated ground, which is evidently the site of an ancient mansion.

*Menthorpe with Bowthorpe Township* contains 990 acres, and 77 inhabitants, according to the Census of 1851; but 625 acres by local estimation. Rateable value, £651. *Menthorpe* consists of three farm houses and a few cottages, on the west bank of the Derwent,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.W. of Howden. Chief proprietors of the soil, Mr. R. Chaplin, E. S. Bain, Esq., and the Rev. Jocelyn Willy, the Lord of the Manor. The *Manor House* is in the occupation of Mr. Wm. G. Fligg, farmer. *Bowthorpe* is in one farm, of 440 acres, belonging to James Walker, Esq., of Sand Hutton. It is in the occupation of Mr. Charles Boast, who resides at Bowthorpe Hall, a large square house, erected in 1828.

*Osgodby Township*.—Area, 1,524 acres; population, 185 persons; rateable value, £1,763., including £405. 10s., at which the N. E. R. Co. is rated, for that portion of their line which passes through the township. The land is mostly the property of George P. Dawson, Esq., the Lord of the Manor, and impropriator of the great tithes, whose seat is *Osgodby Hall*, an ancient building, with an embattled tower. This mansion was in the possession of several distinguished families, and has been much improved by Mr. Dawson. About 40 years ago the foundations of an old chapel were dug up here.

HESLINGTON ST. PAUL.—The area of this parish is 1,190 acres, and the population is 228 souls; rateable value, £1,842. Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and the Rev. S. Key, are the principal landowners.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy and peculiar of the Dean and Chapter

of York, rated at £6., and now valued at £63. per annum, being augmented with £800. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1740 to 1795; and with £400. granted since the latter year. The Prebendary of Ampleforth in the Cathedral of York is the patron, and the Rev. Joseph Crosby is the incumbent.

The *Church* (SS. Peter and Paul) is a small mean building, having a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end. The interior, which is plain, contains some mural tablets to the family of Yarburgh.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated, on the eastern side of the vale of Ouse, about 2 miles E.S.E. of York. In a gravel pit near the village many antiquities were dug up a few years ago, and among them were several gold rings, bracelets, &c., two glass urns, and two stone coffins, one supposed to have been the incasement of a Danish Prince. An *Hospital* for eight poor men and one poor woman, of the age of 50 years or upwards, was founded here by Sir Thomas Hesketh (the then lord of Heslington), who endowed it with a yearly rent charge of £50., out of the Castle Mills at York. (See vol. i., p. 349.) It was further endowed by one of the founder's family, with £5. per annum, out of an estate at Hutton Rudby. The original hospital stood near the mansion of the Lord of the Manor, but in 1795 Henry Yarburgh, Esq., took it down and erected the present more commodious building in the village. The hospital consists of a chapel in the centre; four sets of apartments on each side for the men, each set containing two rooms, and other conveniences; and a room behind for the sister. There is also a small garden. Y. Yarburgh, Esq., is patron of the hospital, and appoints the almspeople, each of whom has a yearly stipend of £5. 11s., except the master, who has £7. 3s. 4d. per annum, and reads prayers in the chapel. The *School* is small, and was built by subscription, together with the master's house, in 1795.

*Heslington Hall*, a large mansion of brick faced with stone, having towers, and a fine court yard, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, is the seat of Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq., of this place and of Sewerby. (See page 456.) Neale, in his *Seats*, vol. v., tells us that this house was originally constructed for the reception of Queen Elizabeth (had her Majesty visited the north), by Thomas Eymes, Esq., one of the Queen's Council for the northern part of England, and secretary and keeper of her Majesty's seal for that Council. It was restored, altered, and enlarged, in 1854, by its present owner. The gardens and pleasure grounds are extensive.

*Heslington St. Lawrence*.—This is a township in the parish of St. Lawrence, containing 1,371 acres, of the rateable value of £2,060.; and 266 inhabitants. The population of the entire parish is 1,646 souls. Part of the above-noticed village of Heslington St. Paul, including the hospital and hall, belongs to this

township; and the church of the parish is described at page 518 of vol. i. There are about 280 acres of common or waste land in this township.

KEXBY.—Area, 1,751 acres; population, 150 persons; rateable value, £1,313.; assessed property, £1,480. This place lies on the east bank of the Derwent, and was, until recently, a township in the parish of Catton, on the opposite side of the river. (See page 557.) Lord Wenlock is owner of all the soil (except 34 acres) and Lord of the Manor. The river is here crossed by a good stone bridge, built in 1650, by Sir Roger Jaques Tresuer, and thoroughly repaired in 1778. The *Church* (St. Paul) is a neat edifice in the Early English style, built by Lord Wenlock in 1852; and soon after its erection Kexby became an independent parish. It consists of a nave, chancel, tower, and spire. The interior is neat, and the east window is filled with stained glass. The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of Lord Wenlock, and incumbency of the Rev. Arthur Maister. Annual value £121., besides a good *Parsonage House*, erected in 1853.

The *Village* is small, and stands 6 miles E. by S. of York. A Dame School is supported by Lord Wenlock. *Kexby Hall* was formerly moated.

*Naburn Chapelry*.—This place is noticed at page 647 of vol. i. of this history. To that account may be added that the new church is dedicated to St. Matthew; and that *Bell Hall* is a fine ancient brick edifice, with stone dressings, erected in 1680.

RICCALL.—This parish contains 3,060 acres, and 690 inhabitants. Its rateable value is £4,011. There are about 1,000 acres of common land. The soil is rich sand and warp, and the lands, with the exception of the common, are in good cultivation. The surface is generally flat, occasionally rising into mounds of considerable elevation. The land is mostly copyhold, and there are two manors, one belonging to the Bishop of Ripon, which, till 1836, was held by the Bishop of Durham, as one of his manors of Howden-shire, and the other to the Prebendary of Riccall in York Cathedral. The latter is leased to E. W. Richardson. Lord Wenlock is a principal landowner here. Riccall is distinguished in history as the landing place, in 1066, of Harrauld, King of Norway, and his army of Norwegian and Danish invaders, who fortified themselves on some rising ground on Riccall common, since called Danes' Hill. The battles which ensued between the English and the invaders, at Fulford and at Stamford Bridge, are noticed at page 104 of the first vol. of this work. Near the Ouse several human skeletons and a rudely sculptured stone were dug up about eighty years ago.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, a peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of York; rated at £6., and augmented, in 1816, with a Parliamentary grant

of £1,000. The great tithes have been commuted for £508. 10s., and the vicarial for £140. The Prebendary of Riccall is the impropiator and patron, and the Rev. Alexander Crigan is the present Vicar. The *Church* is a fine ancient structure, composed of the usual parts of a village church. The nave has a clerestory, the whole edifice is embattled and pinnaced, and the tower, which is low and massive, contains three bells. It is in the Early Norman style, with portions of the Early and later English. The entrance doorway is semicircular, of three mouldings, resting on two cylindrical columns and a pier. The outer moulding has a series of birds' heads; and the second and third mouldings, representations of St. Michael overcoming Satan, and some curious and ludicrous subjects. On one of the capitals is an uncouth sculpture of SS. Peter and Paul. The chancel window is pointed and of five lights, but is nearly blocked up. The interior of the church is neat, and contains several handsome monuments to the Wormley, Richardson, Masterman, Eglin, and Jackson families. The chancel contains a neat piscina, and there is a small organ on a gallery at the west end of the nave.

The *Vicarage House* is a good commodious residence. In the parlour window is the rebus of Thos. Elcocke, Vicar in 1696, a cock perched on the letter L; and in the garden is a spring called the Lady Well, having been, probably, in Catholic times, in some way connected with devotion to the Blessed Virgin, in whose honour the church is dedicated.

The *Village* is large and well built, and pleasingly situated on the banks of the Ouse, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. of Selby, and near it is a good *Staith* for landing coal, sand, &c., and at which quantities of corn, potatoes, &c., are shipped. In the village is a *Wesleyan Chapel*; the *School*, established by subscription in 1791, is endowed with about £6. per annum, and there is a house and garden for the teacher. The poor parishioners have several benefactions. *Riccall Hall*, the seat of the Richardson family, is a neat red brick mansion, with the family arms sculptured over the door of entrance. On the bank of the Ouse are the remains of *La Wel Hall* (now a farm house called *Wheel Hall*), an ancient episcopal palace belonging to the See of Durham. The foundations of the palace may still be traced, and are very extensive, and the whole was surrounded by three broad moats, the river being its western boundary. The *Prebendal Manor House* is a large red brick building, apparently erected in the latter end of the reign of James I., with parts of a considerably earlier date. It had two round towers, one of which, three stories in height, still remains, and contains a winding staircase. Some of the walls of this house are three feet in thickness, there are some strong pointed arches in the interior, and the whole building is surrounded by a

moat. It is now a farm house, in the occupation of Mr. Richard Moon. *Riccall Grange* is held by Mr. William Crompton.

**SKIPWITH.**—The townships of Skipwith and North Duffield are comprised in this parish. The area of the former is 2,569 acres; and its population numbers 283 persons. There are about 800 acres of common in the township, and the rateable value is £1,053. The entire parish contains 5,789 acres, and the assessed property amounts to £6,104. The parish is situated near the rivers Ouse and Derwent. The principal landowners in Skipwith township are John Arthur Parker Toulson, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and Lord Wenlock. On Skipwith common are many conspicuous tumuli, which are by popular tradition connected with the defeat of the Norwegian army, which, as we have seen above, landed at Riccall, in 1066. Here the tumuli are called Danes' Hills. Some are of opinion that here was located an early British settlement, on the outskirts of the Forest of Galtres.

The *Benefice* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £10. 11s. 3d., and now worth £300. per ann. Patron, the Crown; Vicar, Rev. Alexander Crigan. The tithes, &c., were commuted in 1809.

The *Church* (St. Helen) is a fine ancient stone structure, consisting of a nave, with aisles, clerestory, and porch, a spacious chancel, and a large massy tower, embattled and pinnaced, which contains three bells. The church wall is almost entirely built of sepulchral stones, many of which exhibit crosses flory and the remains of inccriptions. Three pointed arches divide the aisles from the nave; between the nave and chancel is a neat screen of open work, in the chancel is a piscina, and some old oak seats still remain. The font is ancient, large, and circular; and there are memorials to the Parker and Toulson families.

The *Village* is neat and pleasant, and stands about 5 miles N.N.E. of Selby, on the York and Howden road. On the moor are several tumuli, and near the church is the moated site of an ancient mansion. The *School* was founded and endowed by Dorothy Wilson, in 1717, with £20. per annum. (See vol. i., page 564.) The master has also a house and garden, and £14. per annum, the dividends of £451. 2s. 8d., three per cent consolidated bank annuities, purchased with £400. (less the legacy duty) left by the Rev. Joseph Nelson, in 1817; and he is required to teach free 14 children from each township. The poor have some small rent charges.

*Skipwith Hall*, the seat of J. A. P. Toulson, Esq., is a large brick mansion, three stories in height, built about 250 years ago, by the Toulson family. It stands a little east of the church. A farm called the *Charity Farm* is in the occupation of Mr. John Long.

*Peel Hall* is the name of a farm house occupied by Mr. Thos. Hessel; and the *Grange* is a small farm house.

*North Duffield Township*.—Area, 3,220 acres; population, 422 persons; rateable value, £3,491. The chief proprietors of the soil are Rt. Scholfield, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), Rev. J. D. Jefferson, and the Rev. Roxby Roxby. At the enclosure 177A. 3R. 21P. of land were allotted to the Vicar in lieu of tithes, and 340 acres to the impropiator.

The *Village* is scattered, and stands on the road from Selby to Market Weighton, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles N.E. of Selby, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  S.W. of Skipwith. A large fair for cattle, &c., is held annually, on the village green, on the 4th of May. A *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was built here in 1821, and a *Wesleyan Chapel* in 1833. *Duffield Castle* stood on the banks of the Derwent, and the mound and ditches of it may still be traced. It was the seat of Lord Hussey, who was executed for joining his neighbour, Robert Aske, of Aughton, in the insurrection called the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, in the reign of Henry VIII. (See vol. i., p. 189); but at what period it was destroyed is not known.

*Blackwood House* and *Derwent Cottage* are the names given to two farm houses, the former in the occupation of Mr. Robert Sayles, and the latter of Mr. Samuel Chantry.

**STILLINGFLEET**.—This parish lies on the east bank of the river Ouse, and includes the townships of Stillingfleet with Moreby and Kelfield. Acaster Selby, in the Ainsty Wapentake, on the opposite side of the river, was formerly a township to Stillingfleet, but is now an independent Ecclesiastical District. (See vol. i., p. 648.) Stillingfleet with Moreby township contains 2,770 acres, and 419 inhabitants; rateable value, £3,341. In the reign of Edward III. this lordship belonged to John, Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, and it was afterwards held by the Lord Evers, the last of whom was attainted for joining the rebellion called the *Pilgrimage of Grace*. (See vol. i., page 189.) The estate afterwards passed to the Lawsons, one of whom bequeathed it, about eighty years ago, to William Preston, Esq., from whom it descended to Hy. Preston, Esq., the present Lord of the Manor. Lord Wenlock is also a principal landowner here. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the gift Dean and Chapter of York, who, as trustees of St. Mary's School, are impropiators. It is valued in the King's Books at £9. 7s. 6d., and now at £412., having been augmented, in 1737, with £200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200. given by the Rev. Robt. Potter and Ralph Nixon. Vicar, Rev. Chas. Hawkins. The *Church* (St. Helen) is a fine edifice, comprising a nave with aisles, a chancel with north aisle, and an embattled and pinnacled tower at the west end, in which are three bells. The inner door of the south porch



has a beautiful circular arched entrance, the sweep having five mouldings of single and double chevrons, leaves, and birds' heads. On the north side of the church is another but a smaller Norman doorway. The remainder of the edifice is of various styles of architecture, and the walls are partly built with sepulchral tablets, with foliated crosses, &c. The arches of the interior are pointed, and rest on octagonal columns. In the south aisle is the recumbent effigy of a crusader, in chain mail, one of the family of Moreby; and above it is a more ancient mural monument, with mutilated figures of John Acclom, of Moreby, who died in 1611, and Isabel his wife. The nave of this church was new roofed and repaired in 1828, at the joint expence of the Rev. F. Kendall and the parishioners; and the above-mentioned doorway on the south side was well repaired in 1829, at the expence of Archdeacon Markham. The *Vicarage House* is a large brick building.

The *Village* is seated on both sides of a stream which runs into the Ouse, and over which is a good stone bridge of one arch, erected in 1820. It lies about 7 miles S.S. by W. of York. A small *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1820. The *National School* was erected in 1853, at the cost of the Dowager Lady Wenlock, and it is supported by Lord Wenlock, Henry Preston, Esq., and the Vicar.

*Moreby* lies about 1 mile N. of Stillingfleet. *Moreby Hall*, the seat of H. Preston, Esq., is a large and very elegant mansion of cut stone, erected at an immense expence by Mr. Preston, in 1827, and first occupied in 1831, when that gentleman was High Sheriff of Yorkshire. It is in the Elizabethan style, and is constructed of the beautiful and durable white freestone from the quarries at Park Springs, near Leeds. The grounds lie on the banks of the Ouse, and are very beautiful. The Moreby estate is held of the Crown, by the service of presenting a red rose to the Sheriff when demanded.

*Kelfield Township*.—The area is 1,729 acres; population, 421 souls; and rateable value £1,350. The land is copyhold, and the chief owners of it are H. Preston, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), and Lord Wenlock. The place is noted for the luxurious growth of potatoes, rape, mustard, and flax.

The *Village* is small but neat, and is situated 6 miles N.N.W. of Selby, and 1½ mile S. of Stillingfleet. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1815, and a *Primitive Methodist Chapel* in 1852. The *School* is endowed with £440. 16s. 8d., navy five per cents., purchased with £400. left by Mrs. Mary Stillingfleet, in 1802. It has also an annuity of 26s. left by the Rev. Mr. Turvey. The old *Manor House*, occupied by a farmer, is still nearly encompassed by a moat. The *Grange*, a good farm house, is the residence of Mrs. Charlotte Wormley; and the *Lodge*, another farm house, is in the occupation

of Mr. Jonathan Dunn. Here are two extensive brick and tile manufactories; and there is a ferry at this place across the Ouse to Cawood.

**THORGANBY.**—This parish, including West Cottingwith, comprises 3,190 acres; and the amount of assessed property is £2,771. The population of Thorganby is 170, and of Cottingwith 218 souls. The soil is partly clay and partly a sandy loam, in good cultivation; the surface is generally flat, but the scenery, which is enriched with wood, is of pleasing character. The principal landowners are the Rev. Joseph Dunnington Jefferson (Lord of the Manor), S. Brocklebank, Esq., Thos. Reaston, Esq., and Rt. Blacker, Esq.

Here was the Benedictine *Priory of Thickett*, founded by Roger Fitz-Roger, in the reign of Richard I., and which continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenues were returned at £23. 12s. 2d. The site, conventual buildings, and lands, were granted, in 1542, to John Aske, to whose family the patronage or foundership had descended from the family of Hayes.

In 1822 a handsome mansion, called *Thickett Priory*, was erected on the site, by J. D. Jefferson, Esq., and is now the seat of his son, the Rev. J. D. Jefferson. The house is of brick with stone dressings, and contains a neat domestic chapel. In a tympanum on the top of the edifice are the arms of the possessor. *Thorganby Hall* is a large brick building, near the church.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, valued at £53., and augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1799 and 1817. The patron, impropiator, and incumbent, is the Rev. Joseph D. Jefferson. The tithes were commuted for allotments at the enclosure, about the year 1810, and other tithes were commuted in 1840. The *Church* (St. Helen) is a small structure, having a nave, chancel, and tower. The latter appendage is of stone, and is embattled and pinnacled; and the body of the church is of brick with stone dressings, and appears to have been built late in the 17th century.

The *Village* stands about 9 miles S.E. from York. The parish *School* and master's house were built by Thos. Dunnington, Esq., who in 1783 endowed it with a rent charge of 40s. per annum. It has also £10. 10s. per annum, left by Robt. Jefferson, in 1803; 40s. left by Richd. Blythe; and 40s. left by Thos. Bradford; making a total of £16. 10s. per annum. The School was rebuilt in 1820, by the late J. D. Jefferson, Esq. The poor parishioners have 23 acres of land in Cottingwith, and 7½ acres in Thorganby, supposed to have been bequeathed to the parish by Lord Valentia, about 1580. They have also a rent charge of £6. per annum, left by Robert Jefferson, Esq.

*West Cottingwith* adjoins Thorganby on the north, and forms, with that place, a long straggling village on the banks of the Derwent. Here is a ferry across the river.

**WHELDRAKE.**—The townships of Wheldrake and Langwith constitute this parish; the former contains 4,140 acres, and 689 inhabitants; and the latter 781 acres, and 33 persons. Assessed property, £4,957. Rateable value of Wheldrake, £3,709.; of Langwith, £257. With the exception of 217 acres of glebe land, Lord Wenlock (Lord of the Manor) owns the entire township of Wheldrake. The soil is a strong loam, except on the moor, where it is of a sandy quality; the surface is level and well wooded, the hedge rows being generally planted with thriving oak trees. For a considerable distance the Derwent forms the eastern boundary, but at the south-eastern extremity the parish stretches across the river, where it constitutes a valuable tract of rich meadow land called Wheldrake Ings.

The *Living* is a Rectory, valued at £25. 17s. 3½d., and now at about £411. per annum. Patron, the Archbishop of York; Rector, Rev. Robert Bryan Cooke. Certain tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1769, for allotments of land, and other tithes were commuted in 1841.

The *Church* (St. Helen) consists of a nave and chancel, which are of brick, rebuilt in 1779, and an ancient stone tower, embattled. The interior is plain, and at the west end is a gallery, upon which an organ was erected by subscription in the present year, 1855. The churchyard was enlarged in 1824, by the addition of 30 perches, given by the Lord of the Manor.

The *Village* is distant 8 miles S.E. of York, and in it is a small *Methodist Chapel*. Here still stands the "village terror," the stocks. The *National School* is endowed with £12. 8s. per annum, left by three individuals. The *Poors' Land* (18 acres) lets for £22. per annum, and there are a few benefactions. There is a Reading Room in the village, supported by Lord Wenlock. There are several scattered farms in this parish, one of which, called *Wray's House*, is in the occupation of Mr. George Hughes.

*Langwith* consists of a few scattered houses, about 2½ miles N.E. of Wheldrake. The principal landowners are Y. Yarbrough, Esq., and Mrs. Bailey.

### SELBY.

Though the ancient market town and river port of Selby stands without the boundary of the East Riding, yet, from its proximity to that district, it is deemed necessary to add as lengthened an account of it as the limits of this work will admit of. The town is situated on the banks of the Ouse, in the Wapentake of Barkston Ash, in the West Riding, and is divided from the Ouse and Derwent Wapentake by the river Ouse, which is here crossed by a swivel bridge, of timber, 70 tons in weight, but worked with great rapidity, on balls similar to those of a cannon. It was completed in 1795.

The parish is intersected by the North Eastern Railway, which is here carried over the Ouse by a handsome swivel bridge that opens with great facility for the admission of vessels to the quay. Selby is distant by railway  $21\frac{1}{2}$  miles S. of York;  $30\frac{1}{4}$  W. of Hull; 22 E. of Leeds; and  $211\frac{1}{2}$  N. of London. The parish contains 8,180 acres, and 5,340 inhabitants. Rateable value, £13,860. The population of the town in 1851 was 5,109 souls, viz., 2,491 males, and 2,618 females. This place was anciently called *Salebeia*, and is supposed to have been a Roman Station, though history is silent with regard to its state in the times previous to the Norman Conquest. But as it appears to have been a place of some note at that period, it is conjectured that it was built by the Saxons on a Roman foundation.

The *Abbey*.—In the year 1069 William the Conqueror founded a *Benedictine Abbey* here, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and St. Germanus, the great opponent of the Pelagian heresy. In process of time the establishment acquired such extensive possessions and immunities, as rendered it equal in rank with the church of St. Peter at York. The superiors of this house, and that of St. Mary's Abbey at York, were the only mitred Abbots north of the Trent. In 1070 the royal founder of Selby Abbey visited the institution, accompanied by his Queen, Matilda, for the purpose of settling the endowment; and during the stay of the royal party, the Queen gave birth in the Abbey to her youngest son, who filled afterwards the throne of England, under the name of Henry I. The monastery flourished in great splendour till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £819. 2s. 6d., and it was surrendered by Robert de Selby, the last Abbot. In 1541 it was granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, Knt., in consideration of £736., and an annual rent of £3. 10s. 8d. The site of the Abbey, with the little park containing about ten acres, and the manor of Selby, soon afterwards passed to Leonard Beckwith, and descended to his heirs, the Walmsleys of Dunkenhalth, in Lancashire; from whom it was carried in marriage to the noble family of Petre. The Selby estate was recently sold to Lord Londesborough, by the Hon. Mrs. Petre (widow and sole executrix of the Hon. Edward Petre), for, it is said, £270,000.; and that lady has retired from the world, and entered a nunnery in France.

The church of the Abbey was made parochial by letters patent in 1618, and a great portion of it still remains. The principal buildings of the monastery were on the west and south side of the church. The great gateway was pulled down about fifty years ago. Over it was the Abbot's court house, with two rooms for the jury and the witnesses; and on each side of the gate were the porter's lodge and a room to serve the poor.

In the early part of the Civil War the town appears to have been held for the Parliament; and although subsequently taken by the Royalists, it was eventually recaptured by Sir Thomas Fairfax. (See vol. i., p. 240.)

The *Town of Selby*, as has been observed, is seated on the west bank of the Ouse, and upon the great road from London to Edinburgh. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and many improvements have been made in the general aspect of the place, of late years. Some twenty-five years ago the Lord of the Manor, at a great expense, opened a continued view of the west front of the church, and enlarged the Market Place and streets leading to the wharfs. The general trade of the town has been improved by means of the railways, and of a canal which connects the rivers Ouse and Aire. There is a large flax mill, some oil mills, a rope and sail cloth manufactory, an iron foundry, and a ship building yard. Ships of 150 to 200 tons burthen navigate to Selby, and steam boats pass daily to and from York and Hull, and there is a jetty for these packets, projecting into the Ouse. The *Market* is on Monday, and *Fairs* are held on Easter Tuesday, the Monday after June 22nd, and October 11th, for cattle, &c. In the centre of the Market Place is a large handsome cross in the ancient English style.

The *Town Hall* is a neat brick building, erected in 1825. The building containing the new *Lock-up* and Magistrates' Room, was erected in 1854. *Petty Sessions* are held in the latter every alternate Monday; and the *County Court* once a month, before Serjeant Dowling. New *Waterworks* were established here in the present year (1855.) The *Yorkshire District* and the *York City and County Banking Companies* have branches here. The *Railway Station*, a little south of the town, is a neat and spacious building. There is a *Mechanics' Institute*, which was established in 1846.

The *Parish Church* is all that now remains of the famous Abbey of Selby, which once formed a pile of buildings among the most sumptuous and magnificent in the kingdom. What remains of this edifice shows it to have been a very noble building, erected at different times, and in different styles of architecture. The appearance of this venerable pile is strikingly impressive. "The magnificent yet comparative simplicity of the west front," says Mr. Buckler, "renders it deserving of particular notice, as its proportion and decorations merit remark from their singularity and elegance." The same learned antiquarian and architect is of opinion that it was originally intended to place two towers on this front, though the design was never carried into execution; but the angles terminate with lofty and well-proportioned pinnacles. The entrance is by a large and richly-adorned Norman doorway, supported on each side by six columns. The windows of this front are pointed,

and the finish is an embattled parapet, with four large crocketed pinnacles. The walls of the nave and north transept are Norman, though the arches and ornaments of that character have been mostly replaced by windows in the pointed style, at different periods. The simple and massy Norman nave is the oldest part of the building, and its internal architecture is very fine. It is divided from the aisles by eight circular arches, resting on circular and enriched columns, and above the arches are two stories of open gallery. The beautiful choir is of later erection, and exhibits a splendid example of the pointed style of building, prevalent in the reign of Edward III. The proportions are extremely elegant, and the ornaments richly disposed, forming on the whole, in the words of Mr. Buckler, one of the most chaste and magnificent designs in the kingdom. The aisles are separated from it by seven pointed arches springing from beautiful clustered columns, the whole of the blank wall being adorned with statues, &c. The east window is highly enriched with tracery; and in the last century it contained the genealogy of Christ in stained glass. On both sides of the choir are several stalls of wood, enriched with tabernacle work. The four arches at the intersection of the cross aisles are Norman. The central tower fell down on Sunday, March 30th, 1890, about six o'clock in the morning, and by its fall destroyed a part of the church; the present tower was probably built about the year 1700, but in a style by no means corresponding with the original.

The *Chapter House* is a beautiful building, attached to the south side of the choir. The font is plain, and suspended over it is a fine lofty cover of carved wood. In 1826 a fine-toned organ was erected by private subscription, which adds considerably to the elegance of the choir.

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of the Lord of the Manor, and incumbency of the Rev. F. W. Harper. It is certified at £17. 10s., and returned at £100. per annum.

The dissenting congregations which have chapels here are the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, Unitarians, and Quakers.

The foundation stone of a new *Catholic Church* was laid here on the 14th of June, in the present year (1855), and is now in course of erection. It will be a fine building, in the Gothic style, and a new Presbytery is being built close to it. The whole expense of the building is being defrayed by the Hon. Mrs. Petre. This mission is endowed, and the Rev. John Rigby is the present pastor of it. The old chapel is to be converted into a school.

Here is a *Blue Coat Boys' School*, and an endowed *Free School*, a *Ladies' Charity School* for girls, *Almshouses*, &c. An estate, in the hands of feoffees for charitable uses, yields over £150. per ann. The *Selby Poor Law Union*

comprises 24 parishes and townships, of which 16 are in the West, and 8 in the East Riding. The *Union Workhouse* was erected in 1842.

*Thomas Johnson*, a botanist, who published the first local catalogue of plants in the kingdom, and an improved edition of Gerard's *Herbal*, and who fell in a skirmish with a body of the Parliamentary forces, in 1644, was a native of Selby.

## Buckrose Wapentake.

The boundaries of this division of the East Riding are formed by the river Derwent on the north and west, which separates it from the North Riding; by Harthill Wapentake on the south and south east; and on the west by the Wapentake of Dickering. It comprises the parishes of Acklam, Birdsall, Bugthorpe, Burythorpe, Cowlam, Fridaythorpe, North Grimston, Helperthorpe, Heslerton, Kirby Grindalyth, Kirby Underdale, Kirkham, Langton, Norton, Rillington, Scampston, Scrayingham, Settrington, Sherburn, Skirpenbeck, Sledmere, Thorpe Bassett, Weaverthorpe, Westow, Wharram-Percy, Wharram-le-Street, Wintringham, and Yeddingham. Area, 102,453 acres; population, 13,832 persons, viz:—7,270 males, and 6,562 females. The western side of this Wapentake is generally a fertile district, mostly having a rich loamy soil, and partly a light sand; but its central and eastern parts rise in bold and lofty limestone hills, forming the western side of the Wolds, where the soil is poor and thin. It is watered by many rivulets and brooks flowing westward from the Wolds to the Derwent.

**ACKLAM.**—This parish comprises the townships of Acklam with Barthorpe, containing 1,860 acres, and 334 inhabitants; and Leavening, having 1,110 acres, and 447 persons. The surface is elevated, including a portion of the Wolds, from which a most extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained; and the scenery is in many parts very romantic. The amount of assessed property in the parish, in 1815, was £3,440. The rateable value of Acklam is £1,477.; and of Barthorpe, £1,066. The manor of Acklam belongs to the Crown, and the land to various owners.

A vallum and two ditches, running east from Acklam, may be traced over the Wolds for a considerable distance, and are supposed to have been formed by the Ancient Britons, who, according to Sir Rd. Colt Hoare, had similar ridgeways in various parts of the kingdom, as lines of communication between the different towns and villages. In the neighbourhood of Huggate, Mil-

lington, and Warter, the entrenchments, ridgeways, and remains of British villages are very extensive. All the earthworks on the Yorkshire Wolds appear to be purely British, and it is said to be impossible to trace any additions of a subsequent nation. On Acklam Wold and the surrounding hills are a large number of tumuli, several of which were excavated in 1849, by the members of the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, when human remains, British urns and ornaments were discovered. The urns and ornaments have been deposited in the Museum of the Philosophical Society at York.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £5., and being augmented in 1854, by the patron, the Chancellor of the Cathedral of York; it is now worth £200 per annum. Under the Cathedral Act the Archbishop will be the patron after the termination of the existing interest of the Rev. L. V. Harcourt, the present Chancellor. Vicar, Rev. John Campion, of Doncaster. The *Church* (St. John the Baptist) is situated on the side of a hill, and was partly rebuilt in 1790. It is a small edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, south porch, and west tower. The interior is plain, having an ancient font. The *Vicarage House* is occupied by the curate.

The *Village* is picturesquely situated in a narrow valley on the west side of the Wolds, 7 miles S. of Malton. The houses are built of a hard white stone procured in the neighbourhood. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1794, and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* in 1821. The *School* is supported by subscription, and endowed with an acre of land, purchased with £25. left by Frs. Barker in 1729. The poor of the township have a rent charge of £2. a year, left by John Smithson in 1681; and the interest of £5., left by Wm. Hudson in 1759.

*Beck House* is in the occupation of Mr. Francis Mead Smith, farmer.

*Barthorpe*, or *Barthorpe Bottoms*, 8 miles S. of Malton, containing five houses, and 975 acres of land, is the property of Earl de Grey.

*Leavening Township* belongs chiefly to the Hon. A. Duncombe, Henry Willoughby, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), William Preston, Esq., and several smaller owners. The rateable value is £1,771.

The *Village* is considerable, and is seated upon an acclivity  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles S. of Malton. A neat *School Chapel* of stone was erected here in 1850, in which divine service is performed. A *Primitive Methodist Chapel* was erected in 1821, and a *Methodist Chapel* in 1824. The road between this place and Acklam, though only a mile in distance, passes over three or four steep hills.

**BIRDSALL.**—The area of Birdsall is 3,972 acres, and its population in 1851 was 282 souls. The amount of assessed property is £4,090., and the rateable value, £2,782. The parish lies partly on the edge of the Wolds,



extending southwards; the surface is hilly, and the scenery romantic. The soil on the higher lands is light and thin, and on the lower grounds rich loam alternately with clay. Limestone and freestone of good quality are extensively quarried, and numerous springs rise from the sides of the hills. At Aldrow, a farm on a table land 750 feet above the level of the sea, are tumuli surrounded by enormous British works. A bank, with a double entrenchment, extends to Acklam one way, and the other beyond Huggate. Near Aldrow farm the entrenchment encloses a square plot of ground, within which are several barrows; and at the north angle is a mound, to which Professor Phillips restricts the name of Rath, where the double dyke seems to twist itself into a knot. The Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, in 1853, excavated several of the mounds or barrows in this locality, and in the line of tumuli across the Wolds from Acklam to Huggate, and to Arras, and the result shows that this district certainly formed part of an extensively populated Brigantian territory. Traces of the ancient inhabitants of the district, before the Roman invasion, are abundantly left in the numerous earthworks, consisting of trackways, dykes, and the before-mentioned barrows.

A few years ago a land slip occurred on the east side of the parish, when several trees were carried down with the soil, so that their tops were left on a level with the surface; yet these trees continue to grow, and appear in a healthy state. Some sixteen years ago about 1,100 full-grown trees were blown down here during a storm. The late Lord Middleton, who died in 1835, bequeathed his Birdsall and other devisable estates in Yorkshire, to his nephew, Henry Willoughby, Esq., who died in 1849, and was succeeded by his eldest son Henry, the present Lord of the Manor of Birdsall.\*

The *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, valued at £15., and returned at £40. It was augmented in 1711 and 1786, with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty. Meynell Ingram, Esq., is the patron and impropiator; and the Rev. Robt. Ellis is the incumbent. The great tithes are let for £532. 10s. per annum.

The old *Church* (St. Mary) is now a small picturesque ruin near the hall, and on an elevated site a little north of it, the late Lord Middleton built a very elegant little church in 1824. It is of stone, and in the pointed style of architecture, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a handsome tower at the west end, in which are three bells. The tower is finished with a pierced

\* Henry Willoughby, Esq., of Birdsall, is cousin to Digby Willoughby, the present Lord Middleton, and heir presumptive to that title. Mr. Willoughby was born at Apsley Hall, Nottinghamshire, 28th August, 1817; married in 1843, Julia Louisa, only daughter of Alexander Bosville, Esq., of Thorpe, and Gunthwaite, Yorkshire; and was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1854. The title of *Baron Middleton*, of Middleton, in the county of Warwick, was first conferred on Sir Thomas Willoughby, in 1711.

battlement, adorned with pinnacles at the angles, and the finish of the nave and chancel is a pierced parapet. At the east end is a large window, and above it the arms of Lord Middleton. The interior is very neat, and contains some marble tablets to the Willoughby family. There is an organ on the gallery at the west end, and beneath the gallery is a handsome marble font. The church is said to have cost nearly £6,000.

*Birdsall* is distant about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles S.S.E. of Malton, but there is no assemblage of houses that may be called a village. *Birdsall House*, the seat of Henry Willoughby, Esq., is a large mansion delightfully situated in an extensive and well-wooded park, which was very much enlarged and improved by the late Lord Middleton, who occasionally resided here.

The old *Manor House* is a good building, occupied by Mr. James Colby, whose ancestors have resided here for several generations. The neighbourhood of this house is supposed to be the site of an ancient village, now gone. The *Grange* is the residence of Mr. Edw. Donkin, steward to Mr. Willoughby. The other farms with designations are *Aldrow House*, in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Thorpe; *Picksharp House*, in that of Mr. William Potter; *Vessey Pasture*, of Mr. Hy. Megginson; and *Cork House*, *Swinham*, *Mount Farrow*, *Toft House*, and *Birdsall Farm*, occupied by other farmers. The poor parishioners have 20s. a year out of lands here, left by persons named Rothwell and Crompton, and 10s. a year left by Thomas Seller, out of a house in Malton.

*Henry Burton*, a noted puritan divine in 1579, was a native of this parish. He wrote many controversial pamphlets, and some seditious sermons, for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of £5,000., to be placed in the pillory, and then imprisoned for life; but after being confined for some time, he was recalled by the Parliament, and died in 1648.

BUGTHORPE.—This parish contains 1,990 acres, and 266 inhabitants. Assessed property, £2,805.; rateable value, £1,771. Sir Charles Wood is Lord of the Manor and owner of the whole parish except one cottage.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Richardson. It is rated at £20., but its present annual value is returned at £111. per annum, being augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty. At the enclosure in 1777, about 400 acres were allotted in lieu of the great tithes, and 60 acres in lieu of the small tithes. The *Church* (St. Andrew) is a fine structure, but in a very bad state of repair, and consists of a nave, chancel, north chapel, and west tower. The chancel is considerably larger and higher than the nave, and the tower is embattled. The nave and chancel are separated by two tall arches, about 16 feet apart, the first of which rests upon

columns, with curious capitals of SS. Peter and Paul, true lovers' knot, &c. In the chancel is the sedilia and piscina, and the windows are very tall, and Early English in style. At the north-east angle is a large octagonal staircase, finished above the roof with a pedimental cap. The font is ancient and circular. On the north side of the chancel is a fine marble monument, with a profile bust, to Mary Payler, granddaughter and heiress of Sir W. Payler, Bart., of Thorolby Hall, who died in 1756; and a handsome tablet to Sir Edward Payler, who died in 1647. There is likewise a brass tablet to William Watkinson, Esq., who died in 1814.

The *Village* is small, and stands 6½ miles N. by W. of Pocklington. *Thorolby Hall* is a brick building, in the occupation of Mr. Rd. Midgley, farmer. The old mansion, which was of stone, and which was probably moated, was the seat of Sir Edw. Payler, who was created a Baronet in 1641; but the title became extinct on the death of his successor, without issue, in 1756. The *Manor House*, now a farm house, was formerly moated.

BURYTHORPE.—The hamlet of Thornthorpe is included in this parish, the area of the whole being 1,225 acres. Population, 289 persons; rateable value, £1,810.; assessed property, £1,394. The principal landowners are the Hon. A. Duncombe, Wm. Preston, Esq., Joshua Field, Esq., Messrs. J. and W. Taylor, Sir T. Sykes, and Mrs. Stubbs. The place is all freehold, and each owner has the manorial rights on his own estate. The parish is situated at the base of the Wolds; the surface is hilly; the soil various, and in general good; and the scenery in many situations very beautiful. Stone is quarried for burning into lime, and repairing the roads.

The *Living* is a Discharged Rectory, valued at £6. 16s. 8d., and in the patronage of the Crown. Rector, Rev. Wm. Carter. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for £270.; and there are 24 acres of glebe, which, with the rectory house, a neat building, erected in 1849, is valued at £40. per annum.

The *Church* (All Saints) is situated on an eminence, and is a curious structure, in the Norman style of architecture, consisting of a nave and chancel. The interior is plain, and on the south wall is a handsome marble tablet, to Mary, the wife of Thomas William Rivis, Esq., and daughter of William Preston, Esq., who died in 1852.

The *Village* is small, and stands 5 miles S. of Malton. There is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1820; and a *Parochial School*, built in 1841. The poor parishioners have three small rent charges, amounting to a guinea a year, left by unknown donors. *Burythorpe House*, the seat of Wm. Preston, Esq., is pleasantly situated, in tastefully laid down pleasure grounds, a short distance from the church. *Thornthorpe House*, the residence of Mr. Wm.

Taylor, is situated in the hamlet of that name, 2 miles N. of Burythorpe. Thornthorpe is a small manor belonging to the Taylor family. *Penhow* is the name given to a neat farm house in this parish, occupied by Mr. Walker.

*Francis Consitt* is said to have died at Burythorpe in 1768, at the patriarchal age of 150 years. He is stated to have prolonged his life by taking great exercise, and occasionally eating a raw new laid egg.

COWLAM.—Area, 1,980 acres; population, 85 persons; rateable value, £1,570.; assessed property, £2,200. This place, anciently called *Columa*, gave name to a family that possessed property here; for, at an early date, Thos. de Columa gave two oxgangs of land, and a croft here, to the Priory of Bridlington. Cowlam is situated about 6½ miles N.N.W. of Driffield, and appears to have been formerly a large village of some importance. It now consists of two houses, and the land belongs to the Rev. Timothy Fysh Foord Bowes, D.D., Lord of the Manor, and patron and incumbent of the Rectory, and to whose brother, General Bowes, killed at the head of his brigade, in Spain, after being severely wounded at the storming of Badajoz, a monument was voted by Parliament, and erected in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London. Mr. Robert Simpson resides at *Cowlam House*, and farms the entire parish. The surface is very irregular, and intersected with deep valleys of a romantic character. The soil is chiefly chalky.

The *Church* (St. Mary) was rebuilt in 1852, on the site of the old church, mentioned in Domesday as belonging to the Archbishop of York. The cost of the building was defrayed by the Rev. T. F. F. Bowes, who also endowed the living, making it worth £300. per annum.

The *Edifice* consists of a nave, chancel, porch, bell gable, and vestry, and is in the pointed style. The designs were supplied by Miss Sykes, of Sledmere, who also presented a handsome stained glass window for the west end of the church. The east window is likewise glazed with the same beautiful material, in memory of the late Mrs. Bowes; and there is a handsome marble monument, by Chantrey, to her memory, and another to the late Major Topham, Mrs. Bowes's father. A few years ago this living, which is a Discharged Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £11. 11s. 8d., was worth but £30. per ann., and Divine Service was only performed once a year.

FRIDAYTHORPE.—This parish, which is situated on the western side of the Wolds, comprises 2,070 acres, and 380 inhabitants; rateable value, £1,102.; assessed property, £1,619. The surface is undulated, and the scenery, in some parts pleasing. Amongst the chief landowners are Lord Londesborough, Sir Tatton Sykes, Rev. W. R. Griesbach, the Executors of the late Mr. Robert Wharram, and John Leper, Esq.

The *Benefice* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, rated at £4. 18s. 4d., and now worth about £150. per ann. Vicar, Rev. Wm. Robt. Griesbach. At the inclosure, in 1810, about 327 acres of land were allotted in lieu of the great tithes, and 282 acres in lieu of the small tithes. The *Church* is an ancient structure, in the Norman and Gothic styles; its parts are a nave with a south porch, a chancel, and a west tower, in which are two bells. There has been a north aisle, but it is gone. The edifice bears an apocryphal date, "719." The font is ancient.

The *Parsonage House* is occupied by Mr. John Dale, who farms a part of the glebe land; another portion of the glebe is farmed by Mr. John Wilson. Sir Tatton Sykes is lessee of the appropriate rectory lands.

The *Village* is neat, and situated 10 miles W. by N. of Driffield, and 9 N.W. of Pocklington, on the road between York and Bridlington. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1840; a chapel for the Primitive Methodists in 1851; and a parochial school in 1841. The *Manor House* is in the occupation of Mr. John Johnson, farmer.

**NORTH GRIMSTON.**—The area of this parish is 1,350 acres; population, 167 persons; rateable value, £1,319.; assessed property, £1,319. Except 148 acres of glebe land, and 35 acres belonging to Y. Yarburgh, Esq., the entire parish is the property of H. Willoughby, Esq., of Birdsall, the improPRIATOR and Lord of the Manor. The soil is various, and the scenery beautiful and picturesque, particularly at the base of Grimston Hill.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of York, and incumbency of the Rev. Edward Trueman. It is rated at £6. 6s. 8d., and now worth about £160. per annum. At the enclosure, in 1793, the vicarial tithes were commuted for 148 acres of land.

The *Church* (St. Nicholas) is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, porch, and tower. The entrance is Norman. The font is curious.

The *Vicarage House* is a neat residence.

The *Village* is seated in a valley, 4½ miles S.E. of Malton. Here is an intermediate *Station* on the Malton and Driffield Railway. The *School* is chiefly supported by Mrs. Willoughby. The poor have two rent charges, viz., £2. 0s. 6d., bequeathed by Thomas Langley, Esq., in 1700; and 6s., per annum left by the Rev. — Penston.

**HELPERTHORPE.**—Area, 2,620 acres, of the rateable value of £1,525.; population, 140 persons; assessed property, £2,214. The chief proprietors are Sir T. Sykes (Lord of the Manor), Sir G. Strickland (the improPRIATOR), and Messrs. Robt., Rd., Thos., and Wm. Esh. At the enclosure, in 1801, the tithes were commuted for allotments of 226A. 2B. 15P. to the Vicar, and

245A. OR. 38P. to the Dean and Chapter of York, the impropiators and patrons of the living. The Discharged Vicarage is valued in the King's Books at £4. 19s. 7d., and now at £178. per annum. Vicar, Rev. Samuel Henry Duntze. The *Church* (St. Peter) is a small plain structure, and the township is considered a parochial chapelry, having no burial ground. The parishioners bury their dead at Weaverthorpe. The chancel and nave are divided by an old oak screen, and there are two bells in the tower. The impropiators of the great tithes pay £20. a year to the Vicar of Helperthorpe, and £30. to the Vicar of Weaverthorpe, to which parish Helperthorpe pays one-fourth of the church rates.

The *Village* is small, and situated 11 miles E. of Malton, and 10½ N.W. by N. of Driffield. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1852. The *Manor House* is now a farm house.

HESLERTON.—The two townships of East and West Heslerton are comprised in this parish, which is intersected by the York and Scarborough Railway, and partly bounded on the north by the river Derwent, which divides it from the North Riding. *West Heslerton* contains 2,180 acres, and 351 inhabitants; rateable value, £1,937. The chief landholders are Viscount Downe (Lord of the Manor), Sir Tatton Sykes, and William Thompson, Esq. Amount of assessed property in the parish, £6,087.

The *Church* is a Rectory, valued at £21. 6s. 8d. in the King's Books, and in the patronage of the Crown. Rector, Rev. Charles Wm. Knyvett. The tithes have been commuted for 490 acres of land, and the annual value of the living is returned at £465. The *Fabric* of the church (St. Andrew) is small but neat, comprising a nave and chancel, with an open turret for two bells on the west end of the roof. The chancel arch is circular, and on the north side of the chancel is an ancient altar tomb, with a pedimental canopy exhibiting a mutilated basso relievo of our Divine Redeemer and the Blessed Virgin. This tomb is supposed to belong to Thos. de Heslerton, the founder of the church. The edifice was restored in 1809, when the north wall was built six feet further south, thereby making the church six feet narrower. Before that period the entrances were on the north and south sides, but since then the entrance is at the west end. A handsome new font was given by Lord Downe in 1853. A fine *Rectory House* was built in 1820; the grounds and gardens surrounding it are beautiful.

The *Village of West Heslerton* is seated near the foot of the Wolds, 8 miles E.N.E. of Malton. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected here in 1839. The *School* was built in 1829, at the joint expense of the Hon. Marmaduke Langley (then Lord of the Manor), M. Cannon, Esq., and the Rector. It

is chiefly supported by Viscount Downe, Lady Sykes, and the Rector. A house for the master was built in 1850. *Heslerton Station*, on the above railway, is about 1½ mile N. from the village.

*Heslerton Hall*, a modern mansion, was purchased with the estate of Mark Foulis, Esq., in 1854, by Lord Downe. It is pleasantly situated in well-wooded grounds. The *Manor House*, in the village, is in the occupation of Mr. Henry Abbey, farmer. *Wold Farm* is in the occupation of Mrs. Jane Abbey; *Ling Hall*, in that of Messrs. William and Benjamin Kirton; *Heslerton Carr*, of Mr. Thomas Miles; *Carr House*, of Mr. John Wilson; and *Flats Farm*, of Mr. William Dale.

*East Heslerton Chapelry*.—This township contains 3,990 acres, and 267 inhabitants; rateable value, £2,924.; assessed property, £3,469. Principal landowners, Sir Tatton Sykes (Lord of the Manor), Sir George Strickland, Thomas Candler, Esq., and E. H. Hebden, Esq.

The *Village* is small, and stands 1 mile E. from West Heslerton. The *Chapel of Ease* was partly rebuilt in 1806-7. There is a belfry at the west end. The *Living* is a Curacy, subordinate to the Rectory of Heslerton. Here is a *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1794, and enlarged in 1840. The *Manor House* is occupied by Mr. Mark Newlove, farmer; the *Grange*, by Mr. Alfred Dunhill; *Low House*, by Mr. Thomas Cordiner; and a farm house called *Whin Moor Build*, by Mr. Robert Dawson. Another good farm house in the village, is the residence of Mrs. Ann Leighton.

KIRKBY, or KIRBY-GRINDALYTH.—The three townships of which this parish is composed, comprise in the whole 7,979 acres, and 554 inhabitants.

*Kirby-Grindalyth Township* contains 4,980 acres, and 210 persons; rateable value, £4,340.; assessed property, £5,319. The soil is thin, and rests on a substrata of chalk and flint. The township belongs mostly to Sir Tatton Sykes (the Lord of the Manor), and partly to Sir George Strickland.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the gift of Sir T. Sykes, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Bowstead; and is valued at £8. 9s. 7d. in the King's Books, and now at about £80. per ann. The tithes were commuted in 1850. The *Chureh* (St. Andrew) was anciently given by Walter de Espec, to the Priory of Kirkham. The edifice comprises a nave, chancel, and embattled tower at the west end, from which rises a handsome octagonal spire. The nave was rebuilt of brick, in 1826, and has three pointed sash windows in each side. The upper part of the spire was blown down many years ago, and was not restored till 1839. The tower contains three bells. The architecture of the chancel is of the 13th century, and at the east end is a vesica pisces. The nave and chancel are divided by a wall, with a door

in the centre; in the chancel is an ancient stall, and the ancient font, which was brought here from Sledmere, has a fine carved cover.

The *Vicarage House* was erected in 1849.

The *Village* is situated in a picturesque vale, 8 miles E.S.E. of Malton. The *School* is supported by subscription. The *Manor House*, formerly belonging to the monks of Kirkham, is a fine old building near the church yard, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Parker. *Croome House* is the residence of Mr. Michael Grundon, farmer. *Mowthorpe* is a hamlet containing two good farms; *High Mowthorpe* farm is held by Mr. A. Topham; and *Low Mowthorpe* by Mr. R. Topham.

*Duggleby Township* contains 1,706 acres, and 294 inhabitants. Thomas Wm. Rivis, Esq., the Lord of the Manor, owns the whole of the township, or nearly so. The *Village* is seated in a vale below Kirby Grindalyth, and is about 6½ miles E.S.E. of Malton. A short distance to the east is a large tumulus. The *School* is held in a good brick building, erected at the cost of Mr. Croft, and is chiefly supported by subscription. The Wesleyans built a chapel here in 1826; and the Primitive Methodists a chapel in 1835.

*Thirkleby Township* lies from 1 to 2½ miles E. of Kirby Grindalyth, and consists of two farms, containing 1,343 acres, and a few cottages. The land belongs to Sir Tatton Sykes.

KIRKBY, or KIRBY-UNDERDALE.—This parish includes the hamlets of Garrowby, Uncleby, Painsthorpe, and Hanging Grimston. Area, 5,049 acres; population, 335 souls; rateable value, £8,738.; assessed property, £5,386. Sir Chas. Wood, Bart., is Lord of the Manor, and owner of most of the parish. The surface is diversified by hill and dale, and the soil is loam, with flint in the higher grounds, and clay in the valleys. One of the highest hills is about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and descends gradually to the plain of York; and another hill is of the oolite formation, being the only one of the kind for many miles distant.

The *Living* is a Rectory, rated at £6. 3s. 4d., and now worth about £1,000. per ann. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and the present Rector is the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry David Erskine, Dean of Ripon, for whom the Rev. Joseph Wm. Atkinson officiates. The tithes were commuted in 1837, for a rent charge of £850., and there are 80 acres of glebe land.

The *Church* (All Saints) is an ancient edifice, very picturesquely situated, and was thoroughly repaired, at a considerable expense, in 1828. It is in the Norman style of architecture, with Gothic additions. The tower contains two bells. The interior is neat, and at the west end of the nave is a gallery containing an organ. The *Rectory House*, which is occupied by the



Rev. J. W. Atkinson, is a good building near the west end of the church, and commands some fine views of the surrounding country. Dr. Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, and author of the *History of Greece*, was Rector of this parish from 1838 to 1840.

The *Village*, as its name implies, lies in a dale, or vale, near the foot of a rapid declivity of the Wolds,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. of Pocklington, and about the same distance S. from Malton.

*Garrowby*, or *Garraby Hamlet*, extends from 1 to 3 miles S.W. from Kirby-Underdale. The *Hall* is used as a "shooting box" by Sir C. Wood, and the *Old Hall* is in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Dale, farmer. *Lea Field Farm* is held by Mr. Chas. Wigglesworth. *Garrowby Hill* is the point of junction of the ancient Roman Roads from York to Flamborough, and from Brough to Malton, and here begin those numerous fortifications, described in the Philosophical Transactions for 1747, which continue southward to Millington. (See page 562.)

*Painsthorpe* is a hamlet of scattered houses, about 1 mile S.E. of the parish church. Here are several tumuli, and two moated sites of ancient mansions, planted with, fir, ash, beech, &c. The *Hall* is occupied by Mr. Joshua Scholefield, farmer; *South Wold Farm* by Mr. Richard Beal; and *Painsthorpe Wold*, by Mr. Timothy Wilson. At South Wold Farm is an ancient stone chair, discovered there some years ago.

The *Hamlet of Hanging Grimston*, 2 miles N. of Kirby Underdale, now consists of three farm houses, occupied respectively by Messrs. Wm. Kirby, Simeon Arnell, and Peter Gowland. From the unevenness of the surface a large village is supposed to have stood here in former times.

*Uncleby*, a little north of the parish church, is a small but neat hamlet. The principal occupiers are Mr. George Harper, and Mr. George Pudsey. A *School* here was built nearly sixty years ago, by Lord Carrington. It is partly supported by the Lord of the Manor. The school room is also used as a place of worship by the Wesleyans.

KIRKHAM.—This is an extra-parochial liberty, containing 290 acres, and 52 inhabitants; rateable value, £420. The place, the name of which signifies the hamlet or place of a church, forms a long, but narrow, and richly-wooded acclivity, on the east side of the river Derwent, where there is a good bridge, 6 miles S. by W. of Malton. It belongs to Edward Clough Taylor, Esq., whose seat is a handsome mansion, built in 1839, near the crown of the acclivity. There is no place of worship here now; the inhabitants attend Westow church. Here is a *Station* on the York and Scarborough Railway.

Kirkham is remarkable for the venerable and picturesque remains of a

*Priory of Augustinian Canons*, which was founded in this delightful vale on the banks of the Derwent, by Sir Walter de Espec, and Adeline his wife, in 1121, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The founder is said to have had his principal seat here, and his son and heir having been thrown from his horse and killed, near a stone cross in this neighbourhood, the father resolved, in the words of an old historian, "to make Christ the heir to his large estates, by erecting and richly endowing three monasteries for Christ's servants, viz:—at Kirkham, which had been his mansion house; Rivaulx, in the North Riding; and at Wardon in Bedfordshire." To the adoption of this course he appears to have been advised by his uncle, the Rector of Garton, afterwards the first Prior of Kirkham. The founder himself became a monk in his monastery of Rivaulx, and there was buried. The original endowment of Kirkham Priory consisted of the rents of several possessions in Yorkshire and Northumberland, together with seven churches which were appropriated thereto; the profits of the whole amounting, according to Burton, to 1,100 marks per ann. Its revenue at the Dissolution, when there were seventeen Canons in the house, was estimated at £300. 16s. 6d. gross, and £269. 5s. 9d. nett, per annum. John Kilwik, the last Prior, had a pension allowed him of £50. a year, subsequent to the dissolution. The common seal of this Priory was large and oval; exhibiting a female seated, her head dress having long lappets, and holding in her left hand a book. The inscription was *Sigillum. Sanctæ. Trinitatis. De. Chircam.* The arms of the house were *gu.*, three water bougets *ar.*, in the midst a pastoral staff *or.* The only remaining parts of this once magnificent and celebrated Priory, consist of the ruins of the principal entrance, of portions of the cloisters, and of some fragments of the church, including the eastern window. The fine Gothic tower was blown down in 1784. The arch of the tower gateway is pointed, and covered with a large pediment, crocketed, and terminating in a finial. This beautiful gateway is apparently of the time of Edward I. On each side of the arch of entrance is a canopied niche, one having a mutilated sculpture of St. George and the Dragon, and the other a solitary figure. In various parts of the walls are shields of arms, and other ornaments. Between two windows, above the archway, are two niches with statues, and the vesica pisces, with a representation of the Almighty. A beautiful Norman arch also remains, which led into the Priory gardens. On the north side of the ruins is a farm house, occupied by Mr. Thomas Warwick.

A *Pleasure Fair* is held near the ruins of the Priory, on Trinity Monday, when the principal traffic is in the birds taken in the neighbouring woods and plantations.

LANGTON.—Area of the townships of Langton and Kennythorpe, about 8,000 acres; population, 314 persons; of which 2,290 acres, and 241 inhabitants, belong to Langton. Assessed property of the parish, £2,609. Rateable value of the township, £2,114. Nearly all the land belongs to Lieut.-Col. Norcliffe Norcliffe, the Lord of the Manor, whose seat is *Langton Hall*, a good mansion, pleasingly situated in a well-wooded lawn. *Langton Wold*, about 600 acres, has long been famous as a place for training race horses, and on the top of it is the *Malton Race Course*, with a good "Grand Stand." On this, as on several parts of the neighbouring Wolds, are extensive earth works. The *Living* is a Rectory, rated at £17. 4s. 7d., and now returned at £460. per annum. Patron, the Crown; Rector, Rev. Arthur Thomas Whitmore Shadwell. The tithes of Langton were commuted for a rent charge of £360., and there are 68 acres of glebe land; and those of Kennythorpe for £81. 7s., and there is likewise some glebe land. The *Church* (St. Andrew) is a neat edifice, having a nave, chancel, and small tower, containing two bells. It was partly rebuilt in 1822, at a cost of £600. The interior is plain. The chancel window was glazed with stained glass, at the restoration, at the cost of the Misses Norcliffe. In the north wall of the chancel is a monument to the Ingram family, bearing the date of 1656.

The *Village*, the name of which implies Long Town, is very picturesque and rural, and is seated at the foot of the Wolds, 3 miles S.S.E. of Malton. The *Wesleyans* have a chapel here. The *School*, erected by Col. Norcliffe in 1841, is chiefly supported by that gentleman and the Rector. The late Thomas Norcliffe, Esq., in 1847, left £70. to provide books, &c., for this school, which, together with a like sum of £70., given by Colonel Norcliffe, is sunk in the 8 per cent. consols, for that object.

*Kennythorpe Township* contains about 780 acres, and 73 inhabitants; its rateable value is £728. The principal landowners are St. John's College, Oxford, and Sir Tatton Sykes. The *Hamlet* is small, and is situated 4 miles S. of Malton, and 1½ W. of Langton.

## MALTON.

THE Parliamentary Borough of Malton comprises the parishes of St. Leonard and St. Michael, which form the market town of New Malton, and the parish of Old Malton, all in the North Riding; and the parish of Norton, in the East Riding. *New Malton* is beautifully situated, on elevated ground, on the north side of the river Derwent, which, flowing through the adjacent valley, forms a boundary between the East and North Ridings. It is also on the line of the York and Scarborough, and the Malton, Driffeld, and Thirsk

Railways. It is distant from York 18 miles N.E.; from Scarborough 21 miles S.W.; and 217 N.W. from London. The population of the borough, in 1851, was 7,661 souls, of which 3,841 were in New Malton, 1,505 in Old Malton, and 2,315 in Norton. Area of New Malton, 110 acres; rateable value, £7,359.; rateable value of the borough, in 1852, £24,357.

Malton is of very remote antiquity, and the number of ancient roads which point to it show its early importance. Historians seem agreed upon its being one of the most ancient Brigantian fortified towns in this part of the country; and the remains of Roman camps, which have been traced on the low grounds on both sides of the river, as well as the many Roman coins, urns, pieces of pottery, human bones, and other relics, which have been dug up at various times, seem to indicate its importance as a Roman station. The Romans changed only the termination of the British name of the place, to *Camulodunum*, and this name, by abbreviation, became the Saxon *Meldun*, pronounced *Maiden*, and *Maiden Greve Balk*, is at this day one of the boundaries of Malton. No fewer than six Roman roads may be traced, by military and other remains, to this station. From an inscription dug up in 1853, near the lodge of the original castle, it would appear that the *Equites Singulares*, or body guard of the Roman Emperor, were stationed here, and most probably in the time of Severus. Mr. Wright, in his *Wanderings of an Antiquary*, places the *Delgovitia* of the Romans at Old Malton, and supports his views with very good arguments.\* "The river Derwent here, and at this point alone," writes Allen, "touches the foot of the Deira-wold region; a considerable breadth of marshy ground, formerly impassable, intervenes between the river and the Wolds in every other part of its course; and at this point was the river most readily passed, by a broad but shallow ford." "On the opposite side of the river," says Baines, "entrenchments for the defence of this once important pass, are also visible."

During the heptarchy, the *Camulodunum* of the Romanized Britons became, it is said, a royal villa of the Kings of Northumbria, and some writers assert that it was at this residence that the life of King Edwin was preserved from the assassin by his faithful Lilla. But that occurrence is more gene-

\* Mr. George Pycock, of Malton, possesses an interesting collection of antiquities, among which are some Roman dishes, pins, buttons, pateræ, and a lachrymatory, found in a close here called the *Orchard Field*, chiefly during the excavations for the Malton and Thirsk Railway, in 1852; and some Roman pottery, a Roman mill for grinding corn, Roman rings, fibula, &c. found at Norton. This collection comprises some stone and brass celts found at Abdon; some Roman and Saxon spurs; a curious Roman camp chest; British and Roman arrow and spear heads; several bronzes from Pompeii; ancient swords of great length; a beautiful brass crucifix, &c.

rally supposed to have taken place at Auldby, near Stamford Bridge. (See vol. i., p. 83.) Torchil and the celebrated Earl Siward, who defeated Macbeth, were lords of this place before the Conquest, and had in it several tenants, a church, and a mill; and after that event the lordship of the town was given, with other manors, to Gilbert Tyson, whose granddaughter carried it in marriage to Ivo de Vesci, from whom it descended to his posterity. This noble family built here a Castle and a Priory, of both which there are some remains existing at this day. Eustace Fitz-John, who inherited this Castle and lordship from his mother, an heiress of the De Vesci family, was a powerful nobleman, and a great favourite of King Henry I., who gave him, in addition to this place, the town of Alnwick in Northumberland; but afterwards, disliking King Stephen, he put the latter town into the hands of David, King of Scotland, who, in 1138, seized the Castle of Malton and garrisoned it, and laid waste the neighbouring towns. This irruption of the Scots into Yorkshire caused the northern nobles, at the suggestion of Archbishop Thurstan (as we have observed at page 123, vol. i. of this history) to raise an army to expel the invaders, and in order to dislodge them here, it was found necessary to burn the town to the ground, and besiege the Castle. Eustace, it is said, was afterwards reconciled to the King, and being restored to favour, rebuilt the town, which has ever since been called New Malton. The Castle was finally destroyed by King Henry II. Leland, who visited this district in the time of Henry VIII., thus described the ruins; "The Castle of Malton hath been larg, as it epperith by the ruine. There is at this tyme no habitation yn it, but a mene house for a farmer." William, the son and successor of Eustace Fitz-John, assumed the name of De Vesci, and the manors and estates of the family passed to his descendants. In course of time the property was divided amongst heiresses, who carried their portions in marriage to the families of St. John, Eure, and Coniers; and in the 18th Richard II. (1390), Sir Ralph Eure had for his part the town and lordship of Malton, except the fairs, &c. In the reign of Henry VIII. Clifford, Eures, and Coniers, had New Malton in partition; but Eures had the whole lordship of Old Malton. Ralph Lord Eure, a descendant of the latter family, built a large and sumptuous castellated mansion, on the site of the old Castle, in the reign of James I.; and it is remarkable that its duration was as short as that of the Castle, for in consequence of a disagreement between his two granddaughters and co-heiresses, respecting the enjoyment of this noble structure, it was, after a long lawsuit, pulled down, and the materials were divided between them, by Hy. Marwood, Esq., High Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1674. The lodge and gateway, however, were left, "as a

monument of the folly and vindictiveness of family feuds, or to show what the mansion had been." Mary, the youngest of these two co-heiresses, was married to William Palmes, Esq., of Linley, in this county, who, in right of his wife, possessed the manors of Old and New Malton; and he sold them in 1712, to Sir Thomas Wentworth, whose descendant, of the same name, obtained the title of Lord Malton, and six years afterwards was created Marquis of Rockingham. On the death of the second Marquis, without issue, in 1782, the title became extinct, but his nephew, the late Earl Fitzwilliam, succeeded to the manor of Malton and his other principal estates.

The *Lodge*, a large embattled building, and the grounds on which stood the ancient Castle and the castellated mansion noticed above, is now occupied by William Charles Copperthwaite, Esq., Earl Fitzwilliam's land agent.

The *Priory* above-mentioned stood at *Old Malton*, and was founded by Eustachius, or Eustace Fitz-John, about 1150, for Canons of the Gilbertine Order. Wm. de Vesci, the son and successor of the founder, confirmed to the monks, the church of Malton, and other gifts of his father, and the Flamvil, Lasceles, and other families endowed it with many lands and churches. The monastery was dedicated to God, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and it continued to flourish till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was dissolved, its revenues being then valued at £257. 7s. per annum gross, and £197. 19s. 2d. nett. The site of the Priory was granted to Archbishop Holgate. The parish church of Old Malton is only a portion of the nave of the Priory church, the choir having been taken down in 1734. The building was extensively restored in 1844. The west front exhibits a splendid Norman doorway, with a receding arch, composed of various mouldings, springing from an impost composed of the capitals of seven columns, attached to each jamb. The capitals are leaved, the shafts are slender, and the mouldings exhibit a beautiful specimen of the lozenge, highly enriched. Above this doorway is a beautiful pointed window of five lights, with a transom. At the S.W. corner of what was the south aisle, stands a very fine square tower, and there was doubtless a corresponding tower at the N.W. end of the north aisle. The aisles are gone, and their arches are filled up, and small round-headed windows inserted in them. The towers opened to the aisles by very beautiful arches. At the east end of the site of the north aisle is another fine Norman doorway. At the east end of the nave are the remains of the massive pillars which supported the central tower, and the choir extended some distance towards the banks of the Derwent. The remains of a chapel are still standing on the south side, with the piscina in the wall, and near it is a circular headed doorway, leading into the Abbey grounds. There are

some stone coffins at the east end of the church. The interior of the edifice must have been in its original state very large and richly ornamented. The massy circular pillars between the nave and aisles, are still partly visible, and at the east end are eight ancient oak seats with curious carvings. The church is neatly fitted up with open seats. In the grounds, on the south side of the church, is a large ancient mansion called *Old Malton Abbey* (now the residence of Mrs. Kinnear) which was built out of the ruins of the Priory. Some of the walls are of great thickness, and beneath a portion of the house is a crypt with a groined roof.

*Old Malton* is a straggling village about 1 mile distant from New Malton. In Leland's time, it appears to have been the mother church, upon which the churches, or parochial chapels of St. Michael and St. Leonard, at New Malton, were dependent. The presumption that at some remote period a connection between Old and New Malton subsisted, greater than that arising from mere vicinage, seems strengthened by the fact, that rights of common have been admitted to exist in the inhabitants of the latter, over the waste grounds of the former; and upon the enclosure of certain commons and wastes in Old Malton, an Act was passed in 1796, allowing 100 acres to the owners of messuages in New Malton, in lieu of their rights of common upon the enclosed land. There is a tradition that the original town of Malton, which was burnt by Thurstan's army, stood at Old Malton, and that the new town was erected where New Malton now stands. But though this is not borne out by any reliable evidence, no inference can be more reasonable, when we consider the two distinct names of *Old* and *New* Malton, than that the new town was not built on the site of the old one. On the other hand we have it from good authority, that during the Norman period, Malton was surrounded by walls having four gates, Yorkers-gate, Old Malton-gate, Green-gate, and Wheel-gate. These names are retained by streets which formerly led to them. The line of wall and moat is traced on the ordnance map, the present town of New Malton conforming, in a great degree to these ancient limits.

The *Living* of Old Malton is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam, the lessee of the tithes under the Archbishop of York. Up to the year 1855, the before mentioned churches of St. Michael and Leonard, New Malton, were united to this in one incumbency, and its annual value was returned at £198. per annum; but upon the recent appointment of the Rev. William Carter, the late incumbent, to the Rectory of Slingsby, the three churches of Old and New Malton were constituted separate and distinct livings. The present incumbent of Old Malton is the Rev. John Walker.

Henrietta Maria, Queen of King Charles I., slept at Malton on her way from Bridlington to York, in 1643. (See vol. i., page 238.)

Malton had a charter of incorporation, and the borough was governed by two Bailiffs till the reign of Charles II., when, on a writ of *quo warranto*, the inhabitants pleaded prescription, and judgment was given in favour of the Crown. The burgesses were consequently deprived of their corporate privileges, and placed under the control of a Bailiff, appointed by the Lord of the Manor, and so it continues to this day. The present Borough Bailiff is Jas. Dunlop, Esq., of Middle Cave House. So early as the 23rd and 26th of Edward I. Malton, being one of the burgage tenure boroughs, sent representatives to Parliament. At that time the Prior of Malton, who was one of the members, was arrested, on his return from the Parliament, for debt, but pleading his exemption while going to or returning from his Parliamentary duties, he was liberated. This is thought to be the earliest claim of the privilege by a member of Parliament. Malton still returns two representatives, but the limits of the borough have been extended, under the Reform Act, by the addition of Old Malton and Norton. The Bailiff is the returning officer.

In the list of its former representatives the borough has the names of Edmund Burke, Henry Grattan, and some other senators distinguished for eloquence, learning, and liberality. The present M. P.'s for Malton are John Evelyn Denison, Esq., and the Hon. Chas. W. Wentworth Fitzwilliam. Malton is a polling place for the election of members for the North Riding.

The town of New Malton contains several good streets, an extensive market place, and a large cattle market place. The houses are well built, and many of them, both in the town and suburbs, are handsome and of modern erection.\* The streets are lighted with gas, from works originally constructed

\* Robert Rawlinson, Esq., Superintendent Inspector of the General Board of Health, in a Report to that Board, in 1854, on the Sanitary Condition of Malton, makes the following interesting observations, among many others, on this town and neighbourhood. "From the high land at Middle Cave, above Mr. Slater's nursery ground (where he proposed to place a reservoir to supply water to every house within the borough), the red-tile roofs of New Malton may be seen, the towers of St. Michael's and St. Leonard's rising above the general level. South-east is Langton Wold, the smooth rounded forms revealing the character of the oolitic and chalk formations of the district. The valley of the Derwent is beautiful, the river winding through it, making bends round Old and New Malton. A site more favourable for health could not well be chosen. This, in a great measure, is sufficient to explain the antiquity of the town. The first inhabitants of a country generally fixed upon a site possessing certain natural advantages. High lands and open downs were inhabited by the Celtic tribes, capable of defending their rudely-formed encampments; the open lands, though bleak, serving to graze their flocks and expose their enemies. The ordnance map of England shows that mountain-



in 1882, by Messrs. John and James Malam, and purchased for £4,000., by a proprietary of £10. shareholders, in 1886. The original capital was since raised to £5,000. The *Market* is held every Saturday, and is well supplied with provisions, cattle, and agricultural produce generally. Formerly there was a market on Tuesdays. For the accommodation of the farmers and corn dealers, Earl Fitzwilliam erected a very neat commodious *Corn Exchange*, in Yorkersgate, in 1845, but like the farmers of Driffield (See page 502), those of Malton prefer the street, the offices, or the public houses, to the accommodation afforded by a beautiful hall, which is an ornament to the town. There are four annual *Fairs*, viz., during the week before Palm Sunday; on the Saturday before Whit Sunday; the 11th and 12th of October; and the Saturday before Martinmas day.

In the *Town Hall*, a plain building in the Market Place, are held *Petty Sessions*, every alternate Saturday; and the *County Court* is held there monthly, before Judge Raines. There are three Banks, viz., York City and County, East-Riding, and York Union; and a Savings' Bank is held in a handsome building in Yorkersgate. A Theatre and a commodious suite of *Public Subscription Rooms* were erected in Yorkersgate, in 1814. The former is now the lecture hall of the *Literary Institute*. This society possesses a library of about 900 volumes, and a reading room, and is about to form a museum. The large subscription room measures 57 feet by 27 feet, and about 20 feet in height. One of the lower rooms in the same building is occupied as a *Subscription News Room*. There are two other news rooms in Malton, viz., "The People's," established in 1850, and "The Tradesmen's," founded in 1851. A *Police Station* was erected in the *Cattle Market*, in 1850.

The river Derwent is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge of three arches, connecting the town with the populous suburb of Norton, which was erected in the year 1700, and was widened in 1760. In the 12th century there is known to have been a bridge here.

sides and moors, now waste and barren, were inhabited and cultivated during a time when the valleys and plains were dense forests or impassable morasses; on every change of ownership, the dislodged tribes retreated to the unhealthy forest and marsh, the conquerors settling on the better or more wholesome sites. Malton, many times contended for and several times destroyed, has been a place of residence for the Celtic British tribes, the Roman, the Norman, and their descendants, down to the present day. There is a navigable river, fed principally by springs from the oolite and chalk. A dry subsoil, with beautiful scenery in wold, meadow, wood, and water. Few places possess more natural advantages, if they are duly improved. Until recently weirs in the Derwent dammed the water to a level, preventing land drainage. These have been removed, thereby conferring advantages on the farmer and the town resident. Mill-dams, on rivers flowing through alluvial valleys, are great impediments to agriculture. If near a town, they are in a much greater degree injurious to civilization."

The Derwent was made navigable from Malton to the river Ouse, in the reign of Queen Anne. (See page 606.) The *Railway Station*, on the York and Scarborough line, is on the south side of the river, in the East Riding. There are three iron foundries, and on the banks of the Derwent are three breweries, several large steam flour mills; also, granaries, malt kilns, coal yards, saw mills, bark mills, tanneries, fellmongers, &c. Porter, malt, corn, and bacon, are largely exported. A considerable portion of the population is also employed in agriculture.

Malton races take place annually on Langton Moor, a plain long famous for training race horses. In a garden at the foot of an eminence called the Brows, is a chalybeate spring, with an appropriate building over it.

*St. Michael's Church*, in the Market Place, is a large building of Anglo-Norman architecture, much mutilated. At the west end is a square tower, containing three bells, and surmounted by an iron railing. The north side of the church has a row of butchers' shops built against it; but the clerestory windows are seen above the roofs of them. The east end of the church is likewise concealed by buildings. The interior of the edifice is plain. The recently appointed incumbent is the Rev. George Arthur Firth.

*St. Leonard's Church* stands on high ground overlooking the lower part of the town, and comprises a nave, north aisle, large chancel, and tower, which contains a peal of eight bells, and chimes, and was surmounted by a spire, which had been left unfinished, in the shape of a truncated cone. The latter was a remarkable specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, which for ages puzzled the wayfarer as he viewed its questionable shape, and endeavoured to decide within himself whether it was a shot tower or a factory chimney. But this grotesque appendage, built, as an inscription on its walls complacently proclaimed, "since the Reformation," having exhibited symptoms of decay, was taken down in the latter part of the year 1853. The Rev. Godfrey Pigott Cordeaux is the newly-appointed incumbent of this church.

There is but one *Parsonage House* at present for the three churches, and that was erected in 1840. The inhabitants of New Malton now bury their dead at Old Malton, their own church yard having been recently closed; but it is in contemplation to provide a cemetery for New and Old Malton.

The *Catholic Chapel* is a neat but plain brick building, erected in 1841, by the Rev. R. Garstang. The front presents a gable surmounted by a stone cross. The interior is in the Grecian Doric style; the walls are made into five divisions by fluted pilasters supporting a moulded frieze. The Sanctuary is marked by two large fluted pillars. The altar is very chaste and neat, with pilasters on each side. There is a small organ in the gallery or tribune

at the west end. The Presbytery and School adjoin the chapel on the north side. The present pastor is the Rev. Thomas Middlehurst. On the south side of this chapel is the *Baptist Chapel*, a plain brick building. The *Independent Chapel* is a good brick building, capable of seating about 700 persons. The *Unitarian Chapel* will seat about 500 hearers. The *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1811, is a large commodious brick building, capable of accomodating up to 1000 persons. The pulpit is handsome, and there is a good organ on a tribune behind it. At each side of the chapel is a house belonging to the society. The *Primitive Methodist Chapel* is a large but plain stone building; and the *Friends' Meeting House* is very neat but characteristically plain.

At Old Malton is a *Free Grammar School*, founded and endowed in 1546, by Robert Holgate, D.D., Archbishop of York, but the numerous charities of this worthy divine, now form the subject of a suit in Chancery. The Rev. William Pound is the present master. At New Malton are *National Schools*, and *British Schools*; and a very fine *Infant School*, erected in 1837. There is likewise an excellent *Dispensary*, having for its house surgeon Dr. Rogers.

The *Malton Poor Law Union* comprehends 68 parishes or townships. The *Workhouse* was erected in 1735, and was enlarged in 1789. In 1837 it was sold to the townships forming the Malton Union, for the sum of £1,332., and it has since been enlarged and divided into wards, for the better classification of its inmates.

*John Topham*, a learned antiquary, whose numerous publications appear in the *Archæologia*, was a native of Malton. He was elected F.S.A. in 1767, and F.R.S. in 1779; and died at Cheltenham in 1803.

About 5 miles W.S.W. of Malton, is situated *Castle Howard*, the princely seat of the Earls of Carlisle. George William Frederick Howard, the 7th Earl of Carlisle, of the last creation, is the present Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland, and likewise the Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

**NORTON.**—This parish forms a suburb of Malton, and as has been observed, is now a part of that borough. The parish lies on the south side of the Derwent, on a portion of the valley of that river, which is of considerable breadth. The principal street through the town is formed by the turnpike road from York to Scarborough. Here are several excellent houses and good shops. The parish includes the hamlets of Sutton and Welham, and contains 2,679 acres, and 2,315 inhabitants. The soil is light and gravelly, the surface level, and the substratum abounds with freestone of good quality. The rateable value of the parish is £8,767. Norton belongs to many freeholders, the chief of which are Rt. Bower, Esq. (Lord of the Manor), W. C. Wise, Esq., R. Wise, Esq., J. Parker, Esq., E. Rogerson, Esq., and J. Leslie, Esq.

The *Hamlet of Sutton*, which lies 1 mile E. of Malton, contains about 360 acres; and the principal residences are called *Sutton House*, the residence of Wm. Dunlop, Esq., and *Sutton Cottage*, the residence of the Rev. W. Pound.

*Welham* is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile S. of Malton, and contains about 900 acres, the property of Rt. Bower, Esq. This gentleman's seat is here, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, commanding a delightful view of the vale of the Derwent. The mansion is large, the lawn is extensive, and the pleasure grounds are neat. Opposite the entrance to the grounds is *Whitewall*, long noted for its training stables, and there are several other training establishments in the parish of Norton. *Black Hill* and *Portobello* are farms in Welham. Among the scattered houses in Norton are *Newstead House*, the residence of Thomas William Ravis, Esq.; *Grove Park*, the residence of E. Rogerson, Esq.; *Norton Grange*, the residence of H. Walker, Esq.; *Highfield House*, the property and residence of Mr. William Wise; and the commodious *Parsonage House*, erected in 1843, by the Rev. E. Day. At the foot of the bridge which connects Norton with Malton, was an *Hospital*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was founded in the reign of Henry II., by Roger de Flamvill, and made subordinate to the Priory of Malton.

The *Perpetual Curacy* of Norton, now valued at £120. per annum, was augmented with £1,500. of Queen Anne's Bounty and Parliamentary grants from 1743 to 1816; and with £200., given by the Rev. J. Richardson and Robert Bower, Esq., in 1811. The Rev. Edmund Day is both patron and incumbent. The *Church* was rebuilt in 1816, at a cost of £2,500., raised by subscription, and is a cruciform structure, in the Grecian style, looking like anything more than an ecclesiastical edifice. Allen says, that "it has very much the appearance of a lunatic asylum." It is lighted by small windows near the roof. The old church was a fine Gothic structure with a tower. The churchyard has been recently closed as a place of interment, and a new cemetery, of very limited area (three roods), has been formed; which, with walling, chapel, &c., cost about £400. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel* here. The *National School* was erected in 1830. At the Easter Quarter Sessions for the East Riding, in 1855, the magistrates resolved that a new *Lock-up* and *Magistrates' Room* be erected at Norton.

**RILLINGTON.**—This parish is situated on the confines of the East-Riding, and is bounded on the north by the river Derwent, whilst on the south it

\* In the month of November, 1854, a quarry, or brick, 9 inches square and 3 inches thick, was discovered to be raised some distance from the adjoining ones, on the floor of a cottage at Norton, occupied by Wm. Dawson, a sawyer; and on removing the quarry, about twenty mushrooms of good quality were found growing thereunder.

just skirts the wold hills. Its name evidently originated with the *Rill* or *Beck* which runs from east to west through the whole parish, and therefore without straining the word for a meaning, it is simply Rill-in-town, or, as now contracted, Rillington. In Domesday it is spelt Redlington. The parish comprises the townships of Rillington and Scampston, the former of which contains 2,460 acres, and 953 inhabitants. The soil is generally light. The parish is intersected by the York and Scarborough Railway, and the rateable value of Rillington is £3,236., the Railway Company being rated at £951. The land belongs to many proprietors, and the manorial rights to Mrs. Elizabeth Swann. The *Benefice* is a Discharged Vicarage, rated at £8. 14s. 9½d., and now worth £120. per annum. It was augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1774 and 1804. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and the Vicar is the Rev. Thomas Addison. The tithes were commuted in 1850, for a rent charge, and the Curacy of Scampston was united to this Vicarage a few years ago. The *Church* (St. Andrew) consists of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and embattled tower at the west end. The tower, which contains two bells, is surmounted by a handsome octagonal spire of stone, which was blown down on the 6th September, 1783, and rebuilt in 1788; but about six feet of it was again blown down by the violent hurricane of January 6th, 1839, and was repaired by subscription. This spire adds much to the picturesque scenery of the surrounding district. The windows of the church are chiefly square-headed. The aisle and nave are divided by four circular arches, supported by similar columns. Most of the church, except the tower, was rebuilt in 1825, the expense being defrayed by a parish rate and the proceeds of the sale of the old leaden roof. The font is circular, and very ancient. The *Vicarage House*, erected in 1846, is a handsome brick building.

The *Village* is of considerable magnitude, and is pleasantly seated in a fine fertile district, about 4½ miles N.E. of Malton. About half a mile N.W. from it is the Rillington Station, on the above-mentioned railway. It is also the junction of that railway with the line to Whitby. The *Independent Chapel*, built in 1818, is a good stone building. In the centre of the ceiling is a clock. In connection with the chapel is a Sunday School, and a library of 300 volumes. There is a small *Wesleyan Chapel*, erected in 1805, and also a chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists. The *National School* was built in 1847. *Westfield House*, the residence and property of John Cooper Owston, Esq., was constructed in 1853. The *Manor House* is in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Stephenson; and *Low Moor Cottage* is the pro-

perty of Mr. William Harrison. At Low Moor is a brick and tile manufactory belonging to Mr. Francis Warwick.

*Scampston Chapelry.*—Area, 2,882 acres; population, 276 souls; rateable value, £2,082. In the Norman record the name of this place is spelt Scameston; and in later documents, Skameston, Skamleston, and Skampston. The St. Quintins, the Lords of Scampston for centuries, carry back their pedigree, as we have observed at pp. 405 and 477, to the Norman Conquest, Sir Herbert St. Quintin Knt., being one of the companions in arms of Wm. the Conqueror. This Sir Herbert, as we have seen at the last mentioned page, obtained large possessions in this district, as his share of the conquest; and his descendants had their chief mansion at Harpham, where are deposited the mortal remains of many of the family for several succeeding generations, and where the shields of the principal members are still preserved, with their respective dates. Upon glancing at the pedigree of the family, we find the chief representatives of it Knights, down to the year 1641, when William St. Quintin was created a Baronet, by King Charles I.; but the baronetcy became extinct on the death of Sir Wm. St. Quintin, without issue, in 1795. This Sir Wm. was succeeded in his estates by his nephew, Wm. Thos. Darley, Esq., who assumed the surname and arms of St. Quintin. The present representative of the family, Lord of the Manor of Scampston, and owner of the soil of the township, is William St. Quintin, Esq.

*Scampston Hall* is the beautiful seat of that gentleman. The handsome mansion stands in an extensive park, ornamented by a fine sheet of water, which is crossed by a stone bridge, and supplied by a rivulet running northward to the Derwent. The park is well stocked with deer, and adorned with venerable trees and numerous plantations. The house contains an extensive library, and a valuable collection of family portraits and other pictures.

The *Village of Scampston* is one of the most rural, the cleanest, and the neatest in the district, many of the houses having been rebuilt of late years. It stands on the Scarborough road, 6 miles N.E. by E. of Malton. The old *Chapel of Ease*, being much dilapidated, a new and beautiful chapel was erected in 1845-6, and opened for divine service on the 1st of April, 1846. The entire cost of the building was defrayed by the Lord of the Manor, who also purchased and presented a good organ, and a handsome new communion service. The cost of the building is said to be about £2,000. This beautiful little fabric, which is in the Early Decorated style of pointed architecture, is built of hammer dressed stone from the Hildenley quarry, near Castle Howard, and comprises a nave with side aisles and south porch, a chancel with a south door, and a vestry on the north side. The west end of the nave

is surmounted with an open bell turret, containing two bells. The high pitched roof is covered with Westmorland slates, and the eastern gables of the nave and chancel are crowned with stone crosses. The interior is exceedingly neat. The nave is divided from the aisles by four pointed arches on each side, resting on circular columns. The open seats, and other furniture, are of oak, and the roof is open to the ridge tree. The floor of the chancel is laid with encaustic tiles diamond-wise, with black borders, and has a rich effect. Two elegantly carved oak chairs are placed near the communion table, and on the south side are two stone sedilia. The east window is filled with stained glass by Wailes; the centre compartment exhibiting a figure of our Lord. All the other windows are of ground glass, edged with purple. The font is octangular, and surmounted by a richly carved oak cover. The architect for this church was Mr. G. T. Andrews, of York; Mr. Lovel, of Knapton, the stonemason; and Mr. Nelson, of Malton, the joiner. The oak carving was executed by Mr. Wolstenholme, of York. The organ was built by Mr. Posthill, of the same city. The Perpetual Curacy, now united to the Vicarage of Rillington, was augmented with £1,200. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1766 to 1820, and is now valued at £59. per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1849, for a rent charge. The *School* is supported by the Lord of the Manor.

*Scampston Lodge* is the residence of Mr. John Hodgson, agricultural implement and machine maker; *Wath Cottage* is in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Stephenson, farmer; *Low Farm* is held by Mr. Richard Topham; *Low Grounds*, by Mrs. Ann and Mr. James Tindall; and *Middle Farms*, by Mr. John Tindall. Two other farms are occupied by Messrs. Isaac Hickey and Christopher Mook.

SCRAYINGHAM.—This parish comprises the townships of Scrayingham, Howsham, and Leppington, containing altogether 4,689 acres, and 466 persons. Assessed property, £7,659. Area of Scrayingham, 1,470 acres; population, 158 souls; rateable value, £1,834. The parish was anciently called Skeringham, and is bounded on the west by the river Derwent. Henry B. Darley, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner. The *Living* is a Rectory with the Curacy of Leppington, rated at £21. 11s. 10d., and returned at £661. Patron, the Crown; Rector, Rev. W. F. Douglas. At the enclosure of Scrayingham, land was allotted in lieu of tithes. The *Church* (St. Peter) was restored, and partly rebuilt in 1853, and consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, with a bell turret containing two bells, at the west end. The style is Gothic. The *Rectory House* has been enlarged and improved by the present Rector.

The *Village* is situated 9 miles N.W. by N. of Pocklington.\* The *School*, a neat building, erected in 1853, is partly supported by subscription.

*Howsam Township* contains 2,056 acres, and 194 persons; amount of assessed property, £2,690. The lords of the manor and chief proprietors of the soil are Col. Cholmley, and Col. Norcliffe. The hamlet is small, and stands 7 miles S.W. of Malton. *Howsam Hall*, the seat of Col. Cholmley, is a large handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, situated on a gently rising ground in the beautiful valley of the Derwent. A considerable part of the stone used in the erection of the house is said to have been brought from the ruins of Kirkham Priory, which stood nearly three miles north of Howsam. The grounds are rich in plantations, and beautiful views of the vale. The *School* is chiefly supported by Mrs. Cholmley.

*Leppington Township*.—Area, 1,163 acres; population, 114 inhabitants. The place is now the property and manor of Earl de Grey. The Carey family formerly possessed a castellated mansion here, and a member of it was created Baron Carey, of Leppington, in 1632, but the title became extinct about the period of the Restoration of Charles II. Gypsum is obtained near the Derwent; and about eighteen inches below the surface, here, is a stratum of petrified shells and other marine productions, four inches in thickness, though at a considerable height above the level of the sea. Many Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood.

The *Village* is small, and stands on high ground 9 miles S. of Malton. Here is a *Chapel of Ease* to the church at Scrayingham; a mean brick building consisting of a nave and chancel, with a bell turret containing two bells. There is likewise a place of worship for Methodists.

SETTRINGTON.—The townships of Settrington and Scagglethorpe are comprised in this parish. The former covers an area of 4,330 acres, of the rateable value of £5,045.; and the population is 550 souls. The real property of the parish was assessed, in 1815, at £8,900. The parish is intersected by the railways from York to Scarborough, and from Malton to Driffield. The Lord of the Manor and principal proprietor is Henry Willoughby, Esq., to whose father the estate was bequeathed by the late Lord Middleton, who

\* A short distance from this village, but on the west bank of the Derwent, in the North Riding, is *Aldbry Park*, the splendid seat of Henry B. Darley, Esq., erected in 1726. *Aldbry*, or *Aldby*, is supposed to be the site of a Roman military station, as well as that of one of the summer residences for the Saxon Kings of Northumbria, at a later period. (See vol. i., p. 83.) In Camden's time the remains of an old castle were visible on the summit of the hill, near the river. Many coins have been dug up here at different periods.



had purchased it of the Sykes family of Sledmere, to whom it was brought by the marriage of the heiress of the family of Masterman, with Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, who died in 1828. Sir Mark occasionally resided at the Hall, and his Lady, Henrietta Masterman Sykes, who died in 1813, rebuilt the greater part of the village.

Settrington gave the title of Baron, to Lodowick, son of Esme Stuart, Duke of Lenox, a descendant of Matthew, Earl of Lenox, grandfather of King James I., who coming to the Crown of England, advanced this Lodowick to the honour of a Baron of this realm, by the style and title of Baron Settrington of Settrington, and Earl of Richmond. He died without issue in 1624; and though the title of Richmond passed to his kindred, this of Settrington became extinct, till it was revived by Charles II., who conferred the honour of Baron of Settrington and Duke of Richmond upon one of his natural sons; and it is still one of the inferior titles of the Duke of Richmond.

The *Benefice* is a Rectory, valued in the Liber Regis at £42. 12s. 6d., and now at £1,045. per ann. The patronage is vested in Earl Browlow, and the present Rector is the Rev. Charles Maitland Long, Archdeacon of the East Riding. The tithes were commuted at the enclosure in 1797, for about 1,000 acres of land, and the tithes of Scagglethorpe amount to £120. per ann.

The *Church* (St. Michael) is a handsome structure, in the later English style, and was restored in 1823. It consists of the usual parts of a village church. The tower contains three bells, and is embattled: the parapet being richly adorned with trefoil panels, shields of arms, &c. The interior is well fitted up. The nave is separated from the aisles by four pointed arches on each side, resting on circular columns. The east and west windows of the church are filled with stained glass. The font is square, with a dwarf column at each angle. The *Rectory House* is a large residence, with pleasure grounds and extensive offices.

The *Village* is handsome and well built, and picturesquely situated in the narrow vale of a rivulet at the foot of the Wolds, 4 miles E.S.E. of Malton. Here is an elm tree, the trunk of which is eight yards in girth. The *School* was erected in 1852, by the Lord of the Manor and the Rector, and is a good stone building. It is chiefly supported by these gentlemen, and is both well attended and conducted.

*Settrington Hall* is the occasional residence of H. Willoughby Esq. It is a large mansion of white stone, very elegantly fitted up; and on the staircase is a fine piece of stained glass representing the meeting of Isaac and Rebecca. The park is extensive, well wooded, and romantic, and well sheltered from the north winds by the Wolds.

*Wood House* is in the occupation of Mr. John Fisher, farmer; *Grove House* in that of Mr. Wm. Dixon; *Whinflower Hall* is the residence of Mr. Wm. Johnson; and there are likewise the scattered farms of *Norton Park*, *Wordale*, *The Grange*, *Marr House*, *Beck House*, &c.; another farm is held by Mr. John Dunn.

In 1753 Christopher Topham left 82½ acres of land at Aysgarth and Carlton, the rents to be employed in apprenticing poor children of Settrington, Long Marston, and Baildon. The poor have 15s. a year out of the manor of Settrington, called "the Lady's Dole," but the donor is unknown.

*Scagglethorpe*, or *Scogglethorpe*, *Township* contains 1,210 acres, and a population of 275 souls. Its rateable value is £1,722. It is bounded on the north by the river Derwent. The soil runs through several varieties between a strong clay and a sandy loam. The land belongs to Yarburgh Yarburgh, Esq., Messrs. E. W. Fryer, E. Donkin, C. Charlesworth, J. Walker, R. Wise, and some smaller owners.

The *Village*, which stands 3 miles E. by N. of Malton, is seated upon a slope, commanding extensive views towards the south-west. The *School* was erected in 1844, by the late Rector, and is supported by the present Rector. The tithes were commuted for 43 acres of land, and a modus of £60. a year, in 1725. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1826. The *Grange* is in the occupation of Mr. Edward Brand, farmer; and Mr. Robert Cundill, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, and other farmers reside in the village.

SHERBURN.—This parish is situated on the northern extremity of the East Riding, the Derwent forming part of its northern boundary, and contains 4,630 acres, and 656 persons; rateable value, £3,587.; assessed property, £3,461. The land is chiefly the property of Lord Downe, the Lord of the Manor. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the patronage of Sir G. Strickland, and incumbency of the Rev. John Mason. It is rated in the King's Books at £6. 0s. 2½d., and now returned at £120. per ann. Tithes commuted in 1849. The *Church* (St. Hilda) is an ancient structure, consisting of a body, chancel, and tower. The chancel arch is bold and semi-circular, probably early Norman; and there is an ancient circular font, as well as some fragments of stained glass in one of the windows. The tower contains two bells. The *Vicarage House* is a neat commodious residence.

The *Village* is considerable, and stands 11 miles E.N.E. of Malton. Human remains have been frequently discovered in a large tumulus on the south side of it, and about half a mile northwards is a *Station* on the York and Scarborough Railway. Fairs, for the sale of horses, flax, &c., were formerly held here, on the 25th March and 29th September. The *School* is partly

supported by the Lord of the Manor. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected here in 1813. There is a *Brewery* here, belonging to Mr. William Rivis, and also flour mills worked by steam, wind, and water. The *Manor House*, now the homestead of a farmer, was rebuilt in 1850. *Sherburn Cottage* is in the occupation of Mr. Ralph Penrose, farmer; *Westfield House*, in that of Mr. Geo. Lawson; and *Wold Cottage* is the residence of Mr. Richard Anderson. Another good farm house, in the village, is occupied by Mr. J. Lamplough. The *Church Land* (8A. 0R. 30P.) was received in exchange, at the enclosure, for other land which had belonged to the church from time immemorial. The poor have the interest of £25., left by Thomas Buttery; and of £2. 2s., bequeathed by the Rev. James Nelson.

**SKIRPENBECK.**—Area, 1,560 acres; population, 190 souls; assessed property, £2,135. It belongs to the manor of Buttercrambe-cum-Aldby and Skirpenbeck, of which H. B. Darley, Esq., is lord, and principal proprietor of the soil. A beck, from which the place derives its name, runs through the lands, from east to west, into the Derwent.

The *Living* is a Rectory, rated at £14. 7s. 8½d., and returned at £232. Patron, the Crown; Rector, Rev. Mitford Bullock. The tithes have been commuted, at the enclosure in 1758, for 135 acres of land, and a money payment. The *Church* is a small but ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, south porch, and west tower of brick, containing two bells. The chancel contains the piscina, and a monument to a member of the Paget family, dated 1636, and exhibiting half length effigies of a man, with his wife and children. The font is ancient and circular, and there is a small organ. The *Rectory House* was erected in 1841.

The *Village* lies 6½ miles N.W. of Pocklington. The *School* is supported by subscription. On the north side of the church are extensive remains of entrenchments, supposed to have been thrown up at the time of the battle of Stamford Bridge. (See vol. i., page 105.)

**SLEDMERE.**—This was anciently the lordship of Henry Lord Scroope, of Bolton, for which and for some other estates, he procured a charter of free warren in the demesne lands thereof, in the 14th of Edward II. (1321.) But the Sledmere estate has long been in the possession of the Sykes family. The Rev. Mark Sykes, D.D., son of Rd. Sykes, Esq., a merchant of Hull, and grandson of Daniel Sykes, Esq., who twice filled the office of Mayor of Hull, was created a Baronet on the 28th of March, 1783. Sir Christopher Sykes, the second Baronet, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Wm. Tatton, Esq., of Whithernshaw, Cheshire, and died in 1801. He was succeeded by his son Sir Mark, who married firstly, Henrietta, the daughter and

heiress of Henry Masterman, of Settrington, Esq., upon which occasion he took the surname of Masterman in addition to, and before that of Sykes. This lady died in 1813, and Sir Mark married secondly, Mary Elizabeth, sister of Wm. Egerton, Esq., of Tatton Park, Cheshire. He died in 1823, and was succeeded by his brother Sir Tatton, the fourth and present Baronet, and Lord of the Manor. Sir Tatton Sykes was born in 1772; and married in 1822, the second daughter of the late Sir Wm. Foulis, Bart., of Ingleby Manor, &c. His son, Tatton, born at Westow, in 1826, is his heir.

The area of Sledmere is 6,650 acres, and it contains 437 inhabitants, including the hamlet of Croom. The real property of the parish was assessed in 1815, at £6,540. The name of the place appears to be derived from the situation of the village. Low places, or excavations, are called *Slades* in some parts of Holderness.

The *Church* was originally a chapel in the parish of Kirby Grindalythe, and appropriated with it to the Priory of Kirkham. The *Living* is now a Perpetual Curacy, in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor, and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Bowstead. It was augmented with £600. of Queen Anne's Bounty, from 1741 to 1811, and its present value is not returned. The *Edifice* (St. Mary) stands in the park of Sir Tatton Sykes, and comprises a nave, chancel, and west tower. The latter contains three bells. The east end is finished with a pediment, as is also a projection at the junction of the nave and chancel. The interior is neat, and contains some elegant monuments to the Sykes family; one of which is a pyramidal tablet and a basso relievo of a female reclining in deep grief on a shattered column, consecrated to the memory of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart., by Mary Elizabeth, his widow. This is from the chisel of R. Bacon R.A. Another is inscribed to Dame Henrietta Masterman, first wife of the above, and daughter of Henry Masterman, Esq.

The *Village* is agreeably situated at the foot of a declivity of the Wolds, on the road from York to Bridlington, and at its junction with the Malton and Driffield road, about 7½ miles N.W. of Driffield, and 12 S.E. from Malton. The land in the neighbourhood rises in bold acclivities, on which are numerous plantations of beech, ash, fir, larch, &c., planted by the late Sir Christopher Sykes. Many scattered farm houses are picturesquely situated on woody acclivities, and have a very villa-like appearance.

The *School*, which is chiefly supported by the Lord of the Manor, is held in the Parsonage House.

*Sledmere House*, the seat of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., is a spacious and elegant mansion of stone, erected by, and from the designs of Sir Chris-

topher Sykes, the father of the present Baronet. The south front is very elegant, and the interior is finished in a superior style of excellence. The library, which is 100 feet in length, is a splendid apartment. The late Sir Mark M. Sykes, who was a liberal patron of learning and the fine arts, possessed a valuable library, collected by himself, which was sold after his death, in 1829, for nearly £10,000. This beautiful seat is delightfully situated in an extensive park, well stocked with deer, and surrounded by thriving plantations, pleasure grounds, green and hot houses, &c. On the east side of the park is a modern house, with two octagonal towers, called *Sledmere Castle*. The poor have the interest of £100., late navy five per cents., and two other small bequests.

**THORPE-BASSETT.**—The area of this parish is 1,792 acres; population, 207 souls; rateable value, £2,146.; assessed property, £1,643. The place belongs chiefly to Sir George Strickland (Lord of the Manor) John Dunlop, John C. Owston, T. Hague, and W. St. Quintin, Esqrs. The *Living* is a Discharged Rectory, in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam, and incumbency of the Rev. G. W. Wrangham. It is rated at £12., and returned at £328. per ann. The tithes were commuted for a rent charge of £310. The *Church* (All Saints) is a small ancient structure, having a nave and chancel, the side aisles having been removed many years ago. The interior is plain. In the east window is a mutilated painting (on glass) of the Crucifixion, together with some shields of arms. The font is circular.

The *Rectory House* is a small building, occupied by a cottager.

The *Village* is neat, and contains some good houses, situated about 4 miles E. by N. of Malton. *Bassett House* is the residence of Mr. T. K. Mawe, and there are some scattered farms, in the occupation of Mr. Chas. Owston, Mr. William Topham, &c.

The *School* is endowed with £200. five per cent. stock, bequeathed by the Rev. Jas. Graves, in 1804. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected here in 1845.

**WEAVERTHORPE.**—This parish includes two townships, viz., Weaverthorpe and Lutton-Ambo. Area of the whole 5,100 acres; population, 1,066 souls; amount of assessed property, £5,012. The *Township of Weaverthorpe* contains 2,970 acres, and 640 inhabitants; rateable value, £1,892. Sir Tatton Sykes (Lord of the Manor), Sir George Strickland, and Lord Downe, are the principal landowners, and the manor is in the paramount jurisdiction of Lord Londesborough's manor of Londesborough.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York, who are also the impropiators, rated at £9. 6s. 0½d., and now worth £168. per annum. All the tithes of the parish were commuted for land, at

the enclosure in 1801. The parishioners of Helperthorpe bury here, and pay one quarter of the church rates. Both vicarages are held by the Rev. Samuel Henry Duntze. Sir G. Strickland is lessee of the impropriate tithes.

The *Church* (All Saints) stands on the brow of a hill, and consists of a nave, chancel, and lofty west tower, of Norman architecture. The interior is plain; the chancel arch is circular, and very good; and the font is ancient and circular. Over the porch door is the mutilated monumental effigy of a female, which has been removed from the church, and is made fast in its present position by iron braces. The tower contains three bells.

The *Village*, which is scattered but well built, is pleasantly seated in a valley of the Wolds, 10 miles N.N.W. of Great Driffeld, and 12 E. of Malton. The *School* was erected in 1848, by Sir Tatton Sykes, and is chiefly supported by that nobleman. The Wesleyans have a chapel here, which was erected in 1814, and the Primitive Methodists, one that was built in 1841.

Among the scattered farm houses and farms are *Dotterill Cottage*, in the occupation of Mr. Grantham Quickfall; *Rose Cottage*, in that of Mr. Wm. Cranswick; *Grove House*, of Mr. Thomas Langhorn; *Weaverthorpe Pasture*, of Mr. James Marshall; *Weaverthorpe Ling*, of Mr. John Smith; and *Mount Spaniard*, of Mr. Thos. Smith, but there are several other good farm houses.

*Luttons-Ambo Township* contains 2,180 acres, and 426 persons; rateable value, £2,072.; assessed property, £2,262. The township comprises two manors, called *East* and *West Lutton*, and the principal owners of the soil are Thomas Ness, Esq. (Lord of the Manor of East Lutton), Thomas John Bell, Esq. (Lord of the Manor of West Lutton), Thomas Mitchelson, Esq., Sir George Strickland, and the Rev. H. Jennings.

The *Village of East Lutton* stands 2 miles, and that of *West Lutton* 3 miles W.S.W. of Weaverthorpe. In the latter hamlet is a small ancient *Chapel of Ease*, consisting of a nave and chancel, and a wooden belfry. A church appears to have been erected here so early as the reign of King Stephen. The *School* is supported by subscription. A *Methodist Chapel* was erected here in 1817, and a *Primitive Methodist Chapel* in 1848. The *Manor House*, near the east end of the church, is in the occupation of Mr. George Wray. A good farm house in the village, is the residence of Mr. George Fox.

**WESTOW.**—This parish, which is bounded on the north and west by the river Derwent, comprises the four townships noticed hereafter, and contains altogether 2,917 acres, and 592 inhabitants, 390 of whom belong to Westow township. George Saville Foljambe, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and owner of a great part of the soil, as well as lessee of the appropriator, the Archbishop of York. Joshua Field, Esq., and T. Wells, Esq., are also consider-

able landowners here. The surface is undulated and the scenery pleasingly varied; limestone is quarried for building, and for burning into lime.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the gift of the Archbishop of York, and Incumbency of the Rev. William Taylor Wild. It is rated at £4. 18s. 4d., and returned at £173. per annum. The tithes of the parish were commuted in 1842, for £689. 11s. 6d., viz., the rectorial for £578., and the vicarial for £114. 11s. 6d. There are 33 acres of glebe land.

The *Church* (St. Mary) is an ancient structure, repaired in 1821-2, and consisting of a nave, chancel, and tower. The latter is embattled, and contains three bells. The interior is neat.

The *Village* contains several good houses, and stands on an eminence 5½ miles S. of Malton. The *School* was rebuilt in 1839, and is endowed with the interest of £50., left by Mrs. Elizabeth Sugar, in 1783; and the interest of £20., left by Henry Bolton, subject to the cost of repairing his tombstone.

*Westow Hall* is an ancient mansion, formerly a seat of one branch of the family of Idle, but now the residence of Mr. Thomas Donkin. There are three or four farm houses here, called *Granges*, one of which is in the occupation of Mr. Cundill; and another, now the residence of Mr. Lotherington, being formerly covered with thatch, was burnt by lightning, July 15th, 1837. The poor have the dividends of £225., three per cent. reduced annuities, purchased in 1766 with £198. 5s. 7d., bequeathed by Francis Idle.

*Eddlethorpe Township* contains about 690 acres in two farms, and a population of 49 persons. The land belongs to Sir T. Sykes and Col. Noreliffe, Rateable value, £636. The *Hamlet* is situated 2 miles N.E. of Westow. Here are the training and hunting stables, and kennels, of Sir T. Sykes.

*Firby Township* is pleasantly situated, about 1 mile N.W. of Westow. It contains about 480 acres of land, the property of E. C. Taylor, Esq., in right of his wife, the daughter and heiress of the late owner, the Rev. Thomas Harrison, who died in 1848, and of Mrs. Anna Harrison, of Firby Hall. The land is in two farms, held by Mrs. Hannah Wilson and Mr. Christopher Wilson, and its rateable value is £597. Population, 43 souls.

*Firby Hall* is a neat mansion, on a gentle acclivity, encompassed by well-wooded grounds, on the east side of the Derwent.

*Mennethorpe Township*.—Area about 560 acres; population, 110 persons; rateable value, £821. F. J. S. Foljambe, Esq., is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner. The York and Scarborough Railway passes through the township. The *Hamlet* is ancient and secluded, and lies in the narrow dale of a small but rapid stream, near its confluence with the Derwent, at *Lay-Sike-Ferry*, about 3 miles S.W. of Malton. A very ancient water mill,

worked by the above-mentioned stream, was rebuilt in 1825, and is occupied by Mr. William Ward. *Carthagera* is the name given to a lone farm house here, built in 1754, and in the occupation of Mrs. Jane Revis.

**WETWANG.**—This parish now belongs to the Bainton Beacon division of the Wapentake of Harthill. It has two townships, Wetwang and Fimber, of which the former contains 3,900 acres, and 571 inhabitants. Rateable value £2,681.; assessed property, £2,573. The chief proprietors of the soil are Sir T. Sykes, (Lord of the Manor), Thos. Wilberfoss, Esq., and Messrs. John Elgey, and John Robson. The *Benefice* is a Discharged Vicarage, with the Curacy of Fimber, formerly in the patronage of the Prebendary of Wetwang, in the Cathedral of York, but now, under the Cathedral Act, in that of the Archbishop of York. It is rated in the King's Books, at £9. 7s. 8½d., but now worth £220., per annum, and is enjoyed by the Rev. John Matthews. The tithes were commuted for land, in 1803. The *Church* (St. Michael) is a low ancient edifice, but was thoroughly repaired in 1845-6. Its parts are a nave, north aisle, north transept, chancel, south porch, and west tower, in which are two bells. The interior is neat; the body and aisle are divided by five pointed arches with circular pillars. The pulpit is of stone, and very handsome, and the ancient circular font is fixed upon a new base. In the chancel is a tablet to the Wilberfoss family, and another to the Rev. Rowland Craxton, who died in 1833, after having been 45 years Vicar of this parish.

The *Village*, which is large and well-built, is seated on the Wolds, about 6 miles W. by N. of Driffeld, and a quarter of a mile S. of the Wetwang Station, on the Malton and Driffeld Railway. The *Schools*, which are well conducted on the National system, are chiefly supported by Sir T. Sykes, by whom the buildings in which they are held was erected in 1843. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was built in 1812, and the *Primitive Methodist Chapel* in 1824. *Wetwang House*, the seat of T. Wilberfoss, Esq., is a good mansion. *Rocklands* is the name given to a neat residence erected in 1853, by E. H. Clements, Esq., surgeon. *Holmfild* is in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Elgey, son of the owner of the farm.

**Fimber Chapelry.**—Area, 1840 acres; population, 179 persons; rateable value, £1,836.; assessed property, £1,940. Sir Tatton Sykes is Lord of the Manor, and chief owner of the land, but the Rev. Matthew Welbourn, and Mr. Robt. T. Horsley, have small estates here. The township lies mostly in a deep vale of the Wolds, of which, the picturesque acclivities rise abruptly from two large lakes.

The *Village* is situated 8½ miles W.N.W. of Driffeld, and 2½ N.W. of Wetwang, and contains a few good farm houses, occupied by Messrs. Mor-



timer, Cooper, &c. The *Chapel-of-Ease* is a small ancient building, standing on an eminence. The Curacy is annexed to Wetwang. The tithes were commuted in 1803.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have small places of worship here; and there is a small *School*, which was established, and is supported by Lady Sykes. Among the scattered farms are *Gamslack*, now in the occupation of Mr. John Witty; *Fimber Field*, in that of Mr. Rd. Horsley; the *Grange*, of Mr. J. Clarke; and *Fimber Leng*, or *Ling*, is held by Mr. Richard Anderson.

WHARRAM-PERCY.—Besides the township of Wharram-Percy, this parish contains three other townships, noticed below; the area and population of the whole being 9,017 acres and 685 souls; of which Wharram-Percy contains 1,400 acres, and 171 inhabitants. The place, which is situated 8 miles S.E. of Malton, consists chiefly of two farm houses, called *Wharram Percy House* and *Bella House*, the former in the occupation of Mr. Wm. S. Gofton, and the latter of Mrs. Jane Monkman. The whole of the land belongs to Henry Willoughby, Esq. The rateable value of the township is £1,290. The Malton and Driffield line of Railway is carried along the Wharram Valley by very heavy earth works. The ground in this vale is of a very treacherous character for such works, and in one embankment alone, during the formation of the line, solid blocks of limestone rubble were tipped for upwards of six weeks at a time, without the embankment itself being advanced a yard. No less a quantity of rock than some 50,000 or 60,000 tons were swallowed up at this place. At Wharram-le-Street there is, on this line, a beautiful wooden viaduct, 200 yards long, having twelve openings of 20 feet each, and eight of 40 feet each. Its height is about 80 feet, and it is entirely supported on piles of great length.

The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, united with that of Wharram-in-the-Street, rated at £11. 13s. 4d., and returned at £185. per annum. Patron, H. Willoughby, Esq.; Vicar, Rev. Robert Ellis. The *Church* stands in a deep, lonely, and narrow dell, and is an ancient structure, having a nave and chancel, and an embattled tower, partly of Norman architecture. The church formerly had aisles, and was thoroughly repaired in 1829. It is in contemplation to take it down and build a new church at Thixendale, in a more central position for the parishioners. From foundations discovered in the neighbourhood of the church, it appears evident that a village of some extent formerly stood there.

*Raisthorpe* and *Birdall*, or *Burdale*, Township comprises 2,180 acres, and 187 inhabitants, and is situated 9 miles S.E. of Malton. The township is

in two farms, and its rateable value is £1,305. *Raisthorpe House* and farm is the property of Thomas Bentley Locke, Esq., of Hesse Mount, and in the occupation of Mr. John Jewison, farmer. *Burdale House* and farm belongs to H. Willoughby, Esq., and is held by Mr. John North. It has a rabbit warren of 400 acres. Here is Burdale Tunnel, on the Malton and Driffield Railway, which is allowed to be one of the best specimens of engineering skill in the kingdom. It is 1,774 yards in length, and is nearly all constructed of brick work, in cement. It runs for a considerable distance through the blue shale, or Kimmeridge clay, and then gets into the chalk; it was driven from eight shafts, the deepest of which was 300 feet deep; and three of these shafts are permanently bricked, and kept open for the purpose of ventilation. *Burdale Station*, on this railway, is situated in one of the most remarkable of all the chalk valleys of the Wolds.

*Thixendale*, or *Thikendale Township*.—Area, 3,697 acres; population, 266 souls; rateable value, £1,834. Sir Tatton Sykes is Lord of the Manor and principal landowner; but James Hall, Esq., and the Messrs. Seymour, of York, have estates here. The place is supposed to have had its name from its being the junction of sixteen narrow dales; and it was the seat of John de Serevaux, one of the representatives of the city of York, in the 28th of Edward I. (1300.) The township is exceedingly wild and picturesque.

The *Village* is snugly seated in a dale surrounded by hills, about 8½ miles S.S.E. from Malton, and 3 S. of Wharram-Percy. The *School* was erected in 1849, by Sir T. Sykes, and is supported by Lady Sykes. A *Wesleyan Chapel* was built here in 1837. The *Manor House*, occupied by Mr. William Buttle, was erected near the site of an old one, in 1843. *Bradham* and *Pluckham* are the names given to two farms here. The *Grange Farm* is held by Mr. John Richardson; the *Greets Farm*, by Mr. Robert Greenshaw; the *Gills Farm*, by Mr. Francis Cooke; and the *Riggs*, by Messrs. R. and J. Buttle. In a field on the latter farm, called Howe Field, are two large barrows, which were opened in 1844, by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, when a British vase of sun dried clay was discovered, deposited in a sort of circular pavement of chalk stone; and other indications of the mode of sepulture practised by the ancient Celtic inhabitants of the country. The urn, together with a remarkably fine celt of bronze, which was turned up here in ploughing, since the period of the visitation of the Club, are now in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society at York.

*Towthorpe Township* belongs to Y. Yarbrough, Esq., and comprises 1,790 acres, and 61 inhabitants. It consists of three cottages, called *High Towthorpe*, and a large old mansion, now divided into two farm houses, and is

situated 3 miles S.E. of Wharram-Percy. The place is said to have formerly had a village, which was destroyed by fire, and to have been the seat of the ancient family of Ughtred.

**WHARRAM-LE-STREET**, or *Wharram-in-the-Street*.—The area of this parish is 2,024 acres, of the rateable value of £1,608.; its population is 131 souls; Amount of assessed property, £1,922. The whole parish belongs to H. Willoughby, Esq., the Lord of the Manor. The *Living* is a Discharged Vicarage, in the gift of the impropiator, the Lord of the Manor, and Incumbency of the Rev. Rt. Ellis. It is rated at £6., was augmented with £400. of Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1773 and 1788, and is now returned at £185. per annum, including Wharram-Percy. The *Church* (St Mary) comprises a nave, with a north aisle, and south porch, a chancel, and west tower. At the west end of the aisle is a vestry, erected about twenty years ago, by the late Lord Middleton. The interior of the church is plain; the font is ancient.

The *Village*, which is small, is seated on the acclivities of a valley, near several springs, which give rise to two rivulets, one running east, and the other west. It is distant 6½ miles, S.E. of Malton. In the village are two farm-houses, occupied by Mr. Wm. Boys, and Mr. G. P. Harrison; and the *Grange Farm* is held by Mr. George Fletcher. For some particulars of the Railway, see the foregoing parish of Wharram-Percy.

**WINTRINGHAM**.—The township of Wintringham with Linton and Newton, and the chapelry of Knapton, are included in this parish. The area of the township is 5,740 acres, and its population 335 persons. Rateable value, £4,571.; assessed property, £5,018. With the exception of the large farm of Linton, the land is exclusively the property of Sir George Strickland, who is Lord of the Manor. The soil, near the river Derwent, is clay alternated with sand; and towards the south the land rises into Wolds of fertile and chalky soil. The surface is diversified with numerous small streams.

The *Living* is a donative, in the patronage of Sir G. Strickland, the impropiator; and the present incumbent is the Rev. Thos. Addison, whose stipend from the impropiator, is 6s. 8d. every Sunday. The *Church* (St. Peter) was given by Eustace Fitz-John, to his Priory at Malton. It is a fine Gothic structure, comprising the usual parts of a parish church. The tower contains three bells, and is surmounted by a handsome spire. The interior is neatly fitted up; the nave and chancel are separated by an old oak screen, and the east ends of the aisles, formerly chapels, are partitioned off from the rest of the edifice by similar screen work. Some of the windows contain fragments of stained glass.

The *Village* is situated 6 miles E. by N. of Malton. The *School* is sup-

ported by subscription. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1834. The *Manor House*, an ancient farm house in the village, is in the occupation of Mr. Timothy Oliver.

*Newton House*, a neat mansion, situated in a well-wooded lawn, is the occasional residence of Sir G. Strickland, whose chief seat is Boynton Hall.

*Linton* farm, hamlet, or grange, belongs to Sir Tatton Sykes, and is in the occupation of Mr. John Pinder. The house, which was rebuilt about ten years ago, is said to be the site of a monastic cell, belonging to the monks of Scarborough. *South Wold Farm* is in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Crathorne; *Thorndale*, of Mr. Robert Crathorne; and there are other scattered farms called *Scardale*, *Rochdale*, and *Wray Slack*. The poor of Wintringham have the dividends of £150., three per cent. consolidated bank annuities, purchased with £71. 10s. 9d., left by Sir William Strickland, in 1736, and four other donors. They have also the interest of £2. 9s. 3d.

*Knapton Chapelry*.—Area, 2,740 acres; population, 253 souls; rateable value, £2,543.; assessed property, £1,651. The estate was purchased by the Tindall family from the Moorsoms of Scarborough, and now belongs to James, Robert, William Hy., Richard H., and Charles Tindall, Esqrs.

The *Village* is pleasantly situated on the Scarborough road, 7 miles N.E. of Malton. *Knapton Hall*, a neat building, at the rear of which are pleasure grounds, gardens, &c., is the seat of James Tindall, Esq.

The *Chapel* is a small building, and the *Living* is a Perpetual Curacy, in the gift of James Tindall, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. John Mason; and of the annual value of £54. There is no burial ground attached to it. The Wesleyans have a place of worship here. *Knapton Lodge* is in the occupation of Mr. John Dales, farmer; the *Grange Farm*, of about 800 acres, is managed by Mr. William Hugill; *Knapton Carr Farm* is occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Harper; and *Wath House*, by Mr. R. Tindall, farmer. Mrs. Ann Lovell and Mr. Richd. Lovell are farmers, residing in the village. Near the village is the *Knapton Station* on the York and Scarborough Railway.

YEDDINGHAM.—This parish lies on the banks of the Derwent, at the northern limits of the Wapentake, and contains 1,150 acres, and 104 inhabitants, including a part of West Heslerton. Its rateable value is £738., and the assessed property amounts to £792. The land belongs chiefly to Wm. Thompson and G. Cholmley, Esqrs., but there are several other freeholders. Before the year 1163 Roger and Helewysia de Clere founded at this place a *Priory*, for nine nuns of the Benedictine Order, which was dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin. At the Dissolution its revenues were valued at £26. 6s. 8d., and the site was granted to *Robert Holgate*, Bishop of

Llandaff, afterwards Archbishop of York. Two ancient arches and a piscina, or holy water fount, are the only remains of this establishment, and they are situated on the north side of the Derwent in the parish of Ebberston.

The *Church* of Yeddingham was consecrated in 1241, and given to the above Priory, by Anketin de Heslarton; which gift was confirmed by King Henry III. The *Living* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £5. 4s. 2d., and now returned at £205. per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1770, for 88 acres of land here, and a yearly modus of £10. 12s. There are, besides, 60 acres of glebe land in West Heslerton. The patronage is vested in Earl Fitzwilliam, and the present Vicar is the Rev. Constantine Bernard Yeoman.

The *Fabric* of the church (St. Mary) is small, plain, and ancient, and consists of a body and chancel, with a bell turret containing two bells.

The *Vicarage House* is a plain stone building, near the churchyard.

The *Village* is small, and stands on the south bank of the Derwent, and on the Scarborough road, about 9½ miles N.E. of Malton. The river is here crossed by a good stone bridge, of three arches, built in 1731.

The *School*, erected in 1837, is self supporting. The *Wesleyan Chapel* was erected in 1842. A hamlet or portion of Yedingham parish, south of the village, is called Court Houses.

*Yeddingham Cottage* is the residence and property of William Thompson, Esq., and there are a few scattered farm houses in the parish.

THE END.





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